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# UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

# POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ESTABLISHED 1860 - By J. HOLBROOK.
REPRINTED 1975-By COLLECTORS CLUB OF CHICAGO

## VOLUME ONE

OCTOBER 1860–SEPTEMBER 1866

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This two-volume reprint of the first 12 years of the *United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant* (October 1860–September 1872) is published in a limited edition of 300 numbered sets, of which this is number

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# UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT 1860 – 1872

INTRODUCTION
BY
MICHAEL LAURENCE

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# DEDICATION

The entire history of the Committee on Publications and the labor of all of its members have been under the chairmanship and leadership of one man, the late Anthony C. Russo.

All of the books published by the Collectors Club of Chicago, except the first, were under Tony's aegis, and we of the committee became accustomed to letting all of the work, save for the editing of the individual books, fall on his willing and capable shoulders.

When the possibility of the publication of this pair of volumes was first broached, it had no stronger backer than Tony Russo. While some members wanted only the rate charts published, and others were in favor of the reproduction of the entire material available, Tony never wavered in his belief in and support for the publication of the entire 1860-72 run presented here, with provision for the eventual publication of the later years, if sufficient copies suitable for reproduction can be assembled.

Tony lived long enough to initiate the project and set it in motion. We think he would be most pleased with the results. We humbly, but proudly, dedicate these volumes to Anthony C. Russo.

Charless Hahn, Chairman
Committee on Publications
Collectors Club of Chicago

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# POST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.

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1975
Vol. 1

This publication was made possible by the financial aid and the help of the Clarence W. Hennan Memorial Fund of the Collectors Club of Chicago, as established by the late Blema and Richard McP. Cabeen. The fund is administered by the Chicago Community Trust, through The Northern Trust Company as trustee, and is devoted to helping finance philatelic publications initiated or sponsored by the Collectors Club of Chicago. The assistance of the Chicago Community Trust in making this publication possible is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

# PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

For several reasons, this book is unlike any book that has ever before been published. What we have here are five million words exclusively devoted to U.S. postal affairs between 1860 and 1872. This is much more information than has heretofore been available on this particular subject.

This work is also distinctive in that it reproduces a newspaper in book form. *The United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant* (hereafter called the *U.S. Mail*) was a four-page monthly, firmly, if semi-officially, associated with the U.S. Post Office. It was published privately for the edification of postmasters, businessmen or anyone else who was willing to pay one dollar for a one-year subscription. It appeared from October 1860 (volume 1, number 1) through May 1876 (volume 16, number 8) and may have continued in publication thereafter.

What most sets this work off from the common herd is the fact that no living person has ever read it, at least in its entirety. Thus no one knows precisely what it contains. Of course, we know enough about its content to appreciate its value. The introduction that follows touches briefly on some of the high points. But until the publication of these two volumes, many of the issues reprinted herein were not known to exist at all; sporadic survivors had long since begun to disintegrate; and the recently discovered original material, from which offset plates for this reprint were photographically reproduced, proved so fragile as not to allow thorough scrutiny.

Thus this work represents a research source whose value could not be fully appreciated prior to its publication. We hope and suspect that the volumes presented here will inform a generation of philatelic scholars, launching a flood of new write-ups and discoveries. But even if the work falls short of this ambitious goal, it offers, at the very least, a vast body of new information that should considerably increase our understanding of covers and postal practices for the 1860-72 period.

The reprint came about in this manner: In the fall of 1973, a member of the Collectors Club of Chicago, Michael Laurence, initiated a search of major U.S. libraries, in hopes of unearthing a number of specific issues of the *U.S. Mail,* previously thought not to exist, from the years 1869, 1870 and 1871. As a result of that search, in early 1974, the first 12 volumes of the *U.S. Mail,* complete and intact, were discovered at the Yale University Library. The run was somewhat battered, and some of the later issues had already begun to crumble. But overall, the material was in a marvelous state of preservation, owing partly to the fact that it had not been looked through for almost a century.

It was easy to determine, just glancing through the run, that the fragile pages could not withstand much handling. In fact, the delicacy of the paper on which many issues of the *U.S. Mail* were printed partly governed the quick appearance of this reprint. During the Civil War, as fiber for rag-content paper grew scarcer, paper manufacturers began experimenting with a wide variety of chemically based papers. Many of those early chemical papers were quite adequate to the needs of ephemeral periodicals, whose publishers cannot be blamed for giving little thought to whether their output would survive the passage of 100 years. Leafing through the run from which this reprint was made, one can see quite clearly how the quality of the paper deteriorated. Through the early 1860s, the publication was printed on a stock of fairly high rag content. Those issues are in marvelous condition and a number of them exist, in various institutional and private holdings. However, as the decade of the 1860s passed, the rag content of the stock diminished. The pages tend to tear or crumble. In 1872, the *U.S. Mail* switched to wood-pulp paper and went to a new page size to accommodate it. The change in format is quite noticeable and the subsequent issues are much more difficult to read. Copies printed after this transformation, which took place with the July 1872 issue, are also much more difficult to find, because they tend to disintegrate at the slightest disturbance.

The great scarcity of the *U.S. Mail,* plus the extreme fragility and awkward size of the surviving copies, have forced the publishers of this reprint to make several compromises with what would ordinarily be sound publishing practice. We would have liked to have produced a life-sized reprint, so as to make the fine print a little easier on the eyes. But to do so would have resulted in a set of volumes almost a yard square, at a price so expensive that few could afford it. So we settled on the size at hand, and while the resulting print is small, it is at least legible. We suspect that few people will actually read this work from cover to cover but, rather, will consult specific pages, much as they would a dictionary or an encyclopedia, to answer specific questions. The introduction that follows gives some hints as to how the book should be used.

We would also have liked to have reprinted the full run, from 1860 through 1876, but, as is detailed in the Appendix to Volume Two, a number of issues after September 1872 have yet to be located. Other issues from that period exist only partially or in fragments. Still others survive only in microfilm form, the originals having disintegrated or disappeared. In some instances, the quality of this microfilm, while legible in a microfilm reader, is not adequate for reproduction through currently available printing techniques.

It is the ardent hope of the Collectors Club of Chicago that the publication of these two volumes will spark the discovery of the material needed to complete the third. Readers who have access to any *U.S. Mail* issues after September 1872 are urged to consult the Appendix to Volume Two to ascertain if the issue in question is one of the missing ones.

Volume One comprises the first six volumes of the *U.S. Mail*—from October 1860 through September 1866. Volume Two comprises the second six volumes —from October 1866 through September 1872. It was thought advisable to reprint the existing issues now, rather than wait to attempt completing the run, because of the great fragility of the issues at hand. Quite simply, we felt that the originals might not survive the wait.

Committee on Publications and
Administration of the
Clarence W. Hennan Memorial Fund

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Charless Hahn, Chairman

# INTRODUCTION
# BY
# MICHAEL LAURENCE

The immense value of the *United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant* has long been appeciated by scholars fortunate enough to have access even to scattered fragments of this unique periodical. Apparently, the publication was not known to philatelists until well after the turn of the century. John K. Tiffany, one of the first serious U.S. philatelic scholars, a man so methodical that he tried to accumulate every scrap of printed information relating to U.S. stamps and postal affairs, never knew that the periodical existed. The *U.S. Mail* is not mentioned in the massive and definitive Crawford bibliography, published in 1911, which drew upon the philatelic libraries of both Tiffany and Hiram Deats.

By the early 1930s, Elliot Perry and Stanley Ashbrook had access to scattered issues of the *U.S. Mail* and made much use of them. More issues turned up in the 1940s, some of them located in merchant and technical libraries. The first six volumes (1860-66) have long been available in microfilm form, from the Library of Congress. Much of the original rate and route information Ashbrook published in his *Special Service* was drawn from various numbers of the *U.S. Mail.* The rate charts in George Hargest's *History of Letter Post Communication Between the United States and Europe,* for the 1860–75 period, also relied heavily on the *U.S. Mail.* By pooling the resources of many different institutions and private collectors, Professor Hargest was able to consult at least the rate charts (which appeared on the fourth page) of all but 28 issues. The specific dates and numbers are detailed on page 198 of his book.

As is explained in the Publisher's Preface, the two-volume work presented here is a reprint of the first 12 years of the *U.S. Mail.* Volume One of the reprint covers the first six *U.S. Mail* volumes, the monthly issues from October 1860 through September 1866. Volume Two comprises *U.S. Mail* volumes 7-12, the monthly issues from October 1866 through September 1872. It is hoped that the issues that are still missing, after 1872, will ultimately be located, so that a third reprint volume can be published, completing the run.

The *U.S. Mail* was designed to provide postmasters with information that was complete, readable and accessible. Its founder, James Holbrook, brought to this task a most appropriate blend of talents. In 1860, when he founded the *U.S. Mail,* Holbrook was already well known as an author, a journalist and an expert without peer in the day-to-day workings of the U.S. postal system. Since the *U.S. Mail* was so colored by Holbrook's background and personality, we have included a brief biography at the end of this introduction. Indeed, Holbrook's personality was so strong that it suffused the *U.S. Mail* more than a decade after his death. Much that appears in the pages that follow cannot be clearly understood without reference to him.

The periodical he set up was officially entitled *United States Mail and Post-Office Assistant.* On its inside pages, the magazine soon began calling itself the *U.S. Mail,* an economical abbreviation respected here. The first issue appeared in October 1860, and the format hardly varied from then on. Each monthly issue consisted of four pages, printed on both sides of one very large sheet of paper, which was then folded to yield a four-page newspaper, the type area of each page being comparable in size to that of a daily newspaper today.

While the contents of the *U.S. Mail* changed from month to month, the format of the publication was as rigid as granite, from the first issue to the last. Once familiar with the format, postmasters could quickly locate information, on whatever subject, simply by turning to the appropriate spot on the appropriate page in the current issue.

Collectors who intend to use the information contained in the *U.S. Mail,* like the postmasters who subscribed to it when it was current, should become familiar with the format. This is best accomplished by reading a number of issues from beginning to end. But for those who lack such patience, a broad-brush summary follows. It cannot be overemphasized that the specific items cited in the columns that follow are just minuscule samples of the contents, selected quite randomly, with no other thought than to suggest the sort of information to be found in the *U.S. Mail* each month and to hint at the staggeringly broad range of philatelic subjects on which the periodical provided information, regularly or irregularly.

Each page of the *U.S. Mail* contained between 5000 and 10,000 words. Different types of information were presented on each of the four pages. We attempt below to describe, in a most general way, the sort of information to be found on each. Readers are cautioned that these descriptions are nothing more than heroic generalizations, which may or may not be completely realized in any given issue. In other words, where we say that a given chart or write-up is published on page two, there may be some months where it is to be found on any of the other pages and still other months when it is not to be found at all. Still, the format was generally adhered to, allowing us to describe the periodical, with some accuracy, page by page.

## PAGE ONE

Page one contains information of general interest to postmasters. Procedural matters are rarely, if ever, discussed here. Much of the page-one material is of great interest and value to collectors and postal historians, but they must always remember that this information was published solely to enlighten and entertain postmasters during their idle hours. The postmaster did not need the page-one material to do his job: Nuts-and-bolts information was always presented on pages two, three and four.

The type of material that appears on page one can be roughly divided into three categories: official reports, news items and ephemera. Of these three categories, the first two are the most interesting to collectors and postal historians.

- Official reports would include postmaster-general reports (which were sometimes abstracted and sometimes published in full, usually in December or January, depending on when the official report was released); texts of postal treaties (the December 1868 issue, for example, publishes the full text of the new postal convention with Great Britain, together with the detailed regulations needed to put the convention into effect); regulatory announcements (such as the rules governing the forwarding of carrier-delivered letters, published in November

1870) and official interpretations of existing postal laws and regulations (such as the extensive write-up, in the July 1864 issue, of the Act of June 30, 1864).

• The second category, news items, comprises a wide range of subjects, some of them treated in great depth. Most of the front page for August 1863, for example, is devoted to a detailed write-up of the Paris conference, including a full listing of the principles that were generally agreed upon by the participating nations. The Paris conference, as is well known, was the first substantial step toward the Universal Postal Union; the principles agreed upon in Paris governed many aspects of the handling of international mails from 1863 through 1876.

September 1864 publishes the complete text of Rowland Hill's moving and eloquent resignation statement, wherein he summarized his accomplishments in setting up the contemporary posts.

The May 1870 issue gives a detailed and quite critical analysis of the recently renewed contract between the British government and the Cunard line.

And the front pages for September and October 1869 provide useful insights into the deteriorating postal relationship with France, which led to the expiration of the treaty with France on the last day of 1869, ushering in the non-treaty period, source of so many fascinating and enigmatic covers.

Also falling into the news category are the many interesting write-ups about the postal systems of various nations. Since they were written for the enlightenment of U.S. postmasters, they often provide information useful in interpreting surviving covers. The front page of the very first issue contains a write-up of the postal affairs of Mexico. In subsequent issues, many other countries are treated, some of them quite surprising (Russia and Egypt, for instance). The write-up of the French postal system, in the April 1870 issue, is especially valuable.

Write-ups of historical matters also fall into this category. The January 1869 issue discusses the first recorded pony express, supposedly set up in Persia, under Cyrus the Great, in 599 B.C. The U.S. colonial posts seem to have especially interested the editors of the *U.S. Mail* and are repeatedly discussed in front-page articles. The first of these appears in the second issue (November 1860) and others follow sporadically throughout. The publication of *Hugh Finlay's Journal,* an important document in early American postal history, sparked an enthusiastic two-part review, freely excerpting from the book itself. It began on page one of the November 1867 issue and concluded the following February.

Among the vast number of news items published on page one will be found a good many of specific interest to philatelists. The June 1864 issue, for example, contains a very provocative write-up of the debatable facts surrounding the so-called Morman stamps. (A subsequent issue acknowledges that the stamps were spurious.) The issue for September 1864 contains an extensive and charming write-up on stamp collecting, one of the earliest ever published in the U.S. Among other things, it attemps to list all the stamp publications then in existence, a considerable challenge to contemporary bibliophiles. And the November 1867 issue contains a brief but fact-filled history of straight-line markings and other early U.S. canceling devices.

Also in the news category are biographical sketches (and obituaries) of postmasters general and other high postal officials; write-ups of contemporary legal decisions affecting the Post Office (Is gold dust mailable matter? see March 1870); and any other off-beat news item that might have tickled the editors' fancy, such as the account of the newly patented device (described none too favorably in November 1870) that would replace postmasters with simple mechanical robots.

• As for the third category of page-one items, ephemera, here we see the editors of the periodical striving to fill the holes that remained after all the news had been put in place. The front page of the June 1865 issue tells the tale of a truly remarkable gun-boat cover. Unfortunately, the entire report is nothing more than an elaborate spoof. Too bad, because the cover, were it to exist, would be an astonishing postal-history item. Poems also serve as filler, as do write-ups of unusually addressed envelopes. It would be interesting to compare surviving covers against the frequent *U.S. Mail* write-ups, to see if any of them match up.

The assassination of President Lincoln provoked not only a black-bordered editorial on page two but also a poem on page one. The editors seem to have been so intent on memorializing the fallen President that they forgot to change the magazine number: The May 1865 issue, which should have been called volume 5, number 8, is mistakenly printed volume 5, number 7. Other misnomenclature has also been noted, and for this reason we have numbered the pages. We have learned, in writing this introduction, that it's easier to refer to a single page number than to recite a litany of volumes, numbers, months and pages, a mistake in any one of which can misplace a reference. We would vastly have preferred to cite page numbers here, but, alas, the page numbers do not exist as we write these words.

Also in the ephemera category, we place letters from postmasters, writing about nothing in particular. They appear frequently, but see, as an example, those of August 1863 and the recurrent letters from two indefatigable (and perhaps mythical) correspondents — Monsieur Tonson (giving his observations on postal affairs "between Boston and Buffalo") and the anonymous Nicotinus, sort of a successor to Tonson, who provides postal homilies and common-sense observations for postmasters. For a typical example of Tonson's contributions, see April 1865, wherein he waxes polemical about the dangers of postmen giving letters to children, one of the recurrent preoccupations of the *U.S. Mail.*

Similarly ephemeral are the numerous write-ups of mail robberies, reports of various crime-stopping adventures of the Post Office's special agents and the frequent excerpts from *Ten Years Among the Mail Bags.* This, of course, was the best-selling book Holbrook wrote some years before he founded the *U.S. Mail.* It established his reputation and became quite a popular success. The number of copies that survive, even today, attests to its popularity in 1855, the year it was first published. Presumably, Holbrook retained a large number of copies, because both ads for the book and excerpts therefrom persist in the *U.S. Mail* years after his death. The first page of the first issue contains some quotations from *Ten Years,* and these echo like a fugue through the subsequent numbers. Even in October 1870, for example, years after Holbrook's death, there's yet another excerpt.

Perhaps the quintessential example of ephemera appears in February 1865. This is *The Fatal Contract,* subtitled *A Short Story for Postal Clerks.* This seems worthy of a candle-lit winter night.

To summarize: The contents of page one changed completely each month. The material contained in the various opening pages ranges widely over many different subjects and contains a great many write-ups that should prove most useful to contemporary scholars and collectors. But very few items on page one contained information that would affect the postmaster's working life in terms of how much he charged for a given letter, how he rated, routed or marked it. This information was contained in the three pages to which we now turn.

## PAGE TWO

Page two was devoted to procedural changes. Here were published the new rules and regulations that changed the way postage was assessed or the manner in which mail was rated and routed. This was where the postmaster would first look for rules or interpretations that would affect the conduct of his official affairs. The contents of the various second pages can, like those of the first, be roughly divided into three broad categories. These are: the official endorsement, which was always the first item in the first column on page two; official announcements respecting foreign and domestic rate changes and other rule changes that might affect the way postmasters handled mail; and interpretations, both of the postal laws and of the regulations, whether the interpreting was done by the Post Office officially or by the *U.S. Mail* editors semiofficially. These three categories are discussed in turn.

The official endorsement was crucially important, both to the success of the *U.S. Mail* as a publishing endeavor and to its credibility as an official source of information. The very first issue of the *U.S. Mail,* at the top of the first column on the second page, made it quite clear how closely the publication was associated with the Post Office. Copies of the first issue, the notice said, were being sent "to all Postmasters throughout the United States, under the frank of the Post Office Department and by the authority and direction of the postmaster general." For a privately owned publication, this is about as official an endorsement as a publisher could want. Needless to say, it reflects Holbrook's close ties to the Post Office establishment. The editorial that follows this official benediction, in the first and second columns on the second page of the first issue, describes quite explicitly what Holbrook intended the *U.S. Mail* to be: "The ordinary means . . . hitherto relied upon by the Department for promulgating its directions, orders, decisions, and additional legislation, has been the issue of circulars and written communications—a process so expensive and laborious that it cannot be well applied to the minor details of the service, which from its nature must be somewhat changeable." The editorial goes on to suggest that the *U.S. Mail* could also help meet commercial needs for "timely and reliable postal intelligence" and states that "it will be our aim to make this paper not only useful to businessmen and post office employees, but interesting and instructive to all classes of the community. It will be exclusively devoted to postal affairs, not overlooking the many remarkable facts and incidents in which post office experience is so fruitful. In short, we shall be much disappointed if we do not succeed in making the *U.S. Mail* an indispensable auxiliary to the important branch of the public service to which it will be devoted." How well Holbrook succeeded in this endeavor is evidenced by the facts not only that his magazine flourished all the way up to the U.P.U. but also that now, almost 100 years after the *U.S. Mail's* demise, much effort has been devoted to produce this reprint of the only surviving run. The publication indeed provided the "timely and reliable postal intelligence" Holbrook promised.

The official endorsement appears in every issue of the publication, always at the top of the first column of the second page. The best example can be found in the December 1869 issue, where the *U.S. Mail* quite understandably celebrates the endorsement of its fourth consecutive postmaster general.

The endorsement is invariably followed by official announcements. If, for a given month, there are several official announcements (as is usually the case), they are typically arranged according to the editors' view of their importance.

From the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of official announcements published in this section of page two, we cite below a half dozen or so, totally without regard to their historic importance or philatelic significance, but just to give a limited sampling of their range and comprehensiveness:

• July 1863 has the notice of the rate changes, through the British mail system via Marseilles, effective June 1, 1863.

• June 1865 shows the amendments to the Act of March 3, 1865, giving details about penny postmen, drop letters, free letters, unpaid letters, canceling devices and obscene mail. The latter is a detailed but untitillating description of what sort of material was deemed nonmailable on grounds of obscenity.

• January 1869 has the announcement of the reduction of the domestic registration fee from 20 cents to 15 cents, effective January 1, 1869.

• The May 1869 issue includes the announcement of lower postal rates to Sweden through the mails of the North German Union. Effective April 9, 1869, letters to Sweden via the N.G.U. through closed mail via England cost 19 cents per half ounce; direct letters, also through the N.G.U., cost 14 cents.

• May 1869 also reports it was possible to register letters via the Pacific route to Yokohama and Shanghai. The registry fee was 8 cents, to be paid in stamps in addition to the applicable ordinary rate.

• June 1869 shows that under the new treaty, it was possible to send books and seed packets to Hong Kong, and lists the rates.

One could go on and on. Page two presents the official announcements in a format and a style that local postmasters could understand. No matter what the treaties or the acts of Congress say, we must refer to these official announcements to learn when and how legislative intentions were actually put into effect.

Needless to say, the official announcements varied in length and in number from month to month. But no matter their number or their length, they seem always to have been followed by interpretations. These are most important to philatelists, because in many instances they are the only surviving source clarifying legislation that has long been a matter of public record.

As a sampling from the great wealth of interpretative material to be drawn upon, we cite the following:

• July 1863 gives an important interpretation of the new postal laws, explaining (among other things) details of the functioning of the 3-cent internal rate and of the drop rate.

• September 1865 contains detailed rules telling postmasters how to treat and mark uncalled-for letters that have to be advertised. This small subject in itself could generate a collection worthy of exhibition. The write-up in this one article constitutes material enough for a thorough interpretation of "advertised" covers.

• November 1869 contains quite an extensive write-up of how covers to Russia should be addressed. This isn't of much interest to most, but will be read eagerly by the collector who specializes in such items.

• The second page of the August 1869 issue contains a full write-up of the registry rates to France and beyond through the French mails. In fact, the various second and third pages contain a wealth of information on both domestic and foreign registry rates and procedures. One could hope that the information contained in this reprint is sufficient to provoke more study in the hitherto neglected area of registered mail.

• Page two of the January 1870 issue contains subtle and important distinctions between pamphlet, book and printed matter. This and much other page-two information should prove useful to collectors who have odd-category covers and wrappers that have previously been unexplainable.

• Page two of the January 1870 issue also contains a lengthy explanation of "letters outside the mails," giving rules governing their treatment.

• The August 1869 issue contains the first mention of the completion of the transcontinental railroad. This was very late, to be sure, since the railroad was completed in May and regular mails were being carried on it as early as June. Nonetheless, the announcement is there, on page two. Among other things, it mentions that "the redskins have made, as yet, no serious attempt to destroy the track in revenge for their 'wrongs.'" Holbrook was notoriously anti-Indian, as a reading of some of the gorier chapters of his earlier book will make clear. Subsequent articles in the *U.S. Mail* (as they did so often) exhibited these prejudices.

• April 1865, almost at the conclusion of the Civil War, gives information on soldiers' letters and how they should be rated and routed. Earlier issues, during the height of the war, provide more detailed information. The run of the *U.S. Mail* reprinted herewith brackets the Civil War almost in its entirety and is surely a gold mine of research information on that subject.

In an earlier draft of this introduction, we had called the *U.S. Mail* not just research information but *primary* research information. An amiable and respected colleague criticized this designation, pointing out that primary research applies only to original documents from archival sources. We concur in this distinction and urge future scholars to understand that the *U.S. Mail* cannot technically be considered a primary research source.

But it is an excellent secondary source. And given the facts that (unlike Britain, for example) virtually no official U.S. foreign-mail records have survived; that the U.S. Post Office Department has traditionally shown little respect for the historicity of its actions on all fronts; that the original reprinted here gathered dust in the bowels of a major library for the better part of a century; that every issue of the *U.S. Mail* bore the official endorsement of the postmaster general; and (most important) that, given the well-known paucity of archival material relating to U.S. postal history, at least compared with that of other Western nations, this is the best information we now have, whether it be called primary, secondary or even tertiary; given all these facts, we deem the work eminently worthy of publication. Actually, it might well be called tertiary information, because official proclamations (the originals of which have yet to be found) had to be transmitted to the editors of the *U.S. Mail* in a letter (copies of which have not been located) prior to being published in the pages reprinted here. We hope that the work reprinted here will stimulate a more thorough search of our postal archives, yielding evidence that will either supplement or contradict the words that follow. In either case, it will have served its purpose.

Another important source of interpretative information, also appearing on page two, was the question-and-answer column. Here the editors of the *U.S. Mail,* presumably speaking authoritatively, answered readers' queries on a wide variety of postal subjects. This feature must have been very popular. It began in the first issue and continued through all subsequent ones.

A typical single issue contains perhaps 20 such items, of which the following (all from the various second pages) are but a very brief sampling:

• In the May 1870 issue, the editors answer a query by reaffirming that bisected stamps are not valid for postal use. That postmasters should be unclear about bisects as late as 1870 is also evidenced by the fairly large number of illegal but apparently accepted bisects from that period that exist.

• In the August 1870 issue, an inquiring postmaster is informed that a drop letter paid with a revenue stamp must be sent directly to the dead-letter office unless arrangements can be made for the postage to be paid. Sometimes such arrangements *were* made, with the proper postage affixed by a private party, who would then add a sticker to the envelope, saying that he had done so, and soliciting compensation.

• In the November 1870 issue, we find replies to questions about what sort of envelopes qualify for the special rates for seed packets and about whether daguerreotypes can be mailed as printed matter. This last question (to which the answer is no) appears more than once as the years pass, finally prompting the editors to include this information with the standing rules and procedures on page three.

• In the May 1870 issue are responses clarifying points about free franking, postage on newspapers and forwarding. The whole subject of free franking, incidentally, is discussed continuously and at length throughout the years represented here, a fact that should make this reprint a most useful research source for those doing further study on this interesting subject.

• The April 1870 issue contains a reply that gives a detailed explanation of the circumstances under which an addressee could refuse a letter and of what the postmaster must then do with it.

• In the December 1870 issue, a reply warns postmasters about the grave dangers of handing letters over to children. As mentioned earlier, keeping mail from children was an especial preoccupation of the editors of the *U.S. Mail.* Perhaps this is why so many youngsters during that era became collectors.

• In the November 1867 issue, under the heading "Mailing Letters on the Cars," we learn that "as it is the duty of Route Agents to receive letters written after the mail has closed, citizens have the right to avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded, but they cannot require postmasters to send such letters to the station." The use and abuse of route agents was also a topic of frequent discussion.

• In April 1870, we learn that there was a brief period, from 1868 to 1869, when all postmasters, no matter what the size of their office, were sent free marking devices, courtesy of the Post Office. Apparently, this policy was allowed to expire in 1869.

One of the continuing topics of discussion in the question-and-answer section was registered-mail rates. Clearly, the postmasters, especially in the smaller localities, were very confused about the subject. Confusion about it endures to this day, in the form of a great many covers (including many to overseas destinations) that are probably registered but cannot be definitively stated to be such, in the absence of solid information about rates and procedures. The publication of these two volumes is a first step toward remedying that situation. The next step is for interested collectors and students to digest the registry information contained herein and make it more accessible to the ordinary collector. For, while the editors of the *U.S. Mail* plead almost petulantly (in the question-and-answer section for December 1870), "We cannot give any plainer instructions for registering mail," it is clear, retrospectively, that they could have. In the July 1869 query section, as an example, in response to the question of why the *U.S. Mail* didn't give information about registry rates to France, the editors reply that the rates in question were "too complicated to describe." (In subsequent issues, the information did prove describable and was presented.) Registry rates to other foreign destinations were usually presented descriptively (rather than in chart form) on page three, to which we shall shortly turn.

Sometimes letters from readers provoked lengthier treatment, as on page two of the June 1869 issue, where a "M. Quadrat" of "Tarheel Depot" complains vehemently about the new series of postage stamps (the 1869s) on the grounds that they are "poorly engraved, badly printed, insignificant in size and scant in sizing." The editors of the *U.S. Mail,* to their unending credit, respond with equal vigor in defense of the stamps, observing that—among other things—the designs of the new stamps "have better claims to originality and beauty than those of any stamps that have previously been in use."

To summarize, page two was devoted to procedural changes and clarifications. The official endorsement changed rarely, but the rest of the page generally contained new information each month.

## PAGE THREE

The page-three information can also be divided into three broad categories: charts and tables, which were changed or updated each month; rules and regulations, which changed only when necessary; and advertisements, which changed at the whim of the advertiser. All of the page-three material is important, even the advertisements.

We discuss first the charts and tables, which are perhaps the most valuable of all the information contained in the *U.S. Mail.*

• Sailings from New York: Most issues contain a chart detailing mail sailings from New York for the month at hand. The chart includes all the contract-mail vessels that were scheduled to leave New York that month, to whatever destination. Thus it provides information useful to the interpretation of foreign-mail covers that exited this country from New York, as the vast majority did. Included in the chart are the name of the steamship line, the scheduled sailing date, the destination, the name of the country holding the mail contract and miscellaneous information about the route. It should be emphasized that these were *scheduled* sailing dates, published before the fact. More complete information—listing actual departure dates—is available from the records of the steamship companies, and we look forward to seeing it published. But until then, the monthly sailing charts in the *U.S. Mail* are the best we have, even though they may not, in any specific instance, show the actual date a ship left New York. Typically, the New York date stamps show the day of sailing. Mail from exchange offices more remote than New York was made up and stamped in time for it to reach New York before sailing. The time of mail closings at New York, and the mail time between New York and various other domestic points, can be gleaned from other page-three charts, discussed below. The point to be made here is that for the 1860–72 period, we now have a definitive record of foreign-mail departures from New York, by which individual dates can be matched against the exchange-office date stamp on any given cover. Previously, this information wasn't generally available. It should prove a good additional check against fraud or forgery. In the early issues, the steamer sailing schedule is found in the lower right corner of page four; after January 1868, it is usually found on page three.

• London sailings: Since much U.S. foreign mail traveled at least part of its route in the British mail service, the *U.S. Mail* editors also included a monthly chart of London mail sailings. This allowed correspondents in the U.S. to send their letters on the last transatlantic steamer that would connect with a given British mail steamer, from London, to the many points abroad that were served exclusively or largely by the British mails. These London dates correlate with the London markings that are usually seen on U.S. covers that passed through the British mails. Thus these dates, too, are a check against tampering.

• Transpacific sailings: As world-wide mail service improved, so did the *U.S. Mail's* tabular coverage of the various departures. Shortly after the subsidized steamships began plying between San Francisco and the Orient, the *U.S. Mail* began publishing a chart showing transpacific sailing information. Page three of the May 1869 issue shows a good example of this, quite an elaborate chart showing the China–Japan sailing schedules from San Francisco for the following six-month period, giving projected arrival and departure dates, both ways, for mail that would touch at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco and New York.

• Post Office openings and closings: Beginning with the first issue and continuing throughout, the *U.S. Mail* regularly published page-three listings of Post

Office openings and closings. These were divided into four categories: new openings, discontinued offices, name changes and reopened offices. The listings each month were quite extensive, sometimes running into hundreds of names. Gleaned directly from the Post Office Department, they ought to be regarded as a good new source of information for collectors of local markings.

- Carrier mails: The volumes reprinted here encompass the growth years of the U.S. carrier-mail service. The *U.S. Mail,* on page three, published a monthly listing of carrier cities, which gradually lengthened as the number of such cities increased. Each month, the chart included the names of all the carrier cities, the number of carriers in each and the volume of mail they carried that month, broken down into regular letters, drop letters and other appropriate categories. The consecutive monthly carrier charts can be used to determine the approximate date that carrier service became available in each city in the U.S., thus clearing up some of the confusion between double-rate drop and carrier covers. (The carrier charts, incidentally, often appeared on page two and sometimes even on page one.) Those interested in this subject are specifically referred to page three of the May 1869 issue, where the rules and regulations relating to carrier and drop letters are spelled out in some detail.

- Exchange offices: Occasionally, the *U.S. Mail* would publish a list of all the exchange offices in the U.S. and the specific countries and mail services with which they exchanged. Such information really wasn't useful enough to warrant inclusion every month, but an example may be found on page three of the May 1869 issue.

- Postmaster appointments: These were published as regularly as the Government issued listings and were usually divided by sex. The generic heading "Female Postmasters Appointed," which can be found on page three of the February 1865 issue, had given way to the more delicate "Ladies Appointed" by November 1867. Sexism aside, the listing of postmaster appointments is a good source of information for collectors of small-town covers.

- Other charts and tables: The tabular material published on page three is far too complex to discuss comprehensively. Sometimes a chart was published only infrequently, depending on editorial whim or popular demand. Among the tabular material on page three, we note a chart showing mail time from New York to various other domestic points (published in the first issue and updated subsequently); charts of mail-closing times in New York (October 1864 is a good example, but there are many others); and a list of distributing post offices (published less frequently, but see page three of April 1868 for an example).

The rules and regulations, while less frequently changed, also appeared on page three, usually in the opening columns. Here is where a postmaster would first look if confronted by a cover that required an unusual routing or rating. The information in these columns was updated only when necessary, but even the infrequent changes have significance. Page three of the September 1865 issue, for example, carries a lengthy section on "mails to the South," giving details on how letters should be addressed to the occupying Union armies. Similarly, during the appropriate period, a write-up on U.S. Note markings, under the heading "Collections in Coin," also appears on page three (see November 1869).

Foreign-registry rates, as mentioned above, were also discussed in the opening columns of the third page. These were an ever-changing panoply of numbers, which surely explains why they are so little understood by collectors to this day. As an example, the April 1869 issue reveals that the foreign-registry rates in effect that month were as follows (all these sums being in addition to the ordinary postage): British North America, 5 cents; United Kingdom or German mail system, 8 cents; Papal States, 12 cents; British colonies via British mail, 16 cents; and Egypt, 20 cents. On the subject of foreign-registry rates, the *U.S. Mail* must be reckoned a largely unexploited research source.

The rules-and-regulations section on page three also includes irregular information on the subject of Canadian correspondence. The April 1869 issue, for example, gives good details, including statistics, about cross-border correspondence, as do the October 1860 and October 1868 issues. A listing of the various exchange offices between the U.S. and Canada was an irregular feature (see February 1865).

This section also detailed information about correspondence to the West Indies, where a surprisingly complex pattern of rates and routes prevailed. The June 1869 issue lists the various destinations (and routes) that required the 3-cent rate, the 10-cent rate and the 18-cent rate. Many of these destinations and rates are quite challenging, and on-cover examples for a good number of them have not yet been found.

In addition to these specific standing features to be found on page three, the diligent reader will encounter much other useful information, relating to domestic rates, not only for ordinary and extraordinary letters but also for books, printed matter, newspapers (the rates here were quite complex), samples, seed packets and many other types of mailable matter. These unusual rates also applied to foreign mails and, in both categories, go a long way toward explaining covers that up to now have not been explainable. For a quintessential example of the lengths to which the *U.S. Mail* editors would go in getting useful information to their subscribers, interested parties should consult page three of the November 1867 issue, which contains a write-up of several hundred words, including a chart, detailing special printed-matter rates from the U.S. to Argentina via the French mails.

Page three also contained ads. Many of the marking devices, seals and even adhesives that postmasters used during this period were privately manufactured, and the manufacturers would logically resort to the pages of the *U.S. Mail* to advertise their wares. The Zevely firm, as an example, known for the quality of the postal-marking devices it manufactured, was a frequent advertiser. A good example of one of Zevely's many advertisements can be seen on page three of the April 1865 issue. The later years of the *U.S. Mail* also featured advertisements for Frank Leslie's publications (see the May 1869 issue). These are of no philatelic interest whatsoever, but they do provide a marvelous insight into the social history of Reconstruction America.

## PAGE FOUR

Page four occasionally contained ads or charts that didn't conveniently fit on page three, but it was largely devoted to the foreign-mail rate chart. This chart, published every month, was designed to show the cost of sending any sort of letter, no matter what its weight, from the U.S. to any foreign destination with which it had mail correspondence. Given the current popularity of foreign-mail covers, the rate chart is decidedly the most glamorous of all the monthly features of the *U.S. Mail.*

However, it is also the most misleading. Given its awesome complexity, it could not pretend to be accurate down to the last detail, and often it wasn't. Errors of two types seem to have occurred. First, upon receipt of the official notice of a rate change from the Post Office Department (which would be published on page two), the editors would sometimes fail to make all the appropriate changes in the rate chart. These omissions were all too easy to make, since the chart lists not only countries but also provinces, regions and important towns. Sometimes a change might be made for the country but left intact for places within that country. As an obscure but significant example, the British-Mail-via-Marseilles rate to Siam was changed by an official proclamation published in the January 1865 issue, but the former rate to "Bangkok, Siam" remained in the chart all the way through 1867. Second, the printer often compounded the confusion by dropping columns down one line or by omitting numbers. As an example, the Prussian-closed-mail rate to countries beyond Germany was reduced 2 cents on prepaid mail in May 1863. These changes were so noted in the chart, except that the rate to Sinope, which should have been reduced from 40 cents to 38 cents, was carried as 3 cents until November 1863 and then printed as 30 cents until 1867.

This is not to say that monthly rate charts are not generally accurate. Most important, they are quite accurate (or errors were quickly corrected) in the information they give for countries or destinations with which the U.S. had frequent correspondence. However, information in the rate charts, especially as it relates to obscure destinations, should never be taken as gospel without first checking against the official announcements that appeared on the second page. Much of the necessary cross-checking has already been done by Professor Hargest in the rate charts published as an appendix to his transatlantic book. In checking the Hargest information against that published in the *U.S. Mail,* only a handful of errors has so far been found, and many of these are surely of the typographical variety. It will probably be useful, at some point in the future, to publish a minor revision of the Hargest charts. But this task, if it is necessary at all, should wait not only the digestion of the material contained in the following pages but also the discovery of whatever primary documents it might bring forth.

## JAMES HOLBROOK

Both the format and the content of the *U.S. Mail* were largely the creation of one man, James Holbrook. He was a gifted journalist, a postal historian and a Post Office employee. He had a strong practical streak, a clear and witty writing style, a good sense of self-promotion and a wonderful ability to render com-

*THE DANCING HORSE—James Holbrook, Special Agent for the U. S. Post Office (and later editor-publisher of the* U. S. Mail*) unsuspectingly mounts a circus-trained pony, on his way to apprehending a wily mail-robber. (Illustrations from Holbrook's engaging 1855 memoir,* Ten Years Among the Mail Bags.*)*

plicated rules and regulations intelligible to laymen. Much of the factual information that follows was gleaned from the several obituaries that appeared in the *U.S. Mail* immediately after his death.

Holbrook was born in Boston in 1811 and moved to Windham County, Connecticut, at the age of 21. Between 1832 and 1836, he was editor of the *Windham County Advertiser.* By all contemporary accounts, he distinguished himself.

In 1836, he founded and successfully ran the *Norwich Aurora,* and in the early 1840s, he was editor and publisher of the Hartford *State Eagle.* He was always active in Democratic and Whig politics, and during the Tyler Administration, he entered public service. After holding several different Government jobs, he received a commission, in 1845, as special agent (for the New England region) for the Post Office Department.

During those days, the Post Office special agents were an elite and lionized crew—early James Bond figures, traveling about the country incognito, deviously seeking out mail robbers and protecting the integrity of the posts. Their exploits were widely written up in the press, and Holbrook, given his journalistic background and his many newspaper contacts, received a good share of this publicity.

*AN EARLY JAMES BOND—Gambling and boozing in disreputable establishments were all in a day's work for a Post Office Special Agent in the 1850s. Here a bearded Holbrook is shown bowling with a mail-robber in a low-life saloon, in an ultimately successful attempt to trick the villain into revealing his guilt.*

Many of the tactics of the special agents, so widely celebrated in their day, would nowadays be regarded as illegal. Special agents regularly performed what was even then known as surveillance on unwitting postal employees. They also used entrapment devices, decoys, plants and all manner of other ruses specifically designed to entice the unprincipled postal employee into committing a crime, whereupon the offender would be quickly arrested and convicted and the heroic exploits of the victorious special agent widely publicized.

Holbrook retained his special-agent commission until his death in 1864, despite the fact that by then he was much more a journalist than a postal official. In those days, of course, moonlighting on the part of public officials was commonplace. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, in a eulogy to Holbrook published in the June 1864 *U.S. Mail,* made judicious note of Holbrook's dual life: "He was an example of a public officer whose zeal for the service did not abate by the length of his term. . . . Whilst devoting his efforts to the public interest, he attended also, in a proper and moderate way, to his own affairs; and the newspaper established by him . . . indicates his practical ability to blend useful public service with that proper regard for his private interests, essential to honest discharge of public duty."

The best remembered of Holbrook's moonlighting activities was a book he wrote in 1855—*Ten Years Among the Mail Bags or, Notes from the Diary of a Special Agent of the Post Office Department.* This was mainly a chronicle of his exploits as a postal Pinkerton, and its individual chapters can properly be regarded as precursors to the dime novel. The book was generously dedicated to every postal worker in America, and many of them must have bought it, since the work was published in tens of thousands of copies, in several different editions, in at least three cities. It was reprinted as late as 1888 and can still be found today in various sales of philatelic literature and also, at more reasonable prices, in used-book shops.

Of Holbrook as a man, we know less. The *U.S. Mail,* on page one of the June 1864 issue, published as an obituary tribute a character sketch of Holbrook that had earlier appeared in the *New York Leader.* Holbrook was described thus: "Very agile, very dapper, dressed in neat professional black, and always looking as if he had just dressed for a visit to his beloved 'Department,' this gentleman, rather below the middle height, and of slender but active build, with piercingly keen blue eyes framed under heavy black eyebrows, in florid New England features, these again framed in a dense black growth of oval whiskers—this active and perplexingly subtle physiognomist, whose quick blue eyes seem to flash into the very depths of your nature, is Mr. James Holbrook, author of 'Ten Years Among the Mail Bags' and for the last fifteen years or more, the most trusted and reliable Special Agent of the Post Office Department." This being just a single sentence from the profile mentioned, the reader can understand our reluctance to quote further. We cannot resist commenting, however, that even this obituary tribute carried not only a plug for Holbrook's book but also a detailed delineation (not quoted above) of the grievously underpaid status of the Post Office special agents. To the last, Holbrook was a promoter.

While the central subject of *Ten Years Among the Mail Bags* was Post Office crime and its detection (a subject subsequently explored in the pages of the *U.S. Mail*), the book is equally revealing of the personality and world view of the founder of the *U.S. Mail.* It is clear, even from a cursory reading of *Ten Years,* that its author was by instinct a postal historian. As an example, the following apologetic note appears at the conclusion of Holbrook's preface to *Ten Years:* "It was the author's intention to give two or three chapters of an historical and biographical character—a condensed history of our post-office system, with some notice of that of other countries. . . . But matter essential to the completeness of the work in hand, illustrating the varieties of crime in connection with post offices, has so accumulated, that the chapters referred to could not be introduced without enlarging the volume to unreasonable dimensions." The *U.S. Mail,* which Holbrook founded in 1860, gave him the space in which to ventilate these pent-up urges. The periodical published millions and millions of words, a great many of them relating precisely to "the history of our post office system, with some notice of that of other countries," that Holbrook did not have room for in his earlier memoirs.

One of Holbrook's continuing concerns was that postal information be made accessible to the general public. In fact, it may not be an exaggeration to state that this preoccupation colored his entire adult life, as attested to by the material presented in these two volumes. A foretaste appears in the "supplemental chapter" that was rather rudely appended to *Ten Years,* more or less complimenting the apology quoted above: "The design of the author, in the preparation of the present volume, would be but imperfectly answered were he to fail to communicate practical information which it is very desirable that the public at large should possess. . . . There are popular errors on many matters connected with post-office regulations which are every day causing trouble and vexation, and which can only be corrected by presenting the facts as they are. This information is not presented to the public in general; at least, it is inaccessible, and is not kept before the people. The Department publishes, at irregular intervals, an edition of its laws and regulations for the use of postmasters, each of whom is supplied with a copy; and this, with the exception of the ordinary newspaper record of the laws as they are passed, is the only source of information upon this subject open to people in general. . . . It is the intention of the author to supply these deficiencies."

In this initial endeavor, publishing his memoirs, Holbrook admitted having failed. But he still intended "to supply these deficiencies," and in commencing publication of the *U.S. Mail,* he succeeded. The material reprinted here is, to our knowledge, the most complete and comprehensive document of U.S. postal practices for the 12 years in question. The fact that it has never before been available, rather than compromising its usefulness, enhances it. We are happy to present "the facts as they are," both in the spirit and in the format in which their publisher issued them. To collectors and historians in years to come, we throw out the task of digesting and collating the massive information contained in these volumes, in the comfortable knowledge that James Holbrook would fully bless this undertaking if he were with us to do so.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To the casual reader of these volumes, the presence of any acknowledgments whatsoever might seem odd. Nonetheless, they are appropriate. The publication of this unique work drew upon the resources of many different institutions and individuals, both in locating the material and in seeing it through to print.

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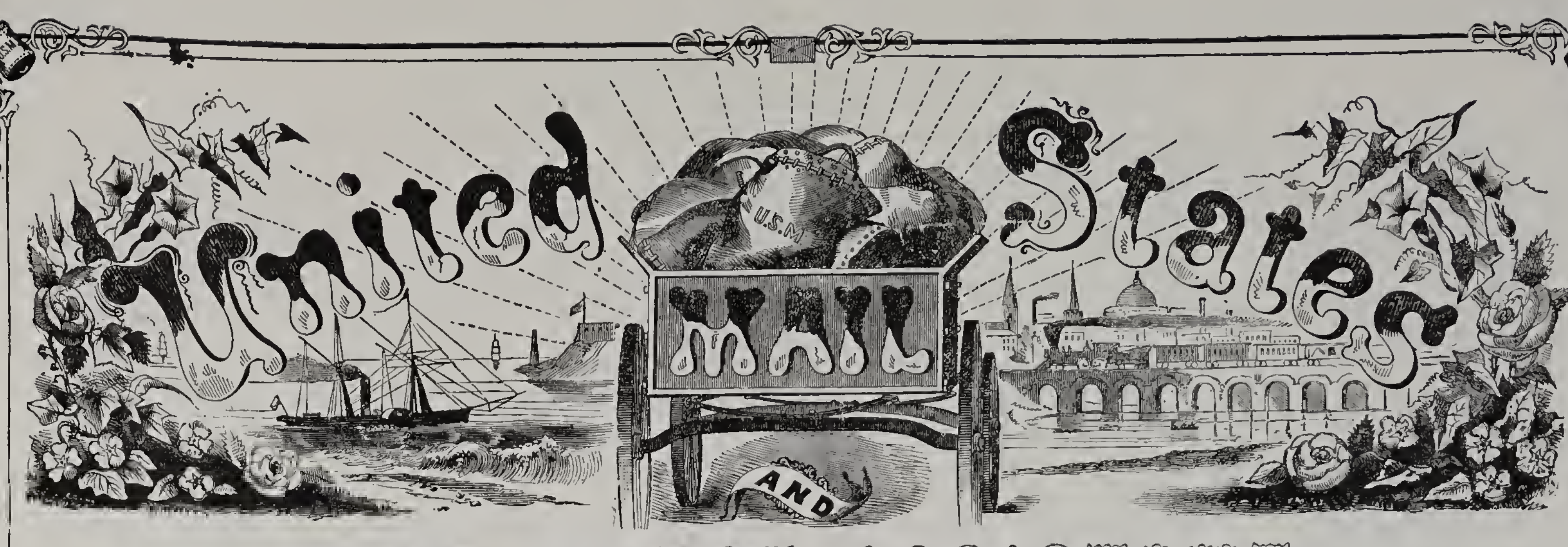


# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1860. No. 1.

## The Chloroform Case.

Adam Keck is one of the "sons of Anak;" and could old Anak return to the earth and behold his stalwart form, he would rejoice at being so worthily represented by his offspring. Adam, in addition to his distinguished descent, enjoys the honor of having been selected by Uncle Sam for the responsible post of Route Agent,—a position which he is in every way well qualified to fill. Among his official brethren he occupies an eminence like that which the "Benicia Boy" has attained among the nation at large. Heenan had his Sayers, and Keck his Jackson, and the latter American champion was no less triumphant over his adversary than the former, as we shall proceed to show.

On a certain occasion our hero left New York for Cincinnati by the Erie Railroad, in charge of his mails as usual, in a car provided by the company for the mail service. After passing the "Susquehanna division," above Port Jarvis, and quite late at night, having a long stretch to run, upon which no stops and no delivery of mails were to be made, our friend sought to escape the tedium of the solitary night-journey by retreating into the realms of oblivion. Accordingly he spread his blanket in a convenient place and yielded himself to the blandishments of that very agreeable deity, Morpheus.

His slumbers, however, were neither deep nor quiet. The responsibilities of his situation, perhaps conspiring with some slight uneasiness of the digestive organs, permitted only a disturbed sleep full of dreams and half waking fancies. He saw in his imaginings, a heavy shower of "Instructions" from the department descending upon his devoted head, attended by the mutterings of official thunder. In his extremity, he tried in vain to open an umbrella to shield him from "the rude peltings of the pitiless storm," but it wouldn't open; and in the midst of his vain efforts he partly woke, and felt the falling of drops upon his face, which he might have taken as a sort of realizing of his dream, were it not that official "instructions," by reason of their dryness, could hardly be conceived of, even by a person only half awake, as descending in a fluid form. So he took a more prosaic view of the case, and at first supposed that it was raining, and that the roof of the car might be leaky. By this time his olfactories were awake, and an odor, which to many is like that of gales from "Araby the Blest;" which comes to worn-out sufferers, and to those who are doomed to undergo some fearful operation of surgery, as a breath of Paradise—this perfume pervaded the atmosphere around him. Opening his eyes to learn the cause of this unusual state of affairs, he beheld a tall form bending over him and holding near his face something from which the fragrant drops still continued to fall. It was a sponge *filled with chloroform*, and fortunately for Adam, the "drop too much" defeated the purpose of his insidious enemy. Keck, though hitherto in blissful ignorance of the smell of chloroform, at once "spontaneously knew," (as he stated while testifying before the court,) "that it was something calculated to *mollify* him." The actual operation of the narcotic, however, was the reverse of mollifying. Springing to his feet Adam closed in with his unknown adversary, and a desperate and silent struggle ensued. In a few moments, Jackson, (the "great unknown") finding Adam likely to overpower him, drew a revolver, crying out, "I will shoot if you don't let go of me." "Shoot away and be d——d," replied Keck, providing against the execution of the first part of his order, however, by inclosing in the powerful grasp of his left hand both the pistol and the right hand of Jackson. Having thus disabled his adversary's artillery, Keck at once resorted to the ancient and honorable weapon which was made before knives or revolvers. "With my right fist," said he, in describing this desperate conflict to the court, "I *punched* him in the face according to the best of my ability," which the jury evidently thought was not far behind that of the most renowned champion of the "Ring," as he displayed to their admiring gaze a "bunch of fives" well calculated to place his adversary at sixes and sevens.

Jackson, overcome by this surfeit of punches, became "groggy," and finally fell to the floor, the persevering Keck falling upon him, and continuing to "punch" him with unabated vigor. "For God's sake don't kill me!" groaned the prostrate villain. "How about your nostrums, now?" asked Keck, discontinuing his blows. As Jackson made no reply to this unanswerable question, and showed few signs of life, Keck thought it safe to leave him for a moment in order to give the engineer the signal to stop the train, but no sooner had he turned his back than the defeated desperado jumped to his feet, flew to one of the side-doors, pushed it open, and took a fearful leap in the dark; the cars at the time running at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour! The train was stopped and run back, and search made for the fugitive, but without success. It was found that had his leap been made at any other point than the one where it actually was taken, he must inevitably have been killed outright.

On an examination of the mail car, conclusive evidence was found that the daring adventurer had secreted himself in a small closet in the car on leaving Jersey City, more than a hundred miles from the point at which he made the attempt of which we have spoken. His plan undoubtedly was to stupify the agent, and then to throw out to an accomplice as many mail bags as it would be safe to dispose of. Upon the floor of the car were found the pistol, a "six-shooter," all the barrels loaded to the muzzle; the sponge before mentioned; a broken vial which had contained the chloroform; (the fumes of which still filled the car,) and an ugly-looking weapon in the shape of a "slung-shot," the latter article lying on a box near the place where the agent had been sleeping. It would seem from this last item that Adam might have fared worse than his noble progenitor of the same name, since he, Adam junior, was likely to have received a broken rib on waking from his sleep, rather than such an improved specimen as the original Adam was favored with.

An overcoat, in the pocket of which was a half-filled, (or rather half-emptied,) bottle of brandy—a more agreeable material for punches than the Titanic fist of Keck—was subsequently identified as the property of the discomfited Jackson.

At an early hour on the following morning, the telegraph, that terror to evil-doers, was called into requisition, and the best description of the fugitive which could be given was sent to the most important stations on the line of the railroad. For once at least he was made "a man of *mark*." Keck, when describing him, was asked if he could tell the color of his eyes. "Black and blue, both of them," was the facetious reply.

One of the stations to which the news of the occurrence had been sent, was Otisville, N. Y. In the course of the forenoon, after the happening of these events, a tall, well-dressed individual applied at the ticket office for a New York ticket. He wore a glazed cap, apparently new, and had a handkerchief tied about his head, entirely covering one of his eyes, while the other seemed to stand *sorely* in need of a similar protection. From these appearances and the answers made to sundry questions, the ticket-master soon became satisfied that the wished-for individual was before him. He however communicated his opinion to no one but the conductor of the train bound for New York, to whom he pointed out the person in question. A close watch was kept upon him in the belief that if he was the man sought, he would attempt to leave the train before it reached New-York, which of itself would be a suspicious circumstance, as he had purchased a "through ticket." This anticipation proved to be correct, for when the conductor announced "All out for Patterson," our black-eyed passenger hastily left his seat and made for the door. "Go back, sir," said the conductor, confronting him in the "broad aisle" of the car, "your ticket is for New York." The determined air of the conductor had the desired effect upon the disfigured villain, and he slunk back to his seat muttering "curses not loud but deep," on Professor Morse and his invention, no doubt conscious that all was over with him, and desirous of avoiding any unnecessary publicity. The uses of the telegraph, however, were not yet exhausted. A message was sent along the wires to New York, requesting the presence of the United States Marshal or one of his deputies at Jersey City on the arrival of the train. The summons was promptly obeyed, and Mr. Jackson was soon in the custody of the Marshal, charged with attempting to rob the U. S. Mail.

The penalty provided by Congress for this offence is imprisonment for not less than two, nor more than ten years.

The charge was clearly proved, and the court sentenced Jackson to five years' hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Our friend Adam "still lives," cherishing a decided antipathy to chloroform and those who, like his late antagonist, are fond of trying experiments on Route Agents with this substance. Let such enterprising gentlemen beware of Keck.

## A Scaly "Falow;" or, A Model Uncle.

We give the following unique specimen of letter-writing as a curiosity in its way. The orthography is hardly good enough for the sentiments it contains. It appears from internal evidence to be the production of an uncle, or perhaps the father of the young reprobate whose misdeed (stealing ninety cents from the post-office) forms the burden of the discourse. The course of discipline recommended seems rather more severe than a "parient" would be likely to advise:

"New York Aug. 27 '60.

Dear Brother I received your letter and was sorry to hare that William was in such a bad fix but you can please yourself about baling him ought perhaps if you doe wen you want him he may be some ware waro you woud not know ware to find him and that woud caus you a great deal of trouble I think it wold be better if you could fix it with the prosecuter so he would not Apare against him I do not see the reasing that he want to carry on in that way a smart falow like him mite have planty of fun and pleashure with out taking other peoples property and getting himself in to Limboe and disgracing himself in that manner and every body that belong to him you can get that gun back agin ant take charge of that trunk and every thing that is in it and if you get him out take your hickory goad and give him a thundering good licking and you can tell him that I would not pay five dollars for him if it would save his nack from the hemp that would be encorging him in his baduess only think of the meaness of the thing of a young man stealing of nienty sents it wold be bad a nuff for a childe to do that I am sure if I was to let his mother know wat a meen falow he was she would be almos kiled with the thorts of it after she being so weak from the Dise[illegible] that falow have been brought up in a bapti's church and teached and have giving him the best of advise I think the boy have lost his sences or else he would not be have in that way you can do the bes you can with him but do not let him know that I will doe anything and wen you right let me kno how the thing goes and tell the storr keper if he let them of I will make everything rite with him and put all in his way that I can I should have thought that boy would have ben as hapey as a king up their without stealing any bodies things I have sent him money since he have ben there yours truly

T Ring

Direct T Ring care of William Sabin so his mother do not know it"

The luckless William is placed between Scylla and Charybdis, requiring a pilot of several Palinurus power to steer him safely through the perils which environ him. He is in "Limboe," with small prospect—to continue the nautical figure—of being "baled out," and should this be effected, "a thundering good licking" is in reserve, ready to be applied through the instrumentality of a "hickory goad."

We have little sympathy with William. "A young man stealing of "nienty seuts" is a melancholy spectacle.

We think, with Mr. "T. Ring," that "the boy have lost his proper sences." Such a contemptible offence is worthy of hickory goads, limboes, and whatever else is fearful to the juvenile imagination. The man who steals ten thousand dollars may be somebody, but what can be expected of a "nienty-sent" thief? "A smart falow?" You must be mistaken friend Ring.

## Murphy and the Box Clerk.

"Is there a letthur for James Murphy," asked a stalwart son of the Emerald Isle, of one of the box clerks at the New York Post Office.

"Go to the General delivery," was the response of the aforesaid clerk.

"Gineral delivery is it," says Murphy. "And what the divil has your military gintry got to do wid my letthur is what I want to know? Sure you feel mighty crank since you've got a Gineral for a Post-master. When "Ike" was the Boss, be dad you did'nt think of trating one of the Tammany boys in this way. Ah! he was the boy for me!"

The waiting applicants behind Murphy, had enjoyed the fun mightily, but could be detained no longer, and James was somewhat unceremoniously pushed aside, to the great relief of the object of his wrath, which was wonderfully cooled down by a subsequent explanation from the Secretary, as to the true import of the term "General delivery."

"What's in a Name."—Perhaps the following addresses, found upon two letters passing through the New York and Boston Post Offices respectively, may answer this question.

John Ollenbaubengrapensteinershobenbicher,
203, 3d Avenue.
N. Y. City.

George Frederick Augustus Baron Von Speckelburg Wisker Armus Fhrasher.
Bangor, Me.

## Official Insolence.

Nothing is more annoying or calculated to give greater offence, than insolent words or actions on the part of a servant of the public, whether employed in the Post office or any other branch of the government. And there are no circumstances which will justify their exhibition in any shape. And yet public censure is too frequently brought upon the Post Office Department from this cause.

For the comfort of those who sometimes suffer in this way for the want of proper courtesy and respectful treatment on the part of Postmasters and Clerks, we will venture the assurance that if there is any "unpardonable sin" in the estimation of the Head of our Department, it is official insolence. It is deemed a sufficient cause for the prompt removal of the offending party whenever the charge is clearly established.

Of this insulting description are some of the informal messages introduced on the margin of the printed circulars used to notify newspaper publishers that their papers sent to certain addresses are not taken out of the Post office. We give the following as specimens:—.

"Post Office, H——— N. J.
Aug. 1, 1860.

To the Publisher of the New York T———.

Sir.—Agreeable to the order of the Postmaster General, you are hereby informed that your paper addressed to A. Murphy, is not taken out of this office.

Yours, respectfully,
J. W———, P. M. Per H. B. S.

P. S.—Stop it at once Mr. Editor, and no more humbug about it."

Attached to a similar notice addressed to the same paper on the 3d of Sept., and signed by the same initials, is the following:—

"Don't want the dam—d old paper"—"I wish you would stop that paper of yours, there 'aint such a name in H———, and the papers are burned every three months, and you will greatly oblige if you will *stop the dam—d old thing at once.*

This conduct coming to the knowledge of the Postmaster General, he at once ordered an investigation, and its author and the uncalled for paper which so much annoyed him, *were "stopped" about the same time.*

## Extracts.

The following passages are found scattered through the pages of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags":

"A long course of upright conduct may and ought to obliterate the memory of former crime, but the commission of such crimes, ordinarily raises additional barriers in the way of a virtuous life; and too often it were as hopeful a task to collect the fragments of a diamond which has just been dashed upon the pavement, and attempt to reconstruct it in its original beauty, as to gather up the remains of a ruined character and endeavor to restore it to its former lustre."

"The Mail Bag is as great a leveller as the grave, and it is only by the superscription in either case that one occupant can be distinguished from the other."

"A well-ordered epistle, like a highly bred man, does not show on its face the emotions it may contain."

"Silence is as great a privilege as speech, and it is as important that every one should be able to maintain it whenever he pleases, as that he should be at liberty to utter his thoughts without restraint. The post-office undertakes to maintain this principle with regard to written communications as they are conveyed from one person to another through the mails."

"The law considers no abuse of the trust reposed in those connected with the post-office, as slight; but with a jealous regard for the good of community, provides penalties commensurate with the greatness of their crimes, for those whom neither common honesty, nor honorable feelings, nor moral principle can withhold from the commission of such deeds."

"Let the guilty one envelope himself in a seemingly impenetrable cloud of secresy; let him construct ever so cunningly the line of his defences, sparing no pains to fortify every exposed point, and to guard against every surprise; yet some ray of light, darting like the electric flash, he knows not whence will pierce the darkness which surrounded him; some hidden spark will kindle an explosion which will bury him and his works in ruin."

"Ah! if crime presented the same aspect before its perpetration that it does afterward, how vast would be the diminution of human guilt!"

"The most gifted and socially attractive are always peculiarly exposed to temptation and danger, and nothing short of firmly established principles can be relied on for safety."

"No man can know to its full extent the value of a good character until he has been through some 'fiery trial,' in which nothing but such a power could have saved him from ruin."

## Mexican Postal System.

When the Spainards first landed in Mexico, they found a postal system of great perfection established in that country, which was mainly used by the government. The same was found in greater perfection in Peru, as appears by the following passages from the charming narrative of Prescott:—

"The system of communication through their dominions, was still further improved by the Peruvian sovereignty by the introduction of posts, in the same manner as was done by the Aztects. The Peruvian posts, however, established on all the great routes that conducted to the capital, were on a much more extended plan than those in Mexico. All along these routes small buildings were erected at the distance of less than five miles asunder, in each of which a number of runners, or "*chasques*," as they were called, were stationed to carry forward the despatches of government. * * The chasques were dressed in a peculiar livery, intimating their profession. They were all trained to their employment, and selected for their speed and fidelity. As the distance each carrier had to perform was small, and as he had ample time to refresh himself at the stations, they ran over the ground with great swiftness, and messages were carried through the whole extent of the long routes at the rate of one hundred and fifty miles a day. The office of the chasques was not limited to carrying despatches. They frequently brought various articles for the use of the court; and in this way fish, from a distant ocean, fruits, game, and the different commodities from the hot regions of the coast, were taken to the capital in good condition, and served fresh at the royal table.* It is remarkable that this important institution should have been known to both the Mexicans and the Peruvians without any correspondence with one another; and that it should have been found among two barbarian nations of the new world long before it was introduced among the civilized nations of Europe.†

By these wise contrivances of the Incas, the distant parts of the long extended empire of Peru were brought into intimate relations with each other. And while the capitals of Christendom, but a few hundred miles apart, remained as far asunder as if seas had rolled between them, the great capitals, Cuzco and Quito, were placed by the high roads of the Incas in immediate correspondence."

* If we may trust Montesinos, the royal table was served with fish taken a hundred leagues from the capital, twenty-five hours after it was drawn from the water.

† The institution of the Peruvian posts seems to have made a great impression on the minds of the Spaniards who first visited the country, and ample notices of it may be found in their writings.

The establishment of posts is of old date among the Chinese, and, probably, still older among the Persians. It is singular that an invention designed for the uses of a despotic government, should have received its full application only under a free one. For in it we have the germ of that beautiful system of intercommunication which binds the nations of Christendom together as one vast commonwealth.

## The Oldest Postmaster.

The oldest Postmaster in the United States, who has never been out of office since the date of his appointment is John Billings, at Trenton, Oneida County, N. Y. His appointment was made on the 19th June, 1805.

The first Route Agent in the United States, was John E. Kendall, Esq., appointed early in 1838, on the route from Washington, D. C. to Philadelphia, Penn. The first mail messengers, were appointed on the recommendation of the above Agent, on 26th March, 1838.

To the State of Connecticut this letter must go!
To the Post Office at Colebrook, Litchfield Co.
you know,
And when it gets there it is easy to say,
That Samuel G. Smith will take it away.

The following was recently written on a decoy letter sent to test the honesty of a young P. O. clerk, and returned by him to the Agent.

To the wise Special Agent,
Who sent this decoy,
I'll return it and say
You suspect the wrong boy!

To the care of Mr. Patrick Slattery, No. 132 East Street, New Haven, State of Conuicticut, To be forwarded to Daniel Mennessy for Timmothy Quaid.

"A few drops of water seem of little importance. They may sparkle as dew, they may form a rainbow; but when united to others they rush onward as a mighty torrent, sweeping everything before them, we may see how pleasing and often apparently trifling are the beginnings of evil, and how irresistible are its downward tendencies to those who put themselves within its power."—*Mail Bags.*

"The devil never boldly enters the citadel of rectitude at the outset. He first walks around and passes by; then holds a parley, and 'makes the worse appear the better reason;' and ends by gaining permission to walk in just *once*, promising thenceforward to cease his solicitations and keep aloof. But once admitted, he goes artfully to work to destroy all our defences, and before we are aware of it, he is a permanent occupant of the castle."—*Ibid.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1860.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York. Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

## Special Notice.

This number of the "United States Mail," will be sent to all Postmasters throughout the United States, under the Frank of the Post Office Department, and by the authority and direction of the Postmaster General, by whom special attention is required to the Postage tables, (which are to supercede all others heretofore in use,) as well as to various other matter designed for official use and instruction.

Postmasters will please send in their orders for a continuance, if the paper pleases them, together with such other names as they may obtain.

An extra copy to be placed on file in the office, should be ordered, as, aside from its convenience for reference, it would no doubt be readily purchased by any successor in office, at double its cost.

It is hoped also that our paper will be found sufficiently interesting and instructive to Route Agents, mail contractors, Assistant Postmasters and post office Clerks, to induce them to order copies for their own use and preservation.

We count much on the aid and influence of our brother officials for the success of our undertaking, both in the way of swelling our subscription list, and in sending us material for our columns.

## Our Enterprise.

The basis of social life is the interchange of thought; and whatever concerns its free and ready transmission is of vital importance to the well being of the nation as well as the individual. We have inherited the privilege of free speech, but have reached only by a gradual process that degree of perfection in the transmission of intelligence which is secured by our present Postal System. There is no inhabitant of this country, however obscure and humble he may be, to whose little affairs the prompt and safe transmission of the mails may not be a matter of the utmost consequence. And the more numerous one's relations to society, either in the way of commerce, politics, professional occupation, or any other line of pursuit, the more completely is he dependent on the Post Office. The information necessary to the prosecution of his business, which he obtains by correspondence, the financial transactions which he carries on through the same medium, as well as the friendly intercourse which he maintains with absent friends; these things, and others such as the diffusion of knowledge by newspapers, depend chiefly on the agency of a well conducted Postal System.

This institution is on a scale corresponding with the results required of it. There are now in this country nearly 29,000 post offices, and allowing an average of two assistants to each, the post office force alone is about 58,000. Add to this 8,000 mail contractors, 500 Route Agents or traveling postmasters, 1,600 mail messengers—and the agents of contractors, such as railroad, baggage and depot masters, night-watchmen, etc., all of whom are supposed to have a legal right to handle the mails, and we find the enormous aggregate of about 100,000 persons, to whose fidelity are constantly intrusted the vast commercial and domestic interests involved in the Postal system of this great and prosperous republic.

Considering the necessary complexity of this system, the varying details of the mail-service, the occasional legislation requiring a corresponding adjustment of the machinery; the arrangement of mail routes so as best to serve the interests of the public; and in the Foreign department, the frequently changing forms, and rates of postage resulting from new treaties, etc., it would seem very desirable that some direct and convenient medium of communication between the Department and its immense army of subordinates, should exist.

The ordinary means, (other than the permanent laws and regulations,) hitherto relied upon by the Department for promulgating its directions, orders, decisions, and additional legislation, etc., has been the issue of circulars and written communications,—a process so expensive and laborious that it cannot well be applied to the minor details of the service, which from its nature must be somewhat changeable.

Such a periodical would also meet a want on the part of the mercantile community, and indeed of all classes, for that detailed, timely, and reliable postal intelligence, which is so essential to the smooth and successful working of their own postal affairs, as well as to that of the internal economy of the Department. In fact one of the principal causes of embarrassment in the administration of the Department, has heretofore been the limited knowledge possessed by the commercial public respecting the legal enactments for the regulation of postal concerns, and the established rules and customs by which the Department is governed.

Influenced by reasons suggested by such considerations as these, and believing that a journal like that which we have described, can, if conducted with industry and discretion, be of incalculable advantage to the public and to the Post Office Department, we have decided to undertake an enterprise of which this sheet is the pioneer, having held due consultation with gentlemen prominently connected with the Department both at Washington and elsewhere, as well as with many public journalists and business men in whose practical judgment we feel the utmost confidence.

It will be our aim to make this paper not only useful to business men and post office employés, but interesting and instructive to all classes of community. It will be exclusively devoted to postal affairs, not overlooking the many remarkable facts and incidents in which post office experience is so fruitful. In short we shall be much dissapointed if we do not succeed in making the "United States Mail" an indispensable auxiliary to the important branch of the public service to which it will be devoted

## To the Press.

We do not enter upon our voyage as an entirely green hand. We have handled the ropes and smelt salt water before, and although we look with respect on the ancient mariners who have long and successfully navigated the stormy seas of journalism, we are emboldened by our former experience of the pleasures and perplexities of an editor's life, to claim admission into the fraternity as one whose interest in them and their pursuits is not a thing of yesterday We therefore count largely on the aid of the newspaper press in giving us a favorable introduction to the public. We have ever believed in the principle of *quid pro quo* in its broadest application, being persuaded that the most certain and direct way of securing a favor is to convince the person of whom it is solicited that it will be returned with interest. This is precisely what we expect to do with our friends of the press.

What class of citizens is more largely interested in the correct and careful management of the mails than they? The circulation of their publications is to a great extent dependent on the mails, and their financial operations are largely carried on through the same medium. To illustrate this it is sufficient to mention the fact that the aggregate remittances received through the mails yearly by the proprietors of the New York dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, amounts to upwards of *five millions of dollars*, as near as can be ascertained from data furnished by the proprietors themselves, in response to inquiries made on this subject.

This sum represents approximately the pecuniary interest of the New York Press alone in the efficient working of our Postal system. Add to this the immense number of remittances which are every day passing through the mails to the almost innumerable newspaper establishments both of city and country, and we shall have some adequate idea of the important duties which rest upon the employés of the post office Department, considering the subject in its financial aspect alone.

It is our wish and design to do whatever is in our power for the improvement of the mail service, and that we may be the better enabled to accomplish this end, we request the co-operation of our editorial friends in the way of exchange. It is important, in our estimation, that we should know the opinions of others, with regard to the various matters which concern our speciality, and we expect to derive much aid in this way as well as in others, from our confrères of the press, believing that their suggestions and views will be of essential service to us in the prosecution of our undertaking.

We intend to supply, among other things, a kind of information often needed, both by editors and readers, but not easily obtained hitherto, namely, general information respecting the regulations, decisions, etc. of the Department, which are made from time to time, thus furnishing a trust-worthy source of reference on these subjects.

We hope that our views as here given, will meet with the approbation of the editorial corps. And we think it is in our power,—it certainly is our desire, to make them our debtors by the end of the year.

## Bank Letters.

We suppose that Bank Cashiers approach as near to infallibility as it is possible for ordinary human natures to attain. They themselves practically uphold this theory, and the public receives it as a truth as little to be questioned as the revolution of the earth upon its axis. The importance to them and to those with whom they have business relations, of accuracy in the transactions of letters, is sufficiently obvious. And in no department of their affairs should we look for greater precision than in their correspondence, involving as it does such vast pecuniary interests.

Yet our belief in the infallibility of our banking friends is, we confess, slightly shaken in view of the fact that over one thousand letters a year arrive at the New York post office, plainly addressed "New York," which belong to cashiers in other cities and towns, as is ascertained by consulting a list of cashiers in the United States, kept in the office for reference, and to enable the clerks to forward these stray missives to their proper destination. And a similar state of things exists in other large cities.

Considering all this, we are sure that those who have suffered serious inconvenience from the delay or non-receipt of Bank letters will "let up" Uncle Sam a little, and remove some of the burden of other people's delinquencies from the shoulders of their venerable relative.

Should this meet the eye of any of our Banking friends, we hope it will have the effect of making them more careful themselves, and less ready to denounce the post office when their letters are lost or delayed.

## Inquiries.

As an important means of calling out reliable information as to the recognised practices, rules and regulations which govern the various branches of the administration of the mail service, we would encourage and solicit Inquiries from any source, addressed to the Publisher of this paper. All such inquiries, however, should be confined strictly to postal matters of practical import, as none other will receive attention.

Our replies shall always be reliable, as we intend to submit such points as are not already settled, to the Postmaster General or his Assistants.

## Stamp and Quarterly Accounts.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires a personal inspection of the post offices by the special agents, with a view to ascertain and report the amount of stamps and monies actually on hand, and whether or not the "General Accounts" of postmasters are kept according to the requirements of the Department.

## The Street and Number.

One of the most singular trials for mail robbery within our recollection, was that of James S. Williams, which recently took place before the U. S Court in this city, the details of which were at the time given to the public. It was somewhat familiarly known as the "double identity case," and the "Norwalk Bank Case," &c. Notwithstanding so much was said and published on the subject, there were some points in the case which were not necessarily made conspicuous, an allusion to which may be of advantage to parties corresponding through the mails, and especially to those who are in the habit of making valuable remittances.

The whole trouble, involving the loss of $3,000 to the Norwalk Bank, under the decision of the U. S Circuit Court,* before which tribunal a suit was recently brought by the Bank, against Adams Express Company, for the recovery of that amount—the arrest and imprisonment of an innocent party—the just sentence of the guilty one to eight years' imprisonment at hard labor, and the great expense involved in the criminal suit and in the civil action already alluded to, can be traced directly to the *failure on the part of the writer of the letter to add the street and number to its address!*

Lest some of our readers may not have noticed the report of this trial, we will give its main features. A gentleman of New York wished to get a note discounted at the Norwalk, Conn., Bank. He drew the note payable three months from date, for the sum of $3,000,—placed it in a letter and deposited it in the New York Post office. The letter and note were received at the bank in due course of mail. The cashier, however, returned the note to the drawer, offering to "do it" if he would make it payable in two months instead of three, directing his letter to "F. A. Williams, Esq., New York." In justice to the Cashier, however, it must be stated that on the trial he testified that he kept the letter over one mail, hoping to find among previous correspondence, information of the street and number of Mr. W.'s place of business. But failing to discover this he sent the letter off as at first prepared. Had the full address been given the letter would have been promptly delivered to the rightful owner by the penny post, Mr. Williams having no box at the post office. As it was, however, the letter remained in the post office a week and was advertised. One James S. Williams, as was proved on the trial, calling for and obtaining it—neatly altered the word "Three" to "Two," so that it read Two months after date instead of Three, and went to the office of Adams & Co.'s Express, and employed that firm to take the note to Norwalk and bring back the proceeds. The Bank, receiving the note through a responsible channel, and supposing a new note had been executed, in accordance with the request made by the Cashier, at once and without the slightest suspicion, counted out the $3,000, (minus the discount,) in small bills for "Western circulation," and sent it by the same Express, addressing the package to F. A. Williams, Esq., New York. Our bold operator was on hand at the express office soon after the package arrived, receipted for it in the name of F. A. Williams, and coolly went his way.

Strange to say the report in the papers of the arrest of a party as the author of this crime, whose entire innocence was subsequently shown, led to the discovery, arrest and conviction of the right man; the leading circumstances which brought him to light being a movement on the part of *his wife*, who was not, however, living with him at the time. Taking up one of the daily newspapers, she observed the arrest of one Williams for fraudulently obtaining a letter from the post office, and securing thereby the sum of $3,000.

Her husband had previously written to her, saying he had been lucky enough to draw about 3,000 in a Lottery, and offering to supply her with $500 to purchase furniture, etc., if she would consent to live with him again. This, together with the fact that he had often spoken of calling at the post office for letters not belonging to him, satisfied her as to whose handi-work this job might have been. As soon therefore as she had read the account of the affair, with a woman's instinct, she said to a friend sitting by, "That is Jim, they've got the wrong man, and I'll go and charge Jim with it, and expose him too, rather than have an innocent man suffer for *his* rascality." She was soon at the boarding-house of her husband in Twelfth street, and it was mainly the conversation between them, overheard by a third party, which eventually led to the discharge of the innocent and the conviction of the really guilty party.

This is only one of the many cases where similar serious and costly results have followed such acts of carelessness or slight omissions,—to use no stronger term on the part of correspondents.

We trust the mention of the above example will not be lost sight of by bank officers, or any others who may have occasion to send letters either with or without valuable remittances.

* This case came before the Circuit Court at Hartford, Ct., on the 18th ult.; Judges Nelson and Shipman on the bench. The leading point made by the plaintiff, was, that having paid the Express Company their charge for conveying the money package to New York, they were in duty bound to deliver it to the right owner for whom it was intended and to whom addressed.

The defence took the ground that when the Express agents delivered the money to the person who brought them the note to be taken to Norwalk for discount, they performed their whole duty.

After the testimony in the case had been laid before the Jury by both sides, Judge Nelson remarked that as the case would turn entirely upon questions of law, he would dispense with the summing up of counsel. He then pronounced the opinion of the Court, which was, that the Express Company could not be held responsible either for the genuineness of paper sent through their hands for collection or discount, or for the delivery of money to a party claiming to be the owner of the paper so sent provided he was the same party who had employed them in the first instance.

A Lucky Office.—During the five years that the Registry system has been in operation, there have been sent from and received at the Hartford, (Conn.) post office, seven thousand registered letters. Out of this large number only six have failed to reach their proper owner.

## Newspapers.

Notwithstanding ample regulations provided by Congress for the management of the newspaper mails, and the utmost vigilance on the part of the Department and its officers for the enforcement of these regulations, it cannot be denied that postmasters and their clerks attach too little importance to this description of mail matter, and consequently fail to exercise with regard to it that care which they bestow upon written communications. It is to be feared that they often underrate the value to newspaper readers of the prompt and regular receipt of their daily or weekly journals.

It should be remembered that many of those who live in country towns, especially in more remote parts, having but little correspondence through the mails, and little personal intercourse with those who are better informed than themselves with regard to the current events of the day and other matters of interest, depend almost entirely upon their newspaper for a knowledge of what is going on in the world beyond their sphere of observation. To such persons the failure of their paper is a matter of no small importance, involving as it does the stopping of their regular supply of general intelligence. Further than this, it sometimes happens that a more serious evil results from the cause named. We might mention instances of farmers who were in the habit of consulting the columns of their newspaper for information respecting the state of the markets, by which they were guided in disposing of the produce of their farms, and who in consequence of failing to receive a single number of their journal, containing the announcement of a sudden rise in a certain article, have been induced by shrewd speculators to part with their stock of the article in question at a price far below the market value, and thus have suffered considerable pecuniary loss, to say nothing of the consequent vexation.

There is another view of the subject, which commends itself to the consideration of all who are connected with the post office. The disappointment and vexation arising from the non-arrival of expected intelligence whether written or printed is "a sore evil under the sun." If a man fails to receive his paper, he first expends his objurgations on some branch of the mail service. He feels like one who is suddenly deprived of a good dinner which he felt sure of,—like Sancho Panza, when the inexorable wand of the physician spirited away every desirable dish as soon as he attempted to taste it.

No small proportion of the grumbling and dissatisfaction with the post office which may exist, whether with reason or not, is due to failures or irregularities in the delivery of printed matter, and we call upon our friends the postmasters and post office employés, to remedy this evil so far as it is in their power. We would direct their attention to a single circumstance which is often productive of much irregularity and delay in the delivery of newspapers, even more than of other mail matter.

In examining the addresses of newspapers, the name of the *State* is frequently read incorrectly, and consequently a paper may go to one end of the Union when it was intended for the other, or like the Wandering Jew, travel about with no end to its perigrinations. There are so many towns of the same name in different States, that the inadvertence mentioned is one of no little consequence, especially as a missent paper is not likely to be forwarded to the place of destination, since it is considered to be of so much less importance than a letter.

In calling the attention of our post office friends to the evil of which we have spoken, we are not unmindful of the fact that they are not to be censured for all the delinquencies of this kind that may occur. The fault often rests with publishers and those who are in their employ. Papers are sometimes directed so illegibly that it is beyond the skill even of a post-office clerk to decipher their superscription, and if they arrive at the place which they were intended to reach, the phenomenon must be ascribed to some wonderful combination of chances.

A publisher in Philadelphia recently sent a quantity of papers to the post office directed in a hand which defied all the efforts of the clerks to unravel the mysteries with respect to a portion of them, and many of the packages had no address at all. It was found necessary to send half a bushel of them back to the publisher for "better direction."

As we have remarked, one who fails to receive his paper, first blames the post office, but a little knowledge on the subject will show that those who are connected with this institution form but a part of the chain of communication between the press and the reader.

Let all whether publishers or employés of the post-office, who are concerned in the important task of diffusing intelligence, discharge their duties with fidelity and care, and *reasonable* grumblings will soon cease.

## Stray Letters.

As another proof of the want of uniform care on the part of business correspondents, we may mention the fact, that not far from one hundred letters per week, addressed to firms in other cities and towns, are received at the New York Post Office, having been misdirected to this city.

No pains are spared in this office to counteract the difficulty, by forwarding to their proper destination as many of these stray letters as possible.

Fortunately, for careless correspondents there are in the New York Post Office, some, (we will not say old, as that term might be rather offensive,) very experienced officials—"men of letters," who have been there many years, and who are about as familiar with the names of firms in other cities as the local Postmasters themselves—and who, by the aid also of a library of Directories of different cities are enabled to save a large proportion of the class of letters referred to from the *mortifying* process of passing through the Dead Letter office. Other offices may not be so fortunate. At any rate it is always the best and safest way to give the address of a letter correctly in the first place.

## Our Postage Tables.

The table of foreign postages, which will be found on our last page, has been carefully prepared, and is in all respects reliable. It will be revised and corrected monthly, according to the postal regulations at home and abroad, as indicated by the Foreign Bureau at Washington.

In view of the complicated nature of the foreign postages, as at present arranged, and the want of accessible information on this important subject, we calculate that this feature alone of our paper, will prove worth its entire cost.

It should be specially borne in mind that when the postages on foreign letters is not fully prepaid, they are either sent to Washington to be at once opened and returned to the writer, or if arriving at New York or Boston, from other offices, they are sent back to the mailing office for additional postage, thus causing delay, (often losing a steamer,) and no doubt, in many cases, heavy pecuniary loss and disappointment. The large number of these letters sent to the Department constantly, shows something of the lack of the proper intelligence among business correspondents on this point.

In respect to some classes of letters, for instance, those mailed in California to go out by steamer from New York, if only partially prepaid, they must be returned to the California offices, for the lacking potage stamps.

## Registered Letters.

In registering letters Postmasters should follow strictly the regulations of the Department. By so doing a large proportion of the inconvenience and delay caused by mistakes, would be diminished.

Every day there is received at the New York Post Office letters upon which there is scarcely a doubt that the fee has been paid for registering, but which are either unaccompanied by a *bill* or unnumbered, and frequently not postmarked; or if the *bill* does come with them it is often headed simply "Smithtown," or whatever it may be, without any State, date, fee, or postage entered upon it. Sometimes only one of these will be omitted, but very often the whole.

In cases of this kind, where the *bill* is signed by an assistant or clerk, it is impossible to determine—where there is more than one office of the same name—*which* one the letter is from; consequently the *return bill* cannot be sent, and in the course of a few days the postmaster writes to know why it is not forthcoming.

Letters have also been received at New York enclosed in an envelope to the postmaster without any mark whatever upon them, and unaccompanied by any *bill*, which are undoubtedly registered, but which cannot be treated as such on account of these omissions, and are of course delivered to the parties addressed as unregistered letters, thus defeating the very object of the Registry system.

Again, a great many postmasters do not seem to be aware that it is necessary to *fully prepay* registered letters, especially those for foreign countries, which if not sufficiently prepaid must be returned for the balance of postage, often causing a great deal of confusion and annoyance as well to the writer as to the postmaster.

Postmasters also frequently send *return bills* to the New York office without any signature affixed, and omit to mark them "correct," although the heading of the *bill* gives them full directions how to proceed upon its reception at the office of destination.

It does not seem to be generally understood that registered letters should be mailed to the same "distributing" offices as ordinary unregistered letters, but they are often sent "direct" sometimes thousands of miles, which is decidedly contrary to the regulations of the Department, and should not be practiced. *See Chapter 39, Post Office Regulations.*

Mail Improvements.—The Postmaster General, desirous of extending and improving the mail facilities of the country, to the extent of the means furnished him by Congress, is engaged in trying to effect an arrangement with the Railroad Companies between New York and Boston, by which the great Southern mails shall continue on East, as soon as they arrive in New York, instead of remaining in the latter city until the following day as at present.

The plan in contemplation, is, to start a mail train from New York at 8 o'clock P. M., or directly after the arrival of the Southern mail by the Amboy route, arriving in Boston say at 4 or 5 o'clock the following morning.

The great advantages of such an arrangement, will be readily comprehended by the business men of the two great cities directly interested. Correspondents here will have at least two hours more in which to prepare their Eastern letters, and the Boston merchants will, for all business purposes, get their Southern letters twenty-four hours earlier than at present. Other Eastern cities, are also largely interested in the proposed improvement.

Since the thing has been started, we do not see how it can be abandoned,—and if it is, we are satisfied that the Postmaster General will see to it that the fault shall not rest with the Post Office Department

An Artist in the Post Office.—The design from which the head of our paper was engraved, was originated and drawn by a clerk in the New York Post Office, who has had but little experience, and no instruction in that art.

When asked by a fellow-clerk engaged in examining the design, why he did not give up his clerkship and attend to drawing, altogether, our "special artist" replied, "From the simple fact that I have a greater talent for *drawing* my salary."

Not "Officially Drunk."—A postmaster on being notified of a charge of intemperance, replied "acknowledging the corn," but insisted that he was not "officially drunk" His friends appearing to take a great interest in him and it being shown that his office was well conducted, the Department consented to overlook this first offense in the hope of permanent reformation; but with a pointed intimation, however, that a repetition of it would certainly cause his removal.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Important Order as to Unpaid Letters.

Post Office Department, Oct. 8th, 1860.

Whereas, by the act of March 3d 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free, between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid: and whereas, the Department, through courtesy, has hitherto, at considerable labor and expense notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded, on receiving the postage due thereon; and, whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing that the omission to prepay is intentional; it is, therefore

*Ordered*, that from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in like manner, as other dead letters. J. HOLT,

Post Master General.

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A Novel Question.—Can a Member of Congress under the act permitting members to send and receive, free of postage, packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, send free to another member a package weighing four ounces, the frank of the mailing member extending to one undivided half, and the privilege of the recipient covering the remainder of the package? This question having been seriously raised, the Department has decided that when a package exceeds the weight specified in the law, the combined franks of all Congress will not exempt the excess, from postage.

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Write Plainly.—It is a common complaint among "Route Agents," that packages of letters are so miserably addressed that they cannot be read, and in many cases without untying the string with which they are fastened, and determining the destination by consulting the addresses upon the letters. This is a more serious embarrassment to Route Agents than to stationary postmasters, as every moment of their time is usually occupied in assorting, receiving and delivering mails along their several routes.

Some of these Agents are wags in their way, as will be seen from the following rap over the knuckles which one of them recently bestowed upon a careless postmaster in one of the New England villages.

The Agent sent him a written message as follows:

"Dear Sir—Will you please tie your packages with a bow knot hereafter, as we invariably have to look at the letters themselves, to learn where they are going."

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The "Gift Book Enterprise." — Some idea of the contributions to the revenue of the P. O. Department, by various "Gift Book Enterprises," may be formed in view of the fact that one concern in this city, D. W. Evans & Co., as we are informed by one of the members of that firm, have purchased at the New York Post Office within the past four months, postage stamps to the amount of five thousand dollars, being at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars per year. This is independent of postages on letters arriving by the mails, addressed to the above firm.

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### Outside Rhymes.

Post office officials, as an offset to their many annoyances and hardships, certainly enjoy a monopoly in the matter of the many amusing specimens of wit and originality in the shape of outside addresses upon letters and packets passing through the mails. The number of such comical superscriptions, constantly moving about in the mails, is greater than would be believed by the outside public. But few of them comparatively, are rescued from oblivion, partly for want of time on the part of post office clerks, and partly owing to the unjustifiable detention of the articles upon which they are written, which would result in some cases, from the process of copying.

For the special encouragement of embryo poets, and the amusement of lovers of eccentricity and virgin simplicity, we shall from time to time pay some attention to this branch of the "comic department" of the post office.

Here is our first batch:—

Please carry this letter to my cousin Van
A. Gilbert, dear Postman as soon as you can,
You'll find him in Edington Illinois,
And you'd better believe he's "*one of the boys*."

To Miss E. B. Mason this letter is sent,
To be read by herself it is only meant,
In Lowell, Mass., she leads a gay life,
Where Yankees make nutmegs and hams
with a knife.

The care of Mr. William
H. Baldwin E. S. K. America.
To be forwarded to
Margret Flynn
and from you margret
to your Brother Jack
and sister Honora
Sister Ellen & Michal.

To John Barry if living,
but if not, to his wife, or some one of the children if living, and if not to some respectable neighbor
in Dalton, N. H.

Good morning Mr. Postman, you see I'm looking pale;
It's all from fear of journeying in Uncle Sam's big mail,
But J. P. Jones, wished me to come to Baltimore,
Down in Maryland—you've heard the name before—
To box Eleven hundred and Seventy-one I go,
So stamp me very lightly, I'm full of love you know.

Postmaster there is in Westboro Mass.,
A chap named Samuel Bracket,
And you'll oblige the stupid ass,
By handing him this packet.
Hannah Mumford
Born and bred,
In Essex County,
Marblehead.

Speed on little missive to marble head
And find old Joe Sweet either living or dead,
If he's living of course he'll read this letter,
But if he's dead—why all the better.
Mass.

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☞ The engraving of the "Head" of our paper was executed at the establishment of A. H. Jocelyn, No. 60 Fulton Street, from a design by an amateur artist.

## Practical Information.

For Business Men and Correspondents generally, and Post Office Employees.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all post masters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would it be possible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

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The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

Where letters are delivered by a public letter carrier, or penny post, a locked box or some other safe place of deposit for the letters thus left, should be provided. A neglect of this precaution, is the cause of many annoyances and losses.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of prying delinquents has recently been devised.

The address of letters intended for delivery in cities, especially, should include, if possible, the occupation, street and number of the party addressed.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid by stamps.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed until it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it, even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail. This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five cents for each letter, but if lost, Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, *or purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents.

Votes in sheets are allowed to be sent in the mail at one cent a sheet, prepaid by postage stamps, provided the weight does not exceed three ounces.

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

It is expected that a disposition to accommodate will prompt a postmaster to search for and deliver a letter, on the application of a person who cannot call during the usual office hours.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessaries in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

Using a postage stamp after it has been once used, fifty dollars fine.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

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The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed, thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer: and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has *endorsed* his or her name, and place of residence. *without* direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the *time* for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be *written* on the letter.

A simple business card *printed* on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall endorse on it, *in writing*, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when remailed.

A regular account must be kept of letters returned, showing the name and address of the writer, to whom sent, and the date of remailing, and the name of the person to whom originally addressed, with the periods during which they remained uncalled for. A similar account should be kept of "*returned letters*" receipted. In making up mails, the *number* of such letters sent should be specially noted on Post Bills.

Send copies to the Dead Letter Office weekly, twice a month, monthly, or once in six weeks, according to the classification of Regulation 181.

Across the *face of such letters* should be plainly written or stamped the words "*Returned to writer.*"

Such letters are in no case to be advertised, either at the office to which originally addressed or at the one to which returned.

No additional postage is chargeable for returning letters to the writers.

DEAD LETTERS.

Postmasters are particularly enjoined to endorse on letters treated as "dead letters," under 14th chapter of the Regulations, the reasons for returning them; also to mark them as required by section 197. Section 187, requiring letters from foreign countries to be returned at the expiration of one month, after having been duly advertised, is repealed. Such letters should be retained, like others, three months after advertising them. They should be put up in separate packages, and marked "Foreign Dead Letters." Letters described in section 188 should be returned *immediately*, and not be retained one month.

A recent act of Congress authorises publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

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TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. H., Concord | 1 | Fla., Tallahasse | 5 |
| Do Manchester | 2 | Texas, Galveston | 8 to 10 |
| N. Y., Buffalo | 2 | Ill., Chicago | 2 |
| Pa., Pittsburgh | 2 | Ind., Indianapolis | 2 |
| Del., Wilmington | 1 | Mich., Detroit | 3 |
| D. C., Washington | 1 | Wis., Milwaukie | 2 |
| Va., Richmond | 2 | Iowa, Dubuque | 3 |
| Do Alexandria | 2 | Ohio, Cincinnati | 2 |
| N. C., Raleigh | 2 | Do Toledo | 2 |
| S. C., Charleston | 2 | Min., St. Paul | 7 to 8 |
| Do Columbia | 3 | Missouri, St. Louis | 3 |
| Geo., Augusta | 2 | Nebraska | 5 & 7 |
| Ala., Mobile | 5 | Kansas | 7 to 8 |
| Do Montgomery | 3 & 4 | California, overland | 25 . 26 |
| Tenn., Nashville | 3 | Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 |
| Ky., Louisville | 2 | | |
| Miss., Jackson | 5 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Do Vicksburgh | 5 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Ark., Little Rock | 8 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| La., New Orleans | 5 & 6 | Utah | 30 to 40 |
| Do Baton Rouge | 9 to 10 | New Mexico | 30 |

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, except those to foreign countries, and to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is optional.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces. Letters weighing one half ounce or under, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " .... 6 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles ............20 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

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TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday. Letters intended for this mail should be so directed, and deposited in the New York office at least four days previous to the departure from St. Louis.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

Overland Mail is due at New York twice a week.

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NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " | " ...... | 13 " |
| For Weekly | " | " ...... | 6½ " |

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

Books, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*; and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid.

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## UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

## POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Under this title will be published in the city of New York, on the 1st of October, 1860, a Monthly Post Office Journal, devoted exclusively to Postal Information, and the interests of the Post Office Department.

Such a publication, it is believed, has long been needed, and may be made of much practical advantage to the Department and the public generally. Over *one hundred thousand* persons are directly and indirectly engaged in handling the mails, and yet there has never been provided, up to the present time, any medium of direct and convenient communication between the Department and this large class of officials. While on the part of those who use the mails, embracing all classes of the community, the want of detailed information as to the laws, regulations, and customs which govern this branch of the public service, has led to much serious inconvenience, embarassment and loss.

This enterprise has the sanction and countenance of the officers of the Post Office Department, and other leading Post Office officials, as will be seen from the following documents:—

Post Office Depart., *September* 8, 1860.

Sir:—In reply to your note of the 5th instant, I beg to assure you of the gratification with which I have learned your purpose to begin at an early day the publication of a Monthly Periodical, devoted to the dissemination of useful and reliable intelligence in regard to the practical administration of this Department, and the general working of the postal system, alike in its domestic and foreign aspects.

Such a periodical will supply what has long been a desideratum in the newspaper literature of our country, and this Department will, no doubt, esteem itself fortunate in being able to employ so convenient and trustworthy a vehicle for the diffusion of that information in reference to its own operations, which, in this age of almost universal correspondence, cannot fail to possess interest for all.

I wish you the fullest measure of success in this public spirited enterprise, and feel that in your long and honorable association with the postal service, I have a guarantee that my wishes will be realized.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. HOLT.

J. Holbrook, Esq., New York.

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Sir:—We have been made sufficiently acquainted with your proposal to publish a Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of the Post Office Department, to enable us to express the opinion that such a publication, if properly conducted, would be of great convenience and service to all classes in Post Office operations.

It would furnish a convenient medium for disseminating postal information throughout the country, and give to the Department increased facilities for making known its wishes and instructions to its subordinate officers everywhere. We heartily wish you success in this worthy undertaking, and promise you our aid and influence, personally and officially.

JOHN A. DIX, P. M., New York.
NAHUM CAPEN, P. M., Boston, Mass.
N. B. BROWN, P. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN MORRIS, P. M., Baltimore, Md.
C. COMSTOCK, P. M., Albany, N. Y.
J. T. HATCH, P. M., Buffalo, N. Y.
J. L. VATTIER, P. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. J. HAMMERSLEY, P. M., Hartford, Conn.
ALBERT S. GALLUP, P. M., Providence, R. I.
JOHN W. STEADMAN, P. M., Norwich, Conn.

To J. Holbrook, Esq., Special Agent, P. O. D.

The "United States Mail" will be published monthly at $1 00 per year in advance.

J. HOLBROOK,

To whom all subscriptions and communications are to be addressed, at New York City.

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TEN YEARS

AMONG

## THE MAIL BAGS;

OR

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Although this work has been some time before the public, and has had the large sale of over 20,000 copies, yet there are many postmasters, mail contractors and others engaged in the post office service, who have never yet given it a perusal. Its contents are adapted to all classes of readers, and will be found by those who are strangers to the work, just as instructive and entertaining, as on the first day of its publication.

The Portraits on steel of all the Postmasters General, since the organization of the government, sixteen in number, are considered well worth the price of the Book.

By enclosing $1.00 to the Publisher of the "U. S. Mail," the above work will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States or elsewhere, *postage, paid*. The regular price is $1.25 per copy. The postage being 25 cents, the price is reduced by this offer to the low rate of 75 cents.

Could the requisite space be afforded, an array of commendations by the press generally, could be given, which would at once establish the usefulness and the entertaining qualities of the above volume.


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RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1 To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, &c., via England—Newspapers periodical work, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter whether sent or received.

3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works.

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

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UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco, Portland, Detroit* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British Mails, only.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Entered according to an Act of Congress in the year 1860, by James Holbrook, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.)

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon. | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supercede all others now in use.—J. HOLT, Post Master General.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.,

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

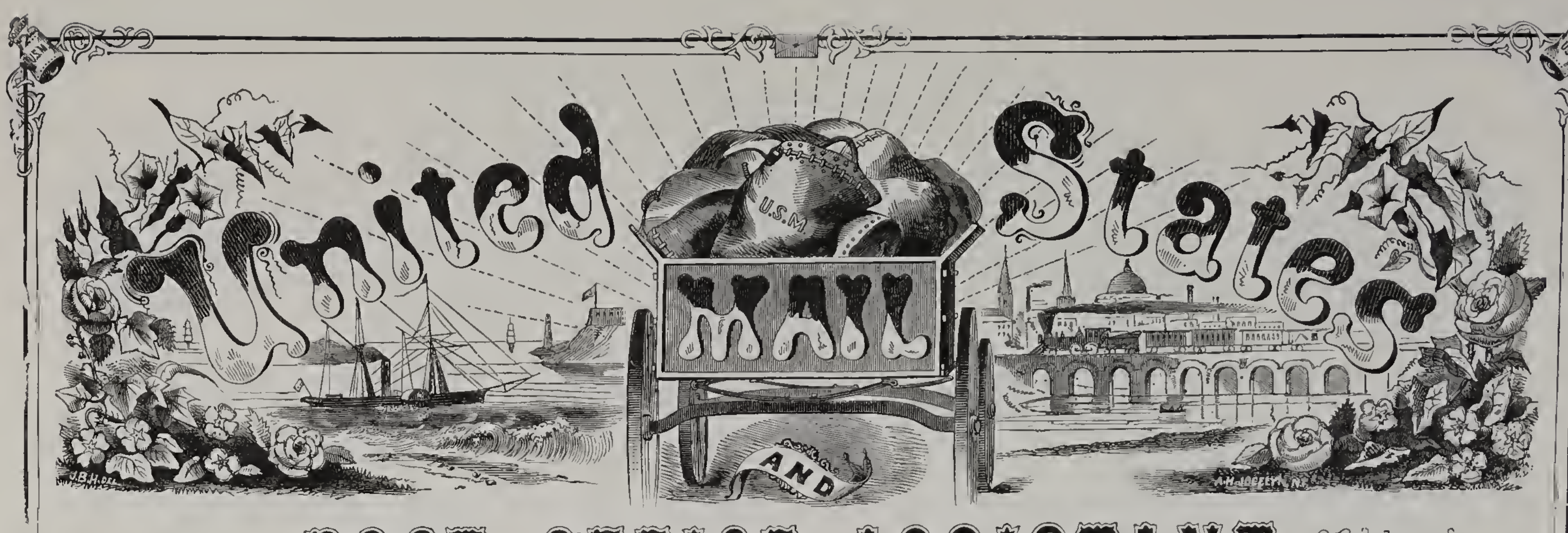
It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1860.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 1 | ..... | Hamburg. |
| Havana* | U. S. | 1 | ..... | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 1 | ..... | Aspinwall. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 2 | 3 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | ..... | Havana. |
| American | U. S. | 6 | ..... | Southampton & Havre. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | ..... | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | ..... | Liverpool. |
| California | U. S. | 11 | ..... | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 11 | ..... | Havana. |
| Havre | U. S. | 13 | ..... | Southampton & Havre. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 15 | ..... | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | 17 | Liverpool. |
| Vanderbilt | U. S. | 20 | ..... | Southampton & Havre. |
| California | U. S. | 22 | ..... | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 22 | ..... | Havana. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit | 22 | 23 | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | ..... | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | ..... | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 27 | ..... | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | 31 | Liverpool. |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page




# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1860. No. 2.

### "Tuckerman and the Dead Head."

Our readers probably have not forgotten the person whose name heads this article. The bold and extensive robberies committed by him, the singular method which he adopted to carry out his nefarious plans, and many of the circumstances attending his arrest and conviction, have been made familiar to the public through the newspapers. Like the elephant, he never travelled without his trunk—that mighty appendage to whose rapacious grasp many a mail-bag fell a victim. Beguiled by the seductions of cigars of unimpeachable excellence, the baggage-men were wont to allow his presence in the baggage and mail-car, and during their temporary absence, he seized both the opportunity and the bags. All this, and much more is no doubt fresh in the recollection of everybody. But there were some incidents connected with this extraordinary case which have escaped the vigilance of newspaper-reporters. Here is one of them.

Most of Tuckerman's robberies, as is well known, were committed on the mail-trains between New York and Boston. At least thirteen whole mail-bags were abstracted, and all of their contents destroyed which were valueless to him. Five thousand dollars worth of postage stamps, however, were recovered and restored to Government. His mode of conducting operations was such as to require for his detection the constant surveilance of an officer, to make the journey with him, and to observe all his movements.

On the fatal Sunday night of his arrest, the post office Agent, sometime before the starting of the train, ensconced himself in a small closet, occasionally used as a "clothes-press," at the end of the baggage-car nearest the engine. A crack in the partition afforded such facilities for observation as were required by a gentleman for the time closely connected with the press, since from this loop-hole he could command a view of every part of the car. This view, for the present, was decidedly tame and uninteresting. There was a want of what painters call "breadth" in the prospect, to say nothing of length. The dim light revealed nothing but trunks, valises and the like, grouped more with a view to the convenience of "baggage-smashers" than to artistic effect. The "coming man" had not yet arrived to enliven the prospect, but the meditations of the solitary watcher were cut short by the sudden addition to the scene of a piece of "still life" which did not materially improve the aspect of things. A heavy jar upon the floor of the car attracted the attention of the Agent, and a glance through the aperture revealed the cause of the same. A coffin had been pushed in just in front of the closet, and now stretched its awful length in close proximity to the spot occupied by the anxious watcher. He thought of the "Ancient Mariner," and his voyage with a crew of dead men, and fancied how that old gentleman must have felt, and how he himself must ride through the night-hours with such a companion, who could make his gloomy presence felt, though hidden by the walls of his narrow house. "He has less room than I," thought the Agent, "but he don't need as much." Then his reflections naturally took a professional turn, and a crowd of thoughts apropos to the *subject* before him, rushed upon his mind. He derived some comfort from the reflection that the defunct was a perfectly safe passenger—one whom it would be unnecessary to watch, however roguish he might have been in his lifetime. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well," unmindful of baggage-masters, porters, conductors; even of Mail Agents." "Nothing can touch him further." Perhaps if he were alive he would be as troublesome a customer as Tuckerman himself. He's just as quiet now, however, as if he had been a lamb in innocence. Let us give him the benefit of the doubt. "*Nil de mortuis*," &c., especially if you don't know anything about them.

This course of thought was suddenly interrupted by the arrival of Tuckerman, accompanied by a porter, who very unceremoniously tumbled in his (Tuckerman's), great trunk in close proximity to the ominous looking long box. The owner of the trunk after giving directions respecting the place where he wished this important piece of baggage to stand, (a place, of course, conveniently near to the mail-bags,) drew out his fancy cegar-case, lighted a "regalia" and politely offered another to his companion, the baggage-master. "John," said Tuckerman, thoughtfully contemplating the coffin, while he slowly evolved the smoke from his mouth, "What have you here, a corpse?"

"Yes," was John's reply.

"Ah," said Tuckerman, with a long drawn sigh, and a sympathetic shake of the head, "that's a hard way to ride, isn't it?"

"Not so hard," thought Uncle Sam's official, "as to ride with a special Agent on your track"

A few hours later and the guilty man would have been glad to exchange places with our dead companion.

Fortunately for the Agent, his olfactories were not easily irritated by the fumes of tobacco, or he might, by some untimely sneeze or cough, have betrayed the secret of his presence. The only effect which he perceived was a desire to participate in the luxury which Tuckerman and his companion were enjoying. So the time wore away with the live occupants of the car until the train reached Stamford, when the opportunity for which both Tuckerman and the Agent were waiting, presented itself. The two baggage-men went out to "wood up," taking the light with them, and leaving the car in darkness.

Tuckerman evidently believed in the truth of the maxim "Dead men tell no tales," for no sooner was he left alone (as he supposed) with the occupant of the coffin, than his practised hand was at work, transferring mail-bags to the "Grand Trunk" Conveyance Line.

The result to Tuckerman of this night's excursion—*twenty one year's imprisonment*, is well known to the public, and the details of his arrest, trial and conviction, need not be repeated here.

### The Post Office in its Infancy.

Doctor Franklin was appointed General Deputy Postmaster of the Colonies, in the year 1753, with a salary between him and his confederate, of £600,—"if they could get it." This experiment brought him in debt £900, and his success in expediting the mails, which he dwells upon with much satisfaction in his writings, will create a smile in these days of electricity, steam, and Young American speed. In the year 1754 he gave notice that the mail to New England, which used to start but once a fortnight in winter, should start once a week all the year, *whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used to require six weeks.*

Franklin was removed from his office, by the British Ministry; but in the year 1775, the Congress of the Confederation, having assumed the practical sovereignty of the Colonies appointed a committee to devise a system of post office communication, who made a report recommending a plan, on the 26th of July, which, on the same day, was adopted, and Doctor Franklin unanimously appointed Postmaster General, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The salary of the Postmaster General was doubled on the 16th of April, 1779, and on the 27th of December of the same year, Congress increased the salary to $5,000 per annum.

An Inspector of Dead Letters was also appointed at a salary of $100 per annum, who was under oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his office, and enjoined to take no copies of letters, and not to divulge the contents to any but Congress, or to those who were appointed by Congress for that purpose. Doctor Franklin on the 7th of November, 1776, was succeeded as Postmaster General, by his relative, Richard Bache, who remained in office to the 28th of January, 1782, when he was succeeded by Ebenezer Hazard, who was the last head of the General Post Office under the Confederacy.

In 1790, there were but seventy-five post offices throughout the United States, and 1,875 miles of port routes.

The General Post Office in the year 1790, was located in New York, and Samuel Osgood was the first Postmaster General, under the Federal Government. His conception of the duties of his Office, was doubtless very humble, as he recommended that the "Postmaster General should not keep an office separate from the one in which the mail was opened and distributed, that he might, by his presence, prevent irregularities, and rectify any mistakes that might occur,"—in fact, to put the Postmaster General, his Assistant, and their one clerk, into the City post office, to see that its mails were assorted, and made up correctly!

The salary of Mr Osgood was $1.500 per annum. Timothy Pickering was appointed by Washington, August 12th, 1791, at an increased salary of $2,000. Joseph Habersham was the last Postmaster General appointed by Washington. He was commissioned April 22d, 1795, at a salary of $2,400 per year.

The Office was located at Philadelphia in the year 1796, and was established at Washington, when the Federal Government was removed there; and in 1802 the United States *run their own stages* between Philadelphia and New York, finding coaches, drivers, horses, etc.; and cleared in three years, over $11,000 by carrying passengers!

### New York Forty Years ago.

We give our readers, in the following letter, a glimpse of "long time ago" in this metropolis. The worthy postmaster's exultation at the improvements in this office will provoke a smile from those who are familiar with the extent of the business now transacted in the same office. The solitary clerk, serving "the residue of our customers" after "the press of our applicants" was over, stands in strong contrast with the 238 clerks and 88 letter carriers, who are now found necessary to carry on the business of the office:

Post Office, New York, 20th Dec. 1818.

William A Colman, Esq.

Dear Sir:—The internal as well as external improvements of the office are at length completed, and I have the pleasure to say they give general satisfaction. You will be astounded to see the effect of the alterations. We have abundance of room for all our operations, and the facility and expedition of our delivery is gratifying to all. You know that all our mails are received in the morning. We can deliver at our three office Deliveries, so as to empty our boxes in about fifteen minutes, or to get rid of the press of our applicants. After this is over, one person can serve the residue of our customers, and when we have your aid in the newspaper department, we shall increase this dispatch and give more general satisfaction. Our newspaper boxes for printers are much applauded, and give us great relief in the interior.

I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you by the first of January in this city, and that you will keep your engagement Mr. Brusbie's fire-place does well, and I have a light roof thrown over our office windows in garden street, and the front delivery window does much better than the old lobby. But I hope you will soon see the whole and judge for yourself.

I am dear sir, very sincerely yours,

THEODORUS BAILEY.

If you see any rare publication or curious thing, or article in Boston, of moderate value; such as cannot be had here, please bring it for me!

### Items from the Dead Letter Office.

Received a Registered Letter returned from Germany, containing a brick bat. A sample, perhaps furnished by a man having a house for sale.

A letter held for postage, containing a piece of Cannel Coal, 3 in.'s wide by 4 in.'s long, and 1¼ in.'s thick.

One directed to Chicago,
New Orleans.

One to Cincinnati,
spelled "Zinzinnaddi."

One to Louisiana,
spelled "Lucy anna."

One to "960 miles west of Buffalo."

In last the six months, 301 letters came to the Dead Letter Office *entirely without direction.*

[There are more than that number of letters without addresses, dropped into the New York office in a year, many of which having the printed card of the writer upon them, are returned at once for direction, without going to the Department. Ed. Mail.]

Spunky.—A postmaster was lately written to from the Department, notifying him that his quarterly account had not been received. His reply was full of indignation, having made his return at the close of the quarter.

He says, "Under these *add-verse* circumstances, I am inclined to say, that

The office is not worth a *d—m*
To me nor to dear 'Uncle Sam,'
And if you want me to send the mail key,
You've only to say so, and so it shall be."

Postage Stamps.—During the quarter ending September 30th, the number of one cent postage stamps issued by the Post Office Department was 12,756,190; of three cent stamps, 36,512,700; of all other denominations, 1,739,690; total number for the quarter, 51,008,400, against 44,592,295 for the corresponding quarter last year. The value of these stamps was $1,351,393, an increase of $210,894, over the receipts for the same time in 1859. In these receipts stamped envelopes are not taken into account. Of these 6,702.400 were sold, the postage amounting to $214,693.

Benevolence and Postage Stamps. — The *Boston Courier* has an article relating how a benevolent but eccentric old gentleman in New Hampshire, has promised to give a poor but worthy youth an education, as soon as said youth shall have collected *defaced postage stamps* enough to cover the walls of a room, which labor is said to be a trial of his patience and perseverance. A vast number are still requisite, and several *kind hearted ladies* feeling an interest in the matter, are assisting in the collection, and have already accumulated several thousand cast off stamps.

This "dodge" was tried not long ago in England. A notice appeared in the papers that a loving couple most anxious to enter into the holy state, were prevented by the whim of a capricious old father, who refused his consent until a certain number of defaced stamps should have been collected by the amorous youth, somewhat after the manner of Saul's trial of David, (1 Samuel, xviii: 25,) the benevolent public were entreated to come to the assistance of the impatient lovers, and great numbers of stamps were actually sent them from all quarters.

The police, however, looked up the old gentleman, when it was found that the tyrannical father was no other than an ingenious knave who had found out a process for restoring the defaced stamps, and who sold them for re-use.

It will perhaps be well to enquire what proportion the benevolent qualities of our New Hampshire friend, bear to his scientific and *chemical* knowledge.

Strayed not Stolen.—Since the publication of the famous "Paper Mill Story," which for its remarkable details and astounding revelations, was not much behind the notorious "Moon Hoax," we have heard but little of the carelessness of postmasters in sending letters to the paper maker, instead of to the hands of the persons to whom they were addressed. We are not quite sure however, that the former "sensation" article with all its errors and exaggerations, has not in some measure led to the immunity since enjoyed apparently, in regard to that class of mistakes of the mail. They have not entirely ceased, however, as appears from the following letter addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department

Post Office, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H
Oct. 10, 1860.

Sir:—

The letter mailed at this office, June 9, 1860, containing $50, written by A. B. Wyatt, and addressed to Messrs. Doak & Topliff, Greenwich, Mass., which letter was supposed to be lost, and reported to the Department, July 2d, has been found and the money returned to Mr. Wyatt. The letter was found by Messrs. Patch & Co., tin plate workers, Fitchburg, Mass., among some waste paper brought in by one of their pedlars.

It appears probable that the letter was dropped in some office while on its way to its destination, and taken up with the waste paper and sold to the pedlar, and was fortunately found as above stated.

Your obedient servant,

AMOS H. JONES, P. M

Great care should be taken to avoid accidents of this kind, especially in large offices where they are most apt to occur. In some of them, and it should be so in all, the waste paper is examined carefully by a trusty hand, before it goes from the office, a precaution which has saved many letters, and some of them no doubt of pecuniary value, from running the gauntlet of the "pedlars" and paper millites.

Hotel Letters.—A glance at the letter pigeon holes of the principal hotels in large cities, will go far to account for the heavy invoices of dead letters constantly arriving at Washington. Probably the most *ancient* missives of this description, are from the hotels, as there is too often great neglect in sending them to the post office. Many of them are letters arriving for guests after they have left, but we are informed that thousands of them are from "drummers" who watch the lists of arrivals, and let fly at random large batches of these "reminders" ad-addressed to old acquaintances, strangers who are supposed to have arrived with a pocket full of "rocks" or an "A No. 1" reputation at the mercantile Agency, with which to purchase goods. What a sad disappointment to them, must be the non-receipt of this class of letters! especially to those who have been "drummed" until even the sound of a drum sets them nearly crazy.

Post Masters.—The whole number of post offices in the United States on the 13th Oct. ult. was, according to the official records of the P. O. Department, 28,573.

### Official Courtesy, etc.

The post-office clerk who fails to do his duty thoroughly, is like a light-house keeper, who now and then allows his light to go out, or become dim. Sometimes no harm may result; but it may be that the helmsman of some gallant ship laden with precious goods, and far more precious lives, seeing no light to direct him through the angry storm, steers blindly onward, and is wrecked upon the very spot whence the guiding star should have beamed.

Not only is it the duty of those connected with post-offices to exercise the utmost carefulness and exactness, in order that mail matter may promptly reach the persons for whom it is intended, but sometimes much caution and discretion are required from them, that letters may not fall into hands for which they were not designed.

There are other qualifications scarcely less desirable for post-office employès than exactness and caution. Patience and courtesy toward the various individuals constituting that public which it is the duty of these officials to serve, go very far in carrying out the idea of the post-office,—that of being a convenience to the community.

We have elsewhere shown that the life of a post-office clerk is not passed upon a bed of roses, and we would here call his attention to the truth that many annoyances must be expected by him in the course of his experience. The ignorance and consequent pertinacity of those who apply for letters, frequently try his patience to the utmost.

A person for instance, anxiously expecting a letter, and not understanding that the mail by which it would come arrives only once a day, inquires at the post-office half a dozen times on the same day, and it is not very wonderful that the clerk in attendance should give short answers to the persevering applicant, or even omit to search for the letter. Yet, even in a case like this, much allowance should be made for the possible circumstances of the person in question. He may be waiting for news from a sick child, or for some other information of the utmost importance to him, and it is surely hard enough to be dissapointed in such expectations, without being obliged to suffer the additional pain of a harsh response.

Of course post-office clerks seldom know the peculiar circumstances of those who apply for letters; but the exercise of patience and mildness toward all, would be sure to spare the feelings of those who often rather need sympathy than rough words.

Many who carry on little correspondence, and therefore have little occasion to be informed respecting post-office matters in general, often make blunders which are very annoying; but it is to be remembered that those in charge of the post-office, were employed for this, (among other things which contribute to the perfection of this branch of public service,) namely, to bear with all classes of correspondents, and to maintain a uniform courtesy toward every one. This would render it possible for even the most timid to approach the "delivery window," without experiencing the sensation of looking into a lion's den, as has sometimes (but I trust seldom) been the case.

On the other hand, it is reasonable that those who avail themselves of the conveniencies of the post-office, should take pains to inform themselves on those points which it is necessary they should know, in order to avoid giving inconvenience to themselves, and unnecessary trouble to those appointed to serve them

The times of opening and closing mails, and similar matters, should be known, that the post-office may not bear the blame due to negligence outside its walls.—"*Ten years among the mail bags.*

### Rhymes and Odd Addresses on Letters.

To George S Foster, ever known,
As faithful kind and true,
At John street No. 41,
New York, this line is due,
And there let "Sam," (not Uncle Sam")
But "Sam" of 41,
Bear this in manner as it am,
Directed to be done,
With all the other vast consarns,
Sent to the care of Ames & Barnes.

Swift as the dawn your course pursue,
Let nought your speed restrain,
Until you meet Miss Mary Drew,
In Newfield, State of Maine.

Oh! Julius O'Flaherty, peep into me,
And see the love waiting to jump out at thee,
Break the seal carefully—handle with care,
Commonwealth Massachusetts, P. O.—Ware.

Thimothe O'flanigan
state O Masekewsitts,
or elsewhar.

To Mr. barthol owen
Kelly, O'state
Rhode Island,
Connecticut.

Matilda Gaw,
Lately from the Big Parish,
Ireland, and was nearly recked
coming across, and has engaged
with Miss Philips to feed hogs
and rear chickens and tend Kows, care
Miss Philips Smith St
New Burgh N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1860.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

## The Sanctity of the Mails.

It would perhaps be more exact to speak of the sanctity of the seals, since it is the protection to the privacy of correspondence conferred by these, which renders the mail service a blessing and not a curse to the public This protection is secured in this country (so far as legal enactments can do it,) by stringent regulations and severe penalties attached to their violation. The government which violates the confidence reposed in it, by examining the letters which pass through its mails for the purpose of becoming acquainted with their contents, is far advanced in tyranny and despotism

The detestable system of espoinage which Napoleon I devised and carried out with the assistance of Fouché, depended in part for its efficiency on the unscrupulous opening and copying of letters passing through the post office. They were resealed and forwarded to the persons addressed, but the information which they furnished led to not a few sudden arrests and mysterious disappearances.

Although in our times, and in our country, no one is thus liable to government interference, nor if he were, would the consequences be so serious to him, yet the condition of the community would be intolerable, should any general suspicion exist that the secrecy of correspondence was not safe in the hands of those to whom it is committed The intercourse of friendship, the operations of commerce, the negotiations of governments, in short, all the interests of modern civilized life, are inseparably connected with the postal system No nation can prosper without a secure and unrestricted means of mail communication, and any government regulation which either directly or indirectly countenances the slightest invasion of the privacy of letters, is "of evil example," and at once, opens the door to innumerable abuses

An instance of this occurs to us as a memory of the old times of high postage,—that benighted period when "the slow shilling" seemed better than "the nimble sixpence." At this time the law required that each separate piece of paper contained in a letter should be charged with extra postage, and it was made a part of the duty of a Postmaster to examine letters and ascertain *in the best way he could* whether they were single or double! This was before envelopes had been introduced, and when the usual way of folding a letter furnished capital facilities, not only for accomplishing the legitimate object of the inspection, but for extending one's investigations, under cover of legal authority, to the ideas which the letter might contain It is true, there was then, as now, among the laws of the United States, a provision inflicting a severe penalty for the unauthorized opening of a letter, but a Postmaster or clerk of an inquiring turn of mind, even if detected in prying into a letter, had an apology always at hand, like Caleb Balderstone, who made "the thunner" a scapegoat for all his housekeeping deficiencies. The law would bear them out to almost any extent, short of breaking a seal, and instead of acknowledging any delinquency in thus tampering with the letters of others, they might claim great credit for extraordinary vigilance in watching over the interests of Uncle Sam! This process of scrutiny led to another evil of no less magnitude. Money-letters and those containing other valuables, were of course easily distinguished, and thus temptations to dishonesty were in a manner forced upon the attention of post office employés. The tendency of all this was of course highly demoralizing both to those connected with the post office, and to the public at large, by making them familiar with the idea of invading the privacy of correspondence, and by fostering that contemptible inquisitiveness which leads to peeping through key-holes, listening at doors, or prying into letters, as occasion may require.

The present mode of regulating the postage of letters by their weight, has done away with the necessity of such scrutiny as we have mentioned, but it seems strange that the public should ever have tolerated a practice so fruitful of evil. The pretext for its continuance is removed, but it is to be feared that the indulgence of unlawful curiosity is not entirely at an end. Mrs Mailsetter, the village Post-mistress of the "Antiquary," may be the prototype of a still existing species The law inflicts a penalty on such creatures, whenever they are caught in their dirty work. Society also inflicts its penalty by visiting the offender with the contempt and indignation of every honorable person. We readily admit that in a country office, the temptation to meddle with correspondence is great to some persons. In a city office, it is not often that any motive other than a desire for "filthy lucre," leads an employé to examine the contents of letters The multitude of these which daily pass through his hands, for the most part addressed to persons who are strangers to him—this wholesale business precludes the existence of retail curiosity. Besides this, the usages of city life are unfavorable to the cultivation or exercise of the habit of prying into the affairs of one's neighbors. In the country, the case is different There are fewer objects of interest to occupy the attention, and to furnish subjects for conversation or gossip. Every one knows a good deal about his neighbor's affairs, and wants to know a good deal more. The post office, the store, and the blacksmith's shop, are the foci of information for the town, and it is not strange that those who are connected with the former institution, in their thirst for knowledge, and their desire to be a little in advance of the public in the matter of intelligence, should sometimes try the sweetness of "stolen waters," and gratify their thirst at the expense of their honor. We intend to place no slur upon country offices as compared with those of the city, nor to assert that offences of this kind are common, but simply to indicate a point at which they are more exposed, in consequence of the circumstances we have mentioned.

Such delinquencies as those of which we have just been speaking are, if possible, more contemptible and disgraceful than those which involve the taking of money, for the motive is smaller and meaner

## Dead Letters.

The whole number of dead letters returned to the General Post Office, is estimated at 2,500,000, including about 500,000 "drop letters," and 50,000 "held for postage." Deducting these two classes, the number of letters actually conveyed in the mails, and failing to reach the persons addressed, may be estimated at little less than two millions a year.

Particular efforts have been made to ascertain the true reasons why letters, especially those with valuable enclosures, failed to reach their destination, and it is satisfactorily established, in the large majority of cases, that the fault is with the writers themselves, either in misdirecting or illegibly directing their communications.

By way of illustrations, it is stated, as the result of inquiries which have been made, that more than sixty per cent. of the letters containing *money* recently restored to the owners, failed to reach their destination entirely from being misdirected, held for postage, or addressed to transient persons.

In reference to letters with valuable enclosures *other than* money, the results have been found still more glaring—over eighty per cent. having been either misdirected, held for postage, or addressed to transient persons. These are the proportions of cases explained. Further investigations on this point will tend further to exemplify these positions

The whole number of dead letters, containing money, registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1859, was 9,726, of which 8,574 were delivered, leaving 1,152 unclaimed. The whole amount of money received was $45,618 14. amount restored to owners, $41,143 74

The number of letters registered and sent out, containing valuable enclosures, other than money, such as bills of exchange, drafts, bonds, treasury warrants, &c was 8,647; of which 7,738 have been restored to the owners, leaving unclaimed 909. The amount of the enclosures was $2,502,298 11; the amount of the enclosures in sterling was £6,983,15 5; the amount of the enclosures in francs was 104,421.

Among the difficulties enumerated by the Postmaster General in the way of returning to writers Dead Letters not containing enclosures of value, are the following:

"Thousands of letters are written by transient persons of whom the postmaster at the mailing office knows nothing. Again—many letters are addressed at random to transient persons who are traveling, and on unimportant matters, and the writers of such, if found and notified, would probably not reclaim them. These facts have been demonstrated by actual experiment made in this department. Out of one thousand cases, two-thirds of the writers did not care to recover their letters; and in four hundred and forty-five cases out of one thousand five hundred, the writers of the letters could not be found."

## New York Post Office.

The following will show some of the official transactions of the New York Post Office for the year ending 30th September, 1860.

The entire amount accruing from the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, collection of postage on unpaid foreign letters, postage on printed matter, box rents, etc., was $904,121 49.

Amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold, included in the above, $673,234 09.

Letters mailed, independent of those coming from other offices, to be remailed or "distributed," 15,507,654.

Letters received by mail for delivery in the city, 18,250,000.

Letters received for "distribution," (remailed to other offices,) not including those from California, 9,250,000.

Circulars mailed, 4,631,987.

Letters delivered by carriers 6,090,600.

Registered letters sent and received, 172,821.

Letters sent to California, including those received from other offices to be remailed, 499,959.

Letters received from California by steamers, including those to be remailed to other offices, 360,930.

Foreign letters sent, 2,942,449.

Foreign letters received, 2,187,803.

Locked mail bags, and canvass bags with printed matter, made up and dispatched, about 364,000.

Locked and canvass bags received, about 360,000

Locked mail bags, and canvass bags with printed matter, sent to California, about 8,400.

Foreign mail steamers arrived, 272; departed, 235; Total, 487.

Number of clerks employed, 238 Letter carriers, included 28 Collectors, 117. Total, 355.

A comparison with former results, shows that the correspondence of the country about doubles in eight years.

**Weekly newspapers sent by the publishers to actual subscribers, (one copy each, only,) within the county where printed and published, are by law allowed to pass free in the mails.**

## To Bank Cashiers.

For the benefit and convenience of the Banks, we propose to publish in each number of the "Mail," a list of all letters addressed to Bank cashiers, arriving at the New York and other large post offices, but evidently intended for other places By this means cashiers at a distance on seeing letters to their address, (a mistake having originally been made in the city or town,) can readily obtain them by writing to the Postmaster. In this way, serious delays, annoyances, and sometimes loss, caused by the letters being sent to Washington, would be avoided

We shall send a copy of our paper to the cashiers, and if they become subscribers, we will commence on the cashiers' list at once. The paper will also be valuable to them in other respects. The postage tables, sailing of steamers, etc., are matters upon which our financial friends should be well and constantly posted.

Another great advantage to banks, brokers, and in fact, large mercantile houses generally, would be the convenient medium which this paper could be made for stopping the payment or negotiation of drafts, checks, notes, etc., supposed to be lost or stolen, while passing through the mails.

A cashier's letter full of drafts, etc., fails to reach its destination. The enclosures being fully described in this paper, a copy being in the hands of every cashier and broker—even if the letter itself should not be found on the list of misdirected bank or brokers' letters, pecuniary loss and much annoyance would be saved, by thus effectually putting on their guard the very class of persons to whom the missing enclosures would be most apt to be presented.

Should this plan save but one letter to each bank in a year, or rescue valuable enclosures in one instance, it would abundantly repay the subscription price of the paper.

## Philadelphia Post Office.

There are employed at the Philadelphia Post Office, eighty-three clerks, whose salaries amount in the aggregate to $65,000 per annum; twenty collectors, at $8,000; and forty-eight carriers whose net earnings, for the year ending 30th of June last, were $45,089,00.

The total receipts of the office, for the same period, were $287,736.75; of which amount $229,173,92 were for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes. For the same year, the total number of letters sent from this Office was 5,824,958.

These figures give an idea of the business transacted at the Philadelphia Post Office, now, the second office, in the country. What it was forty-five years ago, when it was the first, may be best stated in the answer of one of its old clerks, given a few days since. When we requested him to furnish some early reminiscence of the Office, said he, "I entered the Philadelphia Post Office in 1815; then we had a total force of four clerks and six carriers; and when the great mail arrived, it came in a single bag, carried in a light sulky."

The changes during the term of service of this clerk represent fairly the rapid increase of the postal business of the country; and the "great mail" of 1815, in a single bag, contrasts strongly with the many tons of mail matter arriving and departing frequently each day to and from our city Post Offices.

The postage stamps of which 223,000,000 in number and $6,000,000 in value are used in the United States each year, are manufactured in Philadelphia, and distributed from this office. By an order of the Department made in 1859, they are all registered. This has reduced the losses more than one half.

Some idea of the extent of this branch of business may be derived from the fact, that during the past year, 48,319 packages of stamps, ranging in value from $1 to $40,000, have been registered and distributed in the Philadelphia Post Office. Out of this number, there have been not exceeding five or six actual losses, and they of small amounts.

The lamp-post letter boxes, which were first tried in Philadelphia, have been found to be convenient and safe. Two hundred and fifty of these boxes have been in use, and it is now proposed to double or treble the number. Not a single case of depredation upon these boxes had as yet occurred.

The Street Letter Boxes.—We have ascertained that many of the complaints or delays in the receipt of letters sent by mail from this city, are traceable to the following cause:

A merchant located at some distance from the general post office in Nassau street, prepares his letters just in season for the afternoon mails, and hands them to his clerk or porter *to be taken to the post office*. Clerks and porters like to save steps as well as other people, especially when said steps seem useless, and so, without realizing the consequences, or intending to neglect the interests of their employers, they sometimes drop the letters into the most accessible street letter box. The collector may have been his rounds, but a moment before, and when he makes his next visit, it is too late for the mails of that day.

Nor is this the worst of it. The postage by mail only, is prepaid, the extra penny for collecting being of course omitted. And the letter cannot go into the mail at all, until the deficient postage is paid.

This is a serious matter, and correspondents should be sure that where there is only sufficient time to get to the post office before the closing of the mails, their letters are rarely carried where they are designed to be.

Franking Foreign Letters.—Letters cannot be franked to foreign countries, except those sent officially from the Post Office Department at Washington. The right thus to frank, is restricted to England, France and Germany.

We state this in answer to an inquiry from a distant post office.

## The Old Dutch Church.

If the outside public, in view of the astonishing statistics given elsewhere—affording some idea of the business done in the New York Post Office—could take a look at the interior of the miserable old "hopper" through which their immense letter grist has to pass, they would—the christian portion of them at least—pray fervently for a new post office.

The fact is, the Old Dutch Church building, to use a somewhat familiar saying, is about "played out." As a post office, it is a disgrace to New York and to the whole country.

The Post Master General having concluded arrangements for the purchase of the present site for a new office, is met by a serious obstacle in the fact that he cannot pay over the money appropriated by Congress for that purpose, until this purchase is authorized and confirmed by the Legislature of New York. "Thus endeth the fifth lesson"

## Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.

Postmasters are specially enjoined to observe the various requirements under Chapter 34 of the Standing Regulations of the Department.

The following requirements are most frequently neglected, viz:—

That the name of the post office, that of the county, and likewise of the State, should *all* be plainly written at the head of orders.

That orders should be signed by the Postmasters themselves, with their official designation, "P. M." at least, added to their names. The orders should embrace a full supply for at least *three* months. (Smaller supplies will not be sent except to a few of the larger cities, and in the case of offices yielding less than $20 a year, a whole year's supply will be sent at the discretion of the Department.)

That orders should be directed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, and should relate to *no other* subject whatever. The General Post Office is so extensive, and its duties so multifarious, that different subjects necessarily require to be assigned to separate and distinct classes. (Postmasters should give the amount sold during the preceding quarter.)

Postage stamps and envelopes will not be sent to offices failing to render accounts in due time and in compliance with the forms.

The use of the office dating or post marking stamps as a cancelling instrument, is now entirely prohibited, and a separate instrument required to be used instead. In offices where there is no stamping instrument, the pen effectually used will suffice.

All packages of postage stamps and envelopes are registered, and Postmasters are expected to pay particular attention to the duplicate or return letter bill, and also to report missing packages under sections 451, 452, and 453 of the Standing Regulations.

Extract from a letter written to the publisher of the "Mail," by a Rhode Island Postmaster;

"I have Ten Years Among the Mails," in my library and like it much, and if I am so unfortunate as to be overtaken by temptation and conquered, I should consider my case a hopeless one if you were to be put on my track!

There are many things received and sent through the mails, that cost the senders nothing, unless they are caught in the act. Such as silk aprons, handkerchiefs, letters, penknives, segar-cases, flowers, mince-pies, doughnuts, collars, jewelry, etc., being smuggled through in newspapers and pamphlets. Can no stop be put to this?

The sending of papers, etc., by merely marking them "Paid," is still kept up by some postmasters or clerks. If they do not respect the post office laws, how can we expect the public to do so?"

Pains should be taken to discover at what offices such violations of the Department instructions requiring stamps on all transient printed matter occurs, that the offending officials may be reported and dealt with accordingly.

The Boston Mail.—We mentioned in our last issue, that the Post Master General contemplated an arrangement by which a mail train would leave New York for Boston on the arrival of the evening Southern mail in this city by the Amboy route. A contract has since been made with the railroad companies to run a train by way of Hartford and Springfield, leaving New York at 8 o'clock P. M.

We understand that this arrangement is to take effect on the 26th inst.

Simple Questions.—Have Postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $200;00 per annum, having the right to send and receive free written communications on their private business not exceeding half oz. in weight—the right to send with such communications, and frank the same, bank checks, bank bills and postage stamps for the payment of merchandize. Subscription to newspapers, or for books, pamphlets, etc., *strictly their own, and for themselves only*: provided such written communications with their enclosures, do not exceed a half oz. in weight?

Answer, yes, of course.

Have such Postmasters the right to frank to publishers, articles written for general publication, on agriculture, horticulture, literature, politics, etc., such articles being their own composition, and written by themselves?

Answer, yes.

An Ingenious Excuse.—An individual who ought to have known better, was recently detected in using a penny stamp a second time, the cancelling process having been very imperfectly performed. As is well known, the device upon postage stamps of that denomination, is the likeness of Franklin.

The droll excuse for this violation of the law, was, that the lamented Doctor had during his lifetime, advanced the economical idea that a "penny saved is as good as a penny earned," and that having thus far found it safe and profitable to practice upon this and similar excellent maxims, he (the violator of the law,) had followed the philosopher's advice, and, by the second use of the stamp, saved the penny!

New Postage Stamps.—The Post Master General, determined to meet every reasonable requirement for the public accommodation, for which the laws give him authority, has ordered stamped envelopes of the denomination of one penny, designed for circulars and city drop letters. He is also considering the propriety of issuing envelopes, with *four cent* stamps affixed, to be used upon letters placed in the street letter boxes, to be sent out by the mails, which class of letters, under the law, are required to be pre-paid one penny, for transporting them to the Post Office, in addition to the mail postage.

Arrest.—Jeremiah Dooly was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., on the 29th ult., charged with purloining the letters of Doctor J. A. West of Rochester.

It appears that the Dr. had lost a number of letters arriving by mail from different points, and as Dooly was his P.-O. messenger, suspicions fell upon him. Special Agent Warner at last detected him in a manner leaving no doubt as to his guilt.

The parties interested would have it, that the trouble was caused by the dishonesty of the clerks in the Rochester P. O., but as is often the case, their reputation has, by this discovery and arrest, been triumphantly vindicated.

Conditionally.—We have had two offers to subscribe for the "Mail," on condition that the subscription price shall be paid if the "Union is not dissolved." We have entered both names on our list, and confidently expect to get the two dollars.

☞ We observe that the newspapers are copying pretty extensively from our columns without giving the usual credit.

Do not the laws of Congress provide against taking any *articles* from the U. S. Mail without leave! A word to the wise is sufficient.

To our Wall Street Inquirer, we would state that China and East India mails, are dispatched from London on the 10th, and 26th of each month, via Marseilles; and on the 4th and 20th of each month, via Southampton.

Mails for Brazil, are dispatched from London on the 9th of each month.

In a recent case, the Post Office Department has decided that a person sending a printed circular in an open envelope, may send with it a *stamped envelope* of an amount sufficient to cover the answer of his correspondent, without the payment of additional postage. It was long since decided that postage stamps to prepay return postage, may be sent in the same way.

## Post Office Department.

For a miniature view of the internal organization of the Post Office Department, we will visit with the reader the elegant marble edifice at Washington occupied by the Department, covering an entire city square, overlooking in a southerly direction, the gentle Potomac, about a mile distant.

Let us ascend at once to the second story, in a central room, of which, the Post Master-General, Hon. Joseph Holt, has his seat. We observe, as we enter the building, that the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, of whom we shall soon have something to say, occupies with his large force of clerks its Eastern half. In the Western portion is situated the Department proper, conducted by the Post Master General and his Assistants, aided by eighty-nine clerks.

In an apartment adjoining that of the Post Master General, on his right, his First Assistant Horatio King Esq., has his Office. His corps of nineteen clerks are actively engaged in briefing for submission to him, and through him to the Post Master General, the papers received relating to the establishment or discontinuance, or change of site or name of post offices, or to the appointment or removal of post masters or route agents; also in preparing the correspondence connected therewith; or in filling the commissions or bonds of newly appointed postmasters; or in answering inquiries of postmasters as to obscure points in the postal laws or regulations. This correspondence is not only large, but as it involves in many instances personal character, and considerations of a delicate nature, it is to a considerable extent confidential. This may properly be styled the political bureau of the Department. It is to be observed, further, that, of late, the foreign mail service has been under charge of this officer. The duties of this bureau—always onerous—are especially so during the first year of a new President. To aid in arriving at a proper estimate of the amount of its business we remark that there were 1,455 new post offices established, and 893 discontinued, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, also, 432 changes in their sites and names, also 7,548 appointments of postmasters, of which 4,934 resulted from resignations, deaths, etc., and 867 from removals. We may add that postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

A door or two to the left of the Post Master General, we find his second Assistant, Wm. H. Dundas, Esq., in charge of the Contract Office; who, with the aid of twenty-six clerks, sees to the arranging and advertising of the routes authorized by Congress, and to the endorsing, and recording in registers kept for the purpose, of the proposals received therefor, as well as to the drawing up and issuing for execution by the successful bidders, the contracts ordered for the same. This branch also conducts the correspondence connected with mail distribution, and proposed alterations either in the mode, times, or frequency of the mails. As there are in operation about 9,000 routes, (under charge of nearly as many contractors) and the applications for changes in the service are numerous, all of them requiring more or less investigation prior to being passed on, the duty of this division is very heavy. It should be observed that the post routes are let to service for periods of four years, one fourth of them each year, by which means the entire circle is kept in constant motion.

*(To be continued.)*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

LOWNDES COUNTY, Ala., October 30, 1860.

MR. HOLBROOK:

Dear Sir—Enclosed please find $1, for which send "U. S. MAIL" for one year, upon the following conditions to wit:

*Firstly*—Should our glorious Union be dissolved immediately after the election, you must return me the money.

*Secondly*—If it should last three months, and three months only, return me 75 cents.

*Thirdly*—Should it last six months only, return to me 50 cents.

*Fourthly*—Should it last but nine months, return me a quarter.

*Fifthly*—Should it continue a year, keep all.

I hope I may have the pleasure of subscribing for a second year. Yours, &c.,

E. W. T., P. M.

We shall endeavor to carry out the above proposition to the letter. The "hope" expressed at the close, discovers our friend's attachment to the Union, and we feel confident that we have *one* subscriber, at least, with which to begin the second volume of the "MAIL."—[*Ed. Mail.*]

## NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Carr Mills | St. Clair, | Illinois |
| Alto | Fon du Lac, | Wisconsin |
| Albaville, | Hall, | Nebraska |
| Hickory Bridge, | Hancock, | Illinois |
| May, | Tuscola, | Michigan |
| Lime Sink, | Decatur, | Georgia |
| Willwood, | Randolph, | Alabama |
| Gum Spring, | St. Landry's, | Louisiana |
| Holly Retreat, | Wilkinson, | Mississippi |
| Hico, | Hamilton, | Texas |
| Sexton, | Sabine, | do |
| Union Bridge, | Titus, | do |
| Bowery, | Leon, | do |
| Frametown, | Braxton, | Virginia |
| Clayton, | Fairbault, | Minnesota |
| Scio, | Linn, | Oregon |
| Fairview, | Mason, | Michigan |
| Wanicott,* | Sanilac, | do |
| Gravesville, | Calumet, | Wisconsin |
| Schleswig, | Manitowoc, | do |
| Prairie Pond, | De Kalb, | Illinois |
| Elm Grove, | Hancock, | Ohio |
| Leaman Place, | Lancaster, | Pennsylv'a |
| Zollarsville,* | Washington, | do |
| Unionville, | Robeson, | N. Caro'na |
| Bachelor Creek, | Randolph, | do |
| Why Not, | do | do |
| Adam's Creek, | Craven, | do |
| Oakland, | Orange, | Florida |
| Comer's Rock, | Grayson, | Virginia |
| Silver Hill, | Wetzel, | do |
| Fanlight, | do | do |
| Lafayette, | Montgomery, | do |
| Fort Churchill, | | Utah |
| Hitchcock Ranch, | El Dorado, | California |
| Solomon City, | Saline, | Kansas Ter |
| Natural Dam,* | Crawford, | Arkansas |
| Preston, | Jasper, | Missouri |
| Gath, | Johnson, | do |
| Harvey, | Marquette, | Michigan |
| Burt, | Cheyboygan, | do |
| Watertown, | Tuscola, | do |
| Cottonwood Falls, | | Nebraska |
| Marble Ridge, | Sauk, | Wisconsin |
| Nelson, | Buffalo, | do |
| Williamsville,* | Elk, | Pennsylv'in |
| Lansdale, | Montgomery, | do |
| St. Vincent, | Westmoreland, | do |
| Yancey, | Anderson, | S. Carolina |
| Cherokee Mills, | Cherokee, | Georgia |
| Brown's Bridge, | Forsyth, | do |
| Wallace Lake, | De Soto, | Louisiana |
| Starkeville, | Pike, | Alabama |
| Rocky, | Butler, | do |
| Miller's Point, | Van Buren, | Arkansas |
| West Union, | Todd, | Minnesota |
| Leavenworth, | Brown | do |
| Susanville | | Utah |
| Ellerton, | Shasta, | California |
| Alta Vista | Russell, | Virginia |
| Mud Bridge, | Cabell, | do |
| Mitchellville, | Polk, | Iowa |
| Zurich, | Jones, | do |
| Pike, | Muscatine, | do |
| Jefferson Mills,* | Coos, | N.Hampshr. |
| Westmoreland Depot* | Cheshire | do |
| South Albion* | Kennebeck, | Maine |
| De Bruce, | Sullivan, | New York |
| Morgan, | Adair, | Missouri |
| Reese Hill, | Reynolds, | do |
| Centre, | Texas, | do |
| Round Mountain, | McDonald, | do |
| Elm Spring, | Newton, | do |
| Linn Mills, | Jasper, | do |
| Spark's Hill, | Hardin, | Illinois |
| English Lake, | Starke, | Indiana |
| Prairie Ridge, | Choctaw, | Alabama |
| Toll Gate* | Marion, | do |
| Star Place, | Panola, | Mississippi |
| Scrugg's Ferry | Phillips, | Arkansas |
| Sublimity, | Pulaski, | do |
| Wood Hill, | Ashley, | do |
| Hopewell, | Bradley, | do |
| Eunice, | Chicot, | do |
| Mayhew, | Choctaw, | do |
| Smithland, | Columbia, | do |
| Damo, | Dallas, | do |
| Paint Rock, | Franklin | do |
| Laura Town, | Laurence, | do |
| Bethel, | Pulaski, | do |
| Eureka* | St. Francis | do |
| Hensley's Springs, | Saline, | do |
| Hurricane | do | do |
| Allensville, | Sevier, | do |
| Experiment, | Galveston, | Texas |
| Pattonville, | Lamar, | do |
| Janesville, | Greenwood, | Kansas Ter. |
| Cato* | Bourbon, | do |
| Cherokee City, | McGee, | do |
| Mineral Springs, | Union, | Louisiana |
| Johnstonville, | Hardy, | Virginia |
| Leading Creek* | Lewis, | do |
| Newdale, | Wetzel, | do |
| Eldorado* | Culpeper, | do |
| Bennett's Mills* | Lewis, | do |
| Jonesville, | Cocke, | Tennessee |
| Twinville, | Knox, | do |
| St. Louis, | Marion, | Oregon |
| Tompkinsville | Carroll, | Georgia |
| Sulphur Springs, | Hall, | do |
| Lyon's Station, | Berks, | Pennsylvania |

*Re-established.

## Important Order as to Unpaid Letters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8th, 1860.

Whereas, by the Act of March 3d 1855, the postage upon all letters, except such as are entitled to pass free, between places in the United States, is required to be prepaid; and whereas, the Department, through courtesy, has hitherto, at considerable labor and expense notified the parties addressed, in all instances in which the writers failed to prepay, that their letters would be forwarded, on receiving the postage due thereon; and, whereas, instead of diminishing, the number of such letters continues to increase, thus showing that the omission to prepay is intentional; it is, therefore

*Ordered*, that from and after the first day of November, 1860, all such unpaid letters be sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be disposed of in like manner, as other dead letters. J. HOLT,

*Post Master General.*

The foregoing order repeals the present Standing regulation, sec. 102. Postmasters will therefore cease to notify persons to whom unpaid letters are adressed, and forward them directly to the Dead Letter-Office once a week or oftener, but in no case detaining such letters over *one week*.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, "held for postage."


(Advertisement.)

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and highly approved.


## Practical Information.

FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CORRESPONDENTS GENERALLY, AND POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all post masters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would it be possible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

Where letters are delivered by a public letter carrier, or penny post, a locked box or some other safe place of deposit for the letters thus left, should be provided. A neglect of this precaution, is the cause of many annoyances and losses.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

The address of letters intended for delivery in cities, especially, should include, if possible, the occupation, street and number of the party addressed.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it, even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such lettar written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five sents for each letter, but if lost, Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or *purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

A lettar bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents.

Votes in sheets are allowed to be sent in the mail at one cent a sheet, prepaid by postage stamps, provided the weight does not exceed three ounces.

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

It is expected that a disposition to accommodate will prompt a postmaster to search for and deliver a letter, on the application of a person who cannot call during the usual office hours.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or necessaries in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

Using a postage stamp after it has been once used, fifty dollars fine.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed, thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer: and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has *endorsed* his or her name, and place of residence, *without* direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the *time* for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be *written* on the letter.

A simple business card *printed* on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall endorse on it, *in writing*, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The data of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when remailed.

A regular account must be kept of letters returned, showing the name and address of the writer, to whom sent, and the date of remailing, and the name of the person to whom originally addressed, with the periods during which they remained uncalled for. A similar account should be kept of "*returned letters*" RECEIPTED. In making up mails, the *number* of such letters sent should be specially noted on Post Bills.

Send copies to the Dead Letter Office weekly, twice a month, monthly, or once in six weeks, according to the classification of Regulation 181.

Across the *face of such letters* should be plainly written or stamped the words "*Returned to writer.*"

Such letters are in no case to be advertised, either at the office to which originally addressed or at the one to which returned.

No additional postage is chargeable for returning letters to the writers.

DEAD LETTERS.

Postmasters are particularly enjoined to endorse on letters treated as "dead letters," under 14th chapter of the Regulations, the reasons for returning them; also to mark them as required by section 197. Section 187, requiring letters from foreign countries to be returned at the expiration of one month, after having been duly advertised, is repealed. Such letters should be retained, like others, three months after advertising them. They should be put up in separata packages, and marked "Foreign Dead Letters." Letters described in section 188 should be returned *immediately*, and not be retained one month.

A recent act of Congress authorises publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. H., Concord | 1 | Fla., Tallahassee | 5 |
| Do Manchester | 2 | Texas, Galveston | 8 to 10 |
| N. Y., Buffalo | 2 | Ill., Chicago | 2 |
| Pa., Pittsburgh | 2 | Ind., Indianapolis | 2 |
| Del., Wilmington | 1 | Mich., Detroit | 3 |
| D. C., Washington | 1 | Wis., Milwaukie | 2 |
| Va., Richmond | 2 | Iowa, Dubuque | 3 |
| Do Alexandria | 2 | Ohio, Cincinnati | 2 |
| N. C., Raleigh | 2 | Do Toledo | 2 |
| S. C., Charleston | 2 | Min., St. Paul | 7 to 8 |
| Do Columbia | 3 | Missouri, St. Louis | 3 |
| Geo., Augusta | 2 | Nebraska | 5 & 7 |
| Ala., Mobile | 5 | Kansas | 7 to 8 |
| Do Montgomery | 3 & 4 | California, overland | 25.26 |
| Tenn., Nashville | 3 | Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 |
| Ky., Louisville | 2 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Miss., Jackson | 5 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Do Vicksburgh | 5 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Ark., Little Rock | 8 | Utah | 30 to 40 |
| La., New Orleans | 5 & 6 | New Mexico | 30 |
| Do Baton Rouge | 9 to 10 | | |

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, except those to foreign countries, and to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is optional.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces. Letters weighing one half ounce or under, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles ...... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ...... 10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles ............ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles ............ 20 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M

OVERLAND MAIL leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday. Letters intended for this mail should be so directed, and deposited in the New York office at least four days previous to the departure from St. Louis.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

Overland Mail is due at New York twice a week.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) ...... 39 cts
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United Stetes, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter:* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

### SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco, Portland, Detroit* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British Mails, only.


TEN YEARS

AMONG

THE MAIL BAGS.

By enclosing $1.00 to the Publisher of the "U. S. Mail," the above work will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States or elsewhere, *postage, paid*. The regular price is $1.25 per copy. The postage being 25 cents, the price is reduced by this offer to the low rate of 75 cents.


## Business Directory.

[Those firms whose names do not appear in this number of the "MAIL," will be inserted hereafter.]


*B. M. & E. A WHITLOCK & CO.*, Importers Brandies, Wines, Segars, &c., 377 and 379 Broadway.

*I. M. SINGER*, Sewing Machines, 458 Broadway.

*STURGIS, SHAW & CO.*, Commission Merchants, 74 and 76 Murray Street.

*IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.*, Publishers, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker Street.

*E. ANTHONY*, Photographic Materials and Stereoscopic Views, 501 Broadway.

*WINDLE & CO*, 56 Maiden Lane, and Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty Street.

*CROWELL & SELDEN*, Shipping and Commission Merchants, 3 William Street.

*R. M. VAN SICKLER & FORBY*, Commission Merchants, 8, 10, 12 & 14 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y.

*HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y*, 45 Wall Street.

*MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.*, 31 Nassau Street.

*THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.*, 61 Hudson Street.

*WM. P. CONVERSE, TYLER & CO.*, No. 168 Pearl Street.

*HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE*, Importers of Fancy Goods, 341 Broadway.

*H. C. HARDY & CO.*, General Commission Merchants, 47 Front Street.

*WENDT & SEYMOUR*, Manufacturers of Shears, Scissors, &c., 52 Beekman Street.

*GILMAN, SON & CO.*, Bankers, 47 Exchange Place.

*ISAAC DAREGA*, Banker, 70 Liberty Street.

*A. WENDT & CO.*, Ship Brokers, 72 Beaver St.

*H. UNDERWOOD*, Commission Merchant, No. 69 South Street.

*W. A. WORK & SON*, Produce Commission Merchants, 29 Front Street.

*TOMES, SON & MELVAIN*, Importers of Guns, &c., 6 Maiden Lane.

*LOWE, HAMLIN & CO.*, Sugar Refiners, No. 95 Wall Street.

*ENDICOTT & CO.*, Lithographers, 59 Beekman Street.

*COUGHLAN, LANGLEY & CO.*, Hats, Caps, &c., 34 Courtlandt Street.

*DUDEN, FRERES & CO.*, Importers of Real Brussels Laces, 440 Broadway.

*WM. SMITH BROWN & CO.*, Boots & Shoes, 29 Chambers Street.

*C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN*, Importer of Fancy Goods, 4 College Place.

*J. H. COLTON*, Maps, Atlasses, &c., 172 William Street.

*J. B. REERS & SON*, Gold Pens. &c., No. 9 Maiden Lane.

*S. E. DARLING & CO.*, Bankers, 6 Pine Street.

*JOHN J. MARVIN*, Commission Merchant, Flour and Grain, 31 Front Street.

*CALDWELL & COLEMAN*, Commission Merchant, 80 Wall Street.

*JOHN LIVINGSTON*, 128 Broadway.

*BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER*, Importers of Hardware and Guns, 384 and 386 Broadway,

*SAMUEL G. REED & CO.*, Commission and Shipping Merchants, 57 Water Street.

*G. C. SCOTT*, Publisher of Fashions, No. 156 Broadway.

*CHARLES K. RANDALL*, Importer of Furs, &c., 53 Broadway.


### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical work, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyront, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
   Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospertuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily receipt any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 0 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Britith packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Laoenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lobec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distauces under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamborg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French moil from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *60 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 6 | |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portogal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenborg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by Erench mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French moil | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tebesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pocket | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open moil, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except os herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussion closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamborg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southompton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamborg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

† Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Table have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supercede all others now in use.—J. HOLT, Post Master General.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
- * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
- * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be chorged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractionol part of a quorter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the some manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; ond to places beyond seas, other than those designoted, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wollochia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North Americon Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of on ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

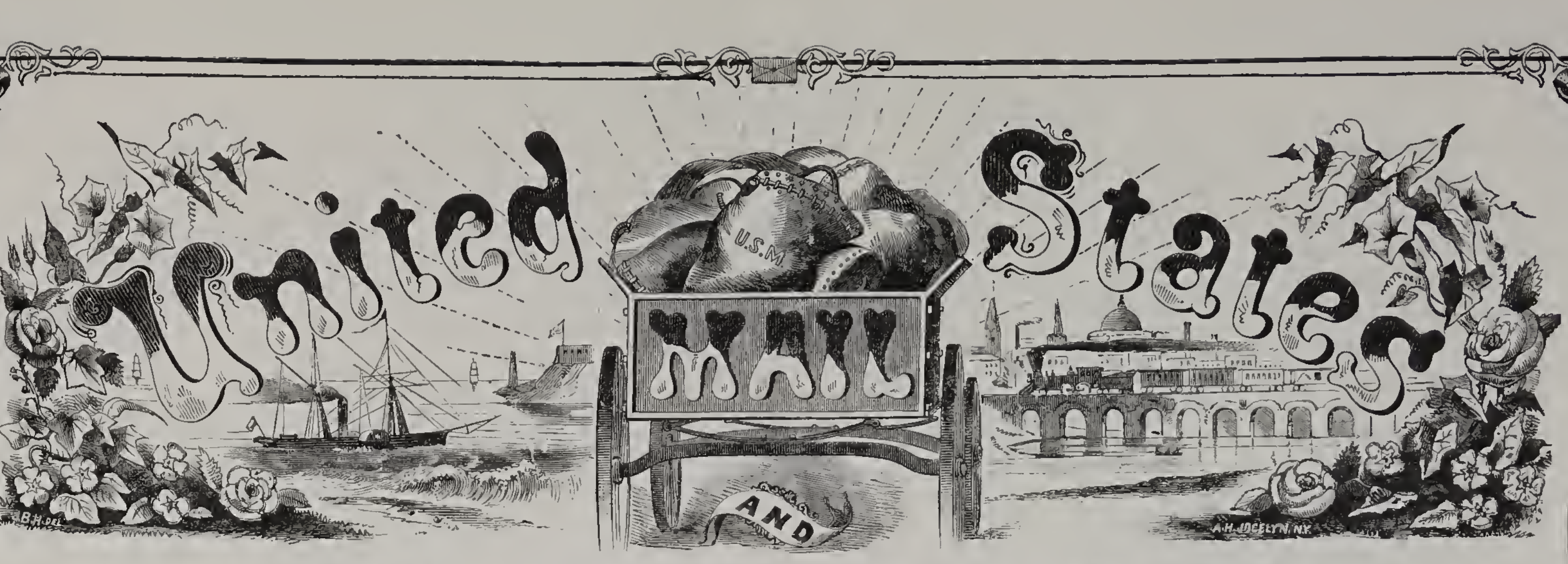
It is important thot letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 1 | | Hamburg. |
| Havana* | U.S. | 1 | | Hovana. |
| California | U.S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Vanderbilt | U.S. | 3 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Conard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Liverpool. |
| Matanzos | U.S. | 8 | | Havana. |
| Hovre | U.S. | 10 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| California | U.S. | 12 | | Aspinwoll. |
| Havona | U.S. | 12 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | 14 | Liverpool. |
| Homburg | Hamburg. | 15 | | Hamburg. |
| Havana | U.S. | 15 | | Havana. |
| American | U.S. | 17 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Liverpool. |
| California | U.S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U.S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U.S. | 24 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | 28 | Liverpool. |

* A mail for the West India Islonds will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page




# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1860. No. 3.

### Text for Sabbath School Teachers.

Post-office experience is continually furnishing valuable lessons to the young, especially to those who are exposed to the many and subtle temptations of city life. Here is an incident which is full of instruction to our young friends.

Two brothers, the one about nineteen years of age, and the other only fifteen, were recently employed in a large mercantile house on Broadway. The older acted as messenger to convey the letters of the firm to and from the post-office. Before long, letters were missed that should have been received, and others which should have contained remittances came emptied of their valuable contents. Complaints were made by the firm to the Department, and an investigation was entered upon.

The letters were conveyed from the post-office to the store in a small locked trunk, duplicate keys of which were kept at each place. This circumstance seemed to render it improbable that the lad should have been the guilty party, and the improbability was further increased by the fact that he had always borne a good reputation. For these reasons, his movements were not very closely scrutinized. Still the losses continued.

About this time, he received the offer of a more elligible situation in the city, which he accepted, taking with him a strong letter of recommendation from his former employers.

The duties of post-office messenger now devolved upon his younger brother, who had been engaged in his new employment only a day or two, when a porter in the establishment, old enough to be his father, suggested to him privately that he could put him in a way of making money if he, the porter, were to be allowed an equal share of the spoils. The little fellow listened attentively while his tempter detailed the mode by which they might fill their pockets at the expense of their employers.

"You know," said he, "that the letters have money in 'em, dont you?"

"Yes," replied George, "but what of that? Even if I was bad enough to take letters, the trunk is locked, and they could't be got at."

"Leave that to me," said the seducer, "your brother and I had a key, and I'll make him give it up to us, or else expose him. Do you understand?"

This revelation of the guilt of his brother, whom he had hitherto firmly believed to be innocent, was a terrible shock to the poor boy. And that brother was at the mercy of the porter, who, at any time, might bring upon him exposure and punishment. It seemed to be necessary, then, that he himself should do all in his power to conciliate the person who held his brother's reputation in his own hands. This consideration added weight to the porter's insidious arguments, and he retired from the interview with a heart burdened by the apparently conflicting claims of duty and brotherly affection, to which perhaps were added thoughts of the secrecy with which the proposed robberies might be affected. But he gave the porter upon this occasion no decided answer.

The attempt to corrupt him was again and again renewed, and every art employed by his tempter, beginning with persuasion and ending with threats.

The boy had a mother,—a widow and a woman of consistent piety. One evening on returning from his daily task, he unburdened himself to this nearest and dearest of earthly friends. He told her how his brother had fallen,—how he himself had been sorely pressed by the tempter, but had hitherto resisted his wiles, and how he wanted to put an end to the trials to which he had been almost daily subjected for some time past, for he feared that he too, might be overcome. And, "oh! mother," exclaimed the boy, "if I hadn't remembered what you taught me, and what my teacher tells me in the Sabbath-School, I couldn't have held out as long as I did."

We will not attempt to describe the conflict of joy and grief in that poor mother's breast,—joy that her youngest boy had so manfully resisted the advances of the evil one,—grief that the older and more experienced son had deviated from the path of rectitude.

George's employers were informed of the above mentioned occurrences, and through them the facts were made known to the proper authorities.

The author of all this mischief was caught in his own trap by the aid of the little fellow whom he endeavored to ensnare, and has received his just deserts.

The boy's employers are proud of him, and say that he shall never regret his noble conduct.

His is a virtue that has been severely tested. How many of our lads of fifteen would pass safely through such a trial? His safety lay in the conscience which had been cultivated by the care of his good mother, and by the instruction he received at the Sabbath-School; and the two instrumentalities named are of far greater importance to the well-being of community, than all the apparatus of courts and prisons.

### Postage Stamps.

[Number 1.]

The question "what becomes of all the pins?" is one which has for a long time puzzled the brains of many anxious inquirers after knowledge, and notwithstanding the humorous reply of some classical wit, that "they fall to the earth and become *terra-pins*," the mystery of the ultimate fate of those useful contrivances remains as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. It would probably be less difficult to find an answer to an inquiry as to what becomes of all the postage-stamps, and yet in view of the immense number which are daily produced, issued and consumed, the subject could hardly fail to strike any one with a taste for statistics, as a suggestive and fruitful one for investigation. It is not our purpose, however, to enter upon this task at present, but simply to give our readers a glimpse at the *modus operandi* of the sale of these convenient articles, as conducted at our largest Post Office, New York. Although the demand for postage stamps is of course almost universal, yet in a city like this, with its large and varied population, the individual consumption is much less evenly distributed than that of almost any other article in such general use. With some, the purchase of stamps is an event of comparative rarity, and an item of but small importance in their yearly expenses, while with others it is a matter of daily necessity, and entails an expense which their annual balance-sheet shows to be no trifle. To accommodate both these classes of purchasers, the department for the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes at the New York office is divided into two sections, in one of which all transactions to the amount of $1 and upwards are carried on, while the other supplies the more limited wants of those who desire to procure smaller quantities, down to a single "one center."

Let us step for a few moments into the first mentioned office, which is situated at the head of the staircase leading to the entrance to the offices of the Postmaster, Secretary and Cashier. At a counter within the enclosed space formed by a high partition, stands the clerk who presides over this department, busily employed in dealing out to the numerous customers sheets and portions of sheets of stamps of divers colors and bearing different devices, and could we peep behind the partition, we should see snugly stowed within the recesses of a capacious "salamander," a goodly pile of his stock in trade, sufficient, one might think, to supply the needs of all the letter-writers of the city for months. This, however, he informs us, is but the remains of the last invoice received from the Department, and were it not for the fact that a fresh stock is now on its way, the constant demand would soon exhaust the supply—thereby producing a public excitement which might be better imagined than described.

This office is open from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., and the average sales now amount to about $2,800 per day, and are constantly increasing. The late regulation of the Department by which the prepayment of all postage, both on foreign and domestic letters, is obliged to be made in stamps, has caused a large increase in the sales, as formerly many persons preferred paying their foreign postage in money. Until within a short time the 12 cent stamp was the highest denomination issued, but the large amount which is sometimes required for the payment of but one foreign letter necessitated the use of those of a higher value, and accordingly 24, 30 and 90 cent stamps are now sold, making eight different denominations issued by the Department, viz: 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cts. Of course 1 and 3 cent stamps are in greatest demand, though on "steamer days" the higher denominations form a large portion of the sales. In paying large amounts of postage, the number of 10 and 12 cent stamps which it was sometimes found necessary to affix for the purpose, often increased, by their weight, the amount payable, to the extent of an additional rate—an objection entirely done away with by the use of the larger denominations.

From the opening until the closing hour, the counter is besieged by a steady stream of customers; and "queer customers" some of them are, as we may discover by a few minutes observation. Here comes one, evidently from the "rural district," a keen, cautious-looking individual, who saunters in in a leisurely way, evidently determined not to betray, by the exhibition of undue haste, any anxiety to purchase, and unwilling to part with his money except upon the most favorable terms, and after all the solemn formalities of a regular bargain-making. "How d'ye sell stamps?"

"That depends upon what kind you want, sir."

"Well, let's see what kind you've got."

"Ones threes fives tens twelves twenty-fours thirties and nineties," says the clerk, with bewildering rapidity, and with an utter disregard of punctuation.

"How do you sell your three cent ones?"

"Three cents apiece, of course," answers the official, rather impatiently, with a slight suspicion that he is being "quizzed."

"Yes, I s'pose so—that's your *retail* price—but you see, I want to get a lot of 'em, and I'd jest as lief get 'em of you as anybody else, if you'd allow a discount for cash, and take Illinois money—good as wheat."

"We can't allow any discount, sir, and we don't take any money except gold and silver," says the clerk, with business-like brevity.

"Well, but you see I want to get a good lot of 'em—maybe six or seven dollars worth, and if you——"

"Give me three hundred dollars' worth of threes," says a bank-clerk, who has been waiting the issue of this colloquy with an amused grin on his countenance, but who can't spare the time to enjoy it longer, depositing on the counter a double handful of half-eagles. The gentleman from Illinois eyes the glittering pile with eager looks, and watches the clerk as he carefully counts over the hundred sheets.

"Don't they allow *you* no discount?"

"No, *sir*," says the bank clerk: "you don't catch Uncle Sam allowing discount—don't do business in that way."

And the western customer, his visions of a "bargain" effectually dissipated, departs for Wall street to have his "Illinois money—good as wheat," converted (at a modest "shave") into more available currency.

Presently in steps an unmistakable Cockney—a very recent arrival. "Oh, give me a queen's 'ead, please,"—laying on the counter a half-crown.

"Give you what, sir?—what's a queen's 'ead?" says the puzzled clerk.

"Oh, a queen's 'ead, you know—a—a thingumy—what d'ye call it—a stamp, you know—a shillin' stamp—I've just harrived 'ere by the Hasia, you know, and I want to send this letter 'ome, to let the hold folks know I've got 'ere safe, you know—ere's 'alf a crown, I 'aven't a shillin', you know."

He is directed to the retail stamp window, with a recommendation there to supply himself with a 24 cent stamp as a substitute for a "queen's 'ead."

Next comes a gentleman of the "colored persuasion," who gravely requests to be furnished with "two hundred white *antelopes*," and who rejects with scorn a suggestion that he might have misunderstood his orders. So resisting the temptation to refer him to a menagerie as the only place where his zoölogical tastes might chance to be gratified, the clerk supplies him with the two hundred envelopes, and he departs triumphant.

Many such odd little scenes as these vary the somewhat monotorious routine of the business of the wholesale department.

The "Irish Office."—Several years ago a Route Agent on the New York Central R. R. established a post-office on his own responsibility without consultation with or direction from the Post-Office Department. He had just been appointed, and was running his first trip alone. As the train approached a village not a hundred miles from Buffalo, the whistle sounded, and the agent feeling the immense responsibility resting on him, and fearing the mail would be carried by, jumped up and instantly hurled the mail-bag out of the door. It was afterwards found floating down a river which has since been known as the "Irish office."

[For the U. S. Mail.]

### "Cheap Schooling."

Experience we all know is knowledge practically learned, and there have been occasions when the highest officials of the Department have acknowledged its pre-eminent advantages. Some years since the ingenuity of amateur mechanics was called into play by the numerous robberies of the mail in the coaches. One gentleman brought forward a flexible case of linked work with the design of being attached in some way to the axle-tree, boot, or perch of the stage. The inventor induced a high functionary to say that he would give a hundred dollars if the "mail protector" could be opened by violence in ten minutes. At the appointed time, and upon ground near where the Patent Office now stands, a French mechanic from Georgetown, (D. C.) came forward with an apron of tools, and the time-piece being held in the hand, he was directed to commence his invasion. In five minutes' time, his chisels and wrenches were so successfully plied that the work was accomplished—the case was opened, and the sanguine inventor looked, or affected astonishment—word he spake not. A Quaker standing by, till then mute, with great simplicity suggested, that with "the permission granted, and tools used, the money is thrown away." The Frenchman replied, debonair, "Non Messieurs, l'argent is not 'trown away'—"one hundred dollars very cheap schooling in some things"—and he pocketed his reward with the greatest *non chalance*; adding, "You see my name is Laporte. [the door.] and I show you how your door can be easily opened!"

Poor Laporte, his ingenuity and wit are buried more effectually than was his worth when in the land of the living—and an humble official begs to scatter a few green leaves over his neglected grave.

To Letter Writers.—We find in a recent number of the "National Crisis," a Washington "Campaign paper," the following useful directions to correspondents employing the mails:—

"If persons writing letters will strictly observe the following simple rules, the labor of the Clerks in the Dead Letter Office will not only be very materially diminished, but the complaints, now so common and so unmerited, would nearly cease. To prevent your letter being returned to the Dead Letter Office, carefully observe.

1. That the postage is paid by stamps, and, if to a foreign country, be particular and see that it is paid in full. Do not trust this latter matter to your own judgment, but submit the case to the Postmaster, or consult reliable postage tables.

2. Address your letter in a plain, legible hand, or procure it to be done; write the name of the person addressed in full, spelling it correctly; if it is to be sent to a large city, write the number of the house and name of the street or the number of the person's box at the post-office; if it is to be sent to a small town, write the name of the post-office so plainly that it can be read at a glance, give the name of the county and State in such a manner that it cannot be mis-read for any other than that which is intended. If uncertain as to the name of the county, or the post-office, consult a Post-Office Directory which can be found at all offices where letters are received.

3. If at all in doubt as to whether your letters will be called for by the person to whom it is addressed, or if its return to the writer is at all desirable in case of its non-delivery, on account of its containing a remittance, or other important matter, the writer should make the following endorsement upon the face of the letter:

"P. M. If not delivered within thirty days, return to ——— ———" giving your name, Post-office, county and State, and under the late law of Congress your letter will be returned to the writer without any additional charge of postage.

Let these rules be adopted, give the name of the post-office at which your letter is dated and from which it is to be sent, sign your name in full, and we shall hear less about the negligence of Postmasters. As the matter now stands, it is a marvel to us how it is that so many badly directed letters reach their intended destination."

Among the new post-offices published in our last, will be found the names of "Why Not," "Hurricane," "Sublimity," "Toll Gate," "Experiment," and "Twinville."

To Post Masters.—In all cases where our paper gives satisfaction, among post masters especially, we hope to receive their patronage and influence.

We have no doubt that many of them can furnish interesting and profitable items for our columns, and we urgently invite such contributions, not only from postmasters, and their assistants, but route agents, etc.

### Dont Omit the State.

There are, tor instance, seven Philadelphias besides the one in Pennsylvania, twenty-three Salems, as many Troys, and no end of Washingtons, Jeffersons, and other names distinguished in the history of the country.

There are three New Yorks, and eleven Bostons. Indeed the majority of the names of the post-offices are at least duplicated, and often repeated many times, as we could easily show; but two or three more specimens of this will suffice. Twenty-three Franklins, twenty Jacksons, and sixteen Madisons, will help to perpetuate the memories of the distinguished men who once bore those names.

The danger of a letter's miscarrying in consequence of the omission of the name of the State on its direction, is of course reduced to nothing, when there is no other post-office in the country with the same name as the one addressed, especially if there is any oddity about the name. Thus, were we to direct a letter to "Sopchoppy," it would be likely to find the place rejoicing in that euphonious title, even were the State (Florida) omitted in the address; although it would often involve the trouble of consulting the list of post-offices. "Sorrel Horse," also, could not fail to receive whatever might be sent to it.

A teetotaler would not be surprised to find "Sodom" in "Champaign County;" and while on this subject we would say that temperance views seem to have prevailed in naming post-offices. We have two named Temperance, and three Temperancevilles, to balance which, besides the above Sodom, there appear only "Gin Town," and Brandy Station," one of each.

One given to speculation on such matters, would be curious to know what must be the state of society in "Tight Squeeze." Is the "squeeze" commercial or geographical? Do hard times prevail there as a general thing, or is there some narrow pass, leading to the place, which has originated the name? There may be some tradition connected with the subject; at least a moderately lively fancy might make something even of such an unpromising subject as "Tight Squeeze."

Far different must be the condition of things in "Pay Down." This favored place is doubtless eschewed by advocates of the credit system, and here Cash must reign triumphant.

Some villages seem to aspire to astronomical honors. There are in our social firmament, one "Sun," one "Moon," and two "Stars;" also, one "Eclipse," and a "Transit," whether of Venus or not is unknown. So it appears that the "man in the Moon," is not altogether a fictitious character but may be a post master.

The twenty-five thousand names contained in the list of post-offices would furnish many other curiosities as noticeable as those just cited, and we refer those who are desirous of entering more largely into the subject, to that work.

It is sufficient for us to have called the attention of the public to the necessity of exactness and sufficient fulness in the address of letters, to insure their delivery at the place where they are intended to go. Much vexation and real inconvenience would be obviated, if more care were exercised in this respect, and the Dead Letter Office would have fewer inquests to make. —*Ten years among the Mail Bags.*

Sunday Mails.—Is the endorsement upon a letter "*To lie over upon the Sabbath,*" to be regarded?

In answer to the inquiry of a gentleman conscientiously opposed to Sunday travel, even of the mails, the Department has decided that the above endorsement, if observed at the mailing office, or at an office of distribution, is to be obeyed.

No instructions are issued upon the subject, however, and it is to be feared that in some cases—especially those of the foreign and California mails, where the voyage occupies over a week, *some* difficulty would be experienced if the wishes of the writer had to be carried into effect!

Letter addresses recently observed upon letters passing through the post office:

Mr. Gerhens.
Scorhary
Warneswell, County
For Margaret Minor
Please Direct an Answer to Patrick
minix No. 7 North North ferry street
if she is not there.

Miss Louise Foster 36th street *some wheres*, Penny Post please deliver.

Go fly little missive,
As fast as you can,
In Walpole New Hampshire,
To Miss A. B. Dugaim,
At the Post Office meet her,
For there she will be
To greet thy appearance,
—Box two forty three—

Bridget Ware,
New York, 29,
New York City,
22 America.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

**J HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.**

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1860.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents, if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

## Letters.

If the pecuniary value of letters were to be measured by their intrinsic worth to those who receive them, the revenues of Government from this source would be far greater than they now are. The Press gives utterance to "all thoughts, all feelings all desires" which concern mankind at large Its power is felt in every department of social life, and it directs the thoughts and actions of men with influences as irresistible as those which the sacred poet ascribed to the Pleiades Yet there is a province which it never can occupy Into the sacred intercourse of friendship, the tender privacy of affection, the secret negotiations of business, it cannot enter Its iron fingers may write for the world, but not for the individual Letters will never be written by machinery, excepting those confidential-looking documents, issued from lithographic presses, of which the person addressed is supposed to be the sole recipient It is very gratifying to receive from a lottery dealer such a communication, promising you an enormous prize in the next "drawing," provided you will forward him ten or twenty dollars, as the case may be, and make public your good fortune, *when it comes*. Your gratification is materially diminished, however, when you find by comparing notes with your neighbors that they too have been tempted with the like dazzling offers

What currents of happiness and misery are continually flowing through the mails! The post-office employe, as he stands at his window and sends forth the silent messengers among the expectant crowd, seems like an impassive Fate distributing good and evil with an inexorable hand The multitude disperse, one with heart elated by "good news from a far country," and another stricken by a bolt sped by the unconscious Fate.

The perusal of old newspapers is an occupation full of interest to those who like sometimes to look back into the olden time and awaken their reminiscences of the past, or gratify their curiosity by learning what their predecessors were doing in their ordinary routine of life, and what topics of interest were then floating upon the current of thought and action. It is pleasant to see how inferior to us were our good ancestors,—how little they understood the great art of advertising and puffing—how limited and contemptible were their amusements compared with those of a generation which has its Blondin, its Negro Minstrels, and its professors of pugilism But the perusal of old letters awakens feelings deeper than mere curiosity, or an antiquarian interest in the days of yore They bring again to life those who have long since passed away; they recall the touch of the hand which traced the fading lines, and lift the curtain which has fallen before the scenes and hopes of youth.

> "O visions bright! O early years!
> Where are your dreams and raptures now?"

There is a sort of immortality about old letters They retain the life that was imparted to them by the stroke of the pen, and revive the dead year, as the touch of the prophet's body revived the remains of the man who had long been buried.

## Illustrated Envelopes.

Letters passing through the mails sometimes receive additions and embellishments not contemplated by their writers. They are made to serve as a medium for the inspirations of anonymous witlings, who might be classed with those who scratch or carve their names on rocks, trees, walls, or even tombstones, at places of public resort, were it not that this latter class are vastly superior to the former in this particular, that they are *not* anonymous The amount of wit expended is in either case about the same.

We will mention two or three instances of the buffoonery of which we are speaking During Presidential Campaigns, letter envelopes are frequently adorned with portraits of the different candidates, which afford a convenient basis for whatever caricatures any one may see fit to superadd to them.

We saw a letter the other day bearing upon its face the portrait of Senator Douglas, to which had been added, evidently by some one who was no admirer of the "Little Giant," a gallows with the "hemp cravat" about the neck of the Honorable Senator, while under it was written, in a different hand from the address of the letter, "why don't you *squat?*"

We were also shown another letter, with the likeness of Mr. Lincoln, to which some amateur artist, with more enthusiasm than skill, had added as supporters, two athletic "Wide Awakes," in full uniform: the means of support being a rail, upon which Mr L (or rather his head,) was progressing in triumph to a stately looking edifice which, notwithstanding the imperfections of the artist's execution, could easily be recognized as the "White House."

It is hardly necessary to say to any one having a sense of propriety, that such misplaced decorations are pieces of impertinence toward those to whom the letters belong and we will say for the benefit of those post-office clerks who may be disposed to indulge in such practices, that the Department is not so desirous of cultivating the fine arts as to be willing to countenance any indecorum toward the public which it serves. It may be useful for delinquents in this particular, to know that the reward of their efforts in the artistic line, will be speedy dismissal from the service, if they are detected.

## Boxes at the Post Office.

It may not be amiss to allude to the rules observed at the New York office, in respect to boxes. Only such letters are placed in a box, as are addressed to the individual, or members of the firm to whom the box has been leased, or such as are addressed to their care or the number of the box This limitation has been rendered necessary by the large number of boxes To attempt to deliver letters to all persons employed by box-holders, through the boxes, would lead to confusion and innumerable errors, as the memory of a post-office clerk even, is supposed to have some limit.

The system of box-delivery by cards, is found to be the most effectual in guarding against outside dishonesty, although that plan is far from being a perfect safeguard, owing to the want of proper care in keeping the cards beyond the reach of those who are not authorized to take out letters And in very many cases box-holders do not avail themselves of the card-checks provided

Duplicate or similar names and firms constitutes one of the most troublesome obstacles in the way of accuracy at the boxes no less than the "General Delivery" This difficulty may be counteracted in a great degree, by all such persons and business concerns adopting some distinguishing form or style of address, and instructing their correspondents accordingly The number of the box, kind of business, street and number, are more than usually important in regard to this class of letters. In all cases where a letter is delivered to the wrong party, from the similarity of address, and is opened even with honest intentions, it must be returned at once to the post-office, or the individual retaining it subjects himself to a severe penalty.

These remarks are generally applicable to all large post-offices, and on some points, to small ones also.

## "Rich."

We hope our readers will not infer from perusing the present article, that the MAIL is about entering the arena of politics But the following letter sent us by a worthy Postmaster, is too good and too true to withhold.

Some evil-minded, suspicious persons may draw from it the forced inference that our friend is moved by the coming change in the Administration at Washington, but the probability is that he would have written it a year ago just as readily, had there been a suitable medium for such communications!

We have no hesitation however, in saying that a vast majority of the people of this country, without respect to party, entertain similar sentiments, at all events, so far as the post-office is concerned It is a fact worthy of mention, that every Postmaster General who has filled that responsible office during the last twenty years, from his own experience and honest convictions—became an advocate of the divorce of the post-office from party politics It will doubtless be remembered that the Hon. Cave Johnson, in his last Report to Congress, made an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of this branch of post-office reform. But we will detain the readers of the MAIL no longer from the perusal of our friends letter:

MR EDITOR:—

"In the appointment of Postmasters, more than in any other class of public office-holders, we think the political opinions of an applicant should be the last thing looked upon.

If the applicant has the respect of the community in which he resides, is courteous in his manners, and has fidelity united with capacity, these things should be enough, and indeed the only proper requisites to gain him the position of Postmaster And so long as an incumbent possesses them, he should be permitted to retain his office.

Almost any one can testify to the annoyance caused by the removal of faithful and attentive officers and the substitution of those who cannot hope, for a long time at least, to acquit themselves in a way so satisfactory as that of their predecessors.

While this is, the post-office, so indissolubly allied to the interests of all, can *never* become perfected." Yours respectfully,

L. D——s.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY —If persons engaged in the Gift Enterprise business expect to be treated in their use of the mails, as legitimate patrons of Uncle Sam, they should not attempt to "do" him out of the legal postage on the "gifts" they send by mail, as a discovery of such an attempt, causes distrust, and may subject even their honestly made up packages, to scrutiny and temporary detention.

A complaint was made recently, by a party in the far West, that certain "gifts" ordered of a concern in this city, and paid for, had not been received. An investigation explained the cause A package of books mailed here by the firm referred to, accidentally burst open while in the St. Louis post-office, when it was discovered that each book contained an article of gift jewelry.

Of course the package could not go forward without the payment of the lacking postage, at letter rates.

Our Park Row friends must do business in a fairer way than this, or they certainly will not prosper

BOSTON POST-OFFICE Over 23,000 letters for delivery, are received at the Boston office daily, and about 40,000 arrive from other offices for distribution, requiring of course, to be remailed

About 20,000 letters daily are mailed to go from Boston, which are deposited in that office.

The entire amount of revenue collected for the past year, is not far from $200,000

Boston is said to be the only city in the Union which can boast of having two post offices!

[For the U. S. Mail.]

## Route Agents.

MR. HOLBROOK:—

"Dear Sir:—A number of Route Agents have expressed a desire to know what you think of the reduction in the pay of officials, at the last session of Congress. Many of these agents are running between large cities and towns where expenses are high, after paying which, but little can be left, with the utmost economy, with which to pay the necessary expenses of a family, out of the maximum salary now fixed at $800. And it is well known that a large portion of our class, get but five, six, and seven hundred dollars

Can you tell us what is the prospect of a more equal and liberal provision, at the approaching session of Congress?"

According to our best information on this subject, the reduction referred to, was in pursuance of a desire on the part of the post-office Committees of the last session, to reduce as much as possible, the expenses of the Post-Office Department, without, however, intending any injustice or hardship toward the very useful and indispensable class of officers interested In the hurry and confusion of the last days of the session, the proposed reduction could hardly have received that thought and consideration of the important and arduous duties imposed upon Route Agents generally, which under more favorable circumstances, the subject would doubtless have received, and perhaps with different results.

The Hon. Mr COLFAX, the Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, still holds that responsible position, and any petitions and representations on the subject, sent to him, through the Postmaster General, would doubtless receive a candid and attentive consideration.—[Ed. Mail]

REGISTERED LETTERS —A correspondent asks us if we intended the paragraph in our first issue stating the fact that the Hartfort, (Ct) post-office had mailed 7000 registered letters, only six of which had been reported as lost—as "ironical." If we did not, he asks further, why we do not point to the Adams' and other "Express Companies who have received at their offices ten times the number of letters without one miscarriage." He continues:

"To those who are so ignorant as to suppose that registering and paying the extra expense to the Department for so doing, implies a responsibility by said Department, it is scarcely better than a swindle

We answer that our allusion to the Hartford office, was not "ironical."

It is not true that Adams' and other Express Companies carry "ten times the number of letters" that are registered and go by mail. The Expresses engage in no such wholesale violations of the law. Nor if they did, would they undertake to carry a single letter to the remotest part of the continent, and to obscure and almost unknown settlements, for a few pennies, as the government is often compelled to do.

That the "Department" does not make good losses by mail, is the fault of Congress. If it did undertake this, however, it would often have to pay for the dishonesty of persons in no way under its control, for our indignant correspondent must bear in mind that the losses of which he speaks are too often traced to the agents of the losers, even in cases of registered letters. He may not know the fact, but there are plenty of publishers and business men who do.

As to the "ignorance" concerning the registry law, of which our friend speaks, whose fault is that? Is it not quite as easy to get at the post-office laws and stipulations, as to find out the practices and responsibilities of private Expresses?

## Public Documents.

It is claimed that the general disfavor with which this class of mail matter is looked upon by those engaged in the mail service, has led to a want of that care and attention with which other mailable packages are treated.

A dead-head passenger on a rail-road, is looked upon by his fellow travellers around him, as he pulls out his "pass," as a somewhat suspicious character, and various are the secret speculations as to who he may be, and by what influences he is enabled to slip along without the annoyance of calling at the "Captain's Office." And if he assumes airs, spits on the floor, or occupies two seats, or scolds the conductor for much or too little fire, he is hardly to be tolerated, while had he given the usual *quid pro quo* for his ride, he might perhaps have done either or all these things with impunity.

So it may be with "Pub Docs." This belief that they pay nothing to the revenue—directly at least—and that they are clumsy and troublesome "dead-heads," brings them into disrepute, and perhaps too often causes harsh comments and neglect.

But it should be borne in mind that they are transported by authority of law, as much as any of the more profitable and paying contents of the mails. And while they are legally in the mail, they are to be respected and treated, so far as care and dispatch are concerned, the same as other articles committed to the agency of the post-office.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.—Over fifty letters per week, arrive at the New York post-office, addressed to prominent firms belonging to other cities, but misdirected here. This is independent of stray Bank Letters, over a thousand a year of which arrive here as before stated.

By an exchange of lists of advertised letters, with other large post-offices, a clerk in the New York post-office, a part of whose duty it is to carefully inspect those lists, writes for such letters as belong to New York merchants.

The number of misdirected letters to individuals not sufficiently well known to render the above process of recovery applicable, can only be determined by closely observing the opening clerks at the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

☞ We trust no one will be prevented from subscribing for our paper, by the clause in one of the post-office laws, which makes it a felony to "take the MAIL." It is held by the United States Courts, that in order to constitute the offense, the taking must be a "clandestine" taking, so that it is clear that to those who openly order the MAIL and *pay* for it, the aforesaid statute does not apply.

## Post Office Department.

A. N. ZEVELY, THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, has charge of what is designated the Financial Office, assisted by 31 clerks besides 7 messengers and laborers, some of whom act as clerks. He enforces the prompt rendition of the quarterly accounts of Postmasters, and refers them to the Auditor of the Department for examination and adjustment. All Dead Letters are under his supervision. He directs the preparation of Warrants and Drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail-contractors and others, and thus disburses over two-thirds of the entire revenue of the Department, besides the whole amount of grants from the United States Treasury in aid of the post-office revenues. Summary cash accounts are kept with 8 United States Depositories, 29 other Depositories (in post-office,) 812 Draft Offices, and 993 Depositing Offices, showing the amount of money received, and the amount drawn for; and the final adjustment of balances as made by the Auditor, according to law.

The distribution of postage stamps and stamped envelopes is also under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, involving the examination, during the last fiscal year, of about 80,000 orders, on which stamped envelopes to the amount of $6,870,316 19 were issued.

The disbursments of the office during the last year were $13,635,098 85, requiring about 21,000 Drafts and Warrants. The amount of labor connected with the Dead Letter Office may be faintly imagined from the statement that the accounts from over 28,000 post-offices must be handled every quarter—making a bulk of over 1,000 bushels, and the post-bills alone weighing between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds. The Dead Letters numbering 500,000 a quarter, must all be carefully opened and examined, and last year 21,000 were registered and returned to the owners.

The Inspection Office—virtually the police division—managed by B. N CLEMENTS, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Department, assisted by nineteen clerks, examines and notes the periodical and occasional reports of postmasters touching the performance of the mail contractors, prepares and submits to the Post Master General, for his decision, all papers in regard to fines, and deductions from their payment; conducts the correspondence growing out of depredations on the mails, and superintends the issue of mail bags, locks and keys. The duties of this branch are less imposing and responsible than either of the others; yet involve a great amount of investigation and labor indespensable to the due oversight and efficient control of the service.

The depredation portion of its superintendence, under the immediate supervision of THOMAS P TROTT, Esq, includes a very useful and delicate class of duties. Its mail bag, and lock-and-key duty, (which gives constant employment to two clerks) forms an onerous charge. The expenditure for the bags, locks, and keys during the last fiscal year, was about $62,000.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

This great bureau—one of the largest in Washington, and employing 117 clerks,—(of which THOMAS M TATE, Esq., is the present head) is lodged in the post office building for convenience of reference to the books, papers and officers of the latter. By the law of 1836 it was made the duty of this functionary to audit and settle all accounts against the Post Office Department; to certify to the Postmaster General all balances found to be owing; to keep and preserve such accounts, with the vouchers, after settlement; to report to him all delinquencies of postmasters in paying over the net proceeds of their offices; to state quarterly to the Secretary of the Treasury the receipts and expenditures of the Department; and to register, charge and counter sign all warrants upon the Treasury issued by the Postmaster General for receipts and payments. It also authorizes him to superintend the collection of debts due to the establishment, and to institute suits, as well as to take other measures warranted by law for enforcing the prompt payment of such debts. The Auditor being competent to refuse the allowance of credits directed by the Postmaster General, when, in his opinion, not authorized by law, his bureau may properly be regarded as the judicial branch of the establishment.

Its business is arranged under six divisions; viz: the Examiners, the Pay, the Collection, the Register, the Book keepers, and the Miscellaneous.

The Examiners' division employs forty-four clerks, who are engaged in examining and correcting the quarterly accounts of the 29,000 deputy postmasters, as well as the foreign mail and extra commission accounts, and in conducting the correspondence connected therewith, including the notifying of postmasters of errors discovered therein. As the footing up of long columns of figures forms a large item in the duty referred to, it is apparent that patience, and a readiness in figures, are important qualifications for a clerkship in this division.

The Pay division, with a force of thirteen clerks, makes quarterly settlements with the contractors, and route and other agents engaged in conveying the mails, and carries on the correspondence connected therewith. Preliminary to this they enter on Registers kept for the purpose, the name and address of each mail contractor, the quarterly amount of his pay, the names of the offices he is to supply, and any orders of the Postmaster General, altering his pay in consequence of changes ordered in the service. Prior to the close of each fiscal quarter they enclose to the contractors collection orders authorizing them to draw from the postmasters on their routes the postage balances in their hands, on the return of the acknowledgments for which, showing the amount so collected, they prepare and send to the Finance office of the Department a statement of the balance still owing to them, which thereupon returns to the auditor a draft therefor on some of its depositories, signed by the Postmaster General, to be sent such contractors by this division, after being countersigned by the former officer. Thus effecting a complete quarterly settlement with them, as well as with the postmasters drawn on.

The province of the Collection division, embracing eighteen clerks, is the settlement of the accounts of ex-postmasters. No sooner does death, resignation, or removal vacate the place of a postmaster, than his account is turned over to this branch for settlement. With a view to prevent the accumulation of postages in the hands of postmasters still in office, it furnishes, also, when called on, statements of their account A heavy correspondence connected with the closing up of such accounts falls upon this division.

The duty of the Register branch, employing twelve clerks, is to note under appropriate heads, in books duly prepared therefor, the principal items of charge contained in the quarterly accounts of the deputy postmasters on being handed over to them by the Examiners. These registers are then passed to the *bookkeeper's* division—embracing fourteen clerks—located in a magnificent room occupying the entire centre of the third story, studded with majestic columns supporting the roof, and lit by skylight windows. It is the duty of this division to state in about forty of the largest sized ledgers, the final balances of the postmasters, and the annual accounts of the mail contractors, route agents, mail messengers, and other agents of the Department. It keeps also the general accounts of the establishment, showing the gross amount of foreign and other postages, the annual statistics of fines, etc.; and furnishes information in regard to the finances of the Department, in answer to calls of the Postmaster General, the Auditor and Congress.

The Miscellaneous division, embracing fourteen clerks, is mainly engaged in conducting suits against defaulting postmasters and contractors. It also settles special accounts, and records all the correspondence of the office.

The frequent changes in the commissions of Postmasters, and rates of postage authorized by the acts of Congress within the last fifteen years, has tended materially to enlarge the labors of this important bureau.

LONDON POST-OFFICE.—Those who have heard so much about the perfection of the English postal arrangement, will be not a little surprised at the following remarks copied from the London Times:—

"How near 6 o'clock, and letters are coming in by thousands through the apartures of the letter boxes, into a deep trough. A shoot from this place would convey them at once to where the men have to 'face' and stamp them, but there is no room for a shoot—the building is not adapted for it, and the expense must not be incurred. The letters, therefore, are got out of the trough by a porter, who sweeps them into baskets with an old carpet broom, and any one who has witnessed the operation, can at once understand how it is that letters are so often found open, or why postage stamps come off in this grabbing out process."

FOREIGN DEAD LETTERS.—Letters from foreign countries, particularly England, France, Germany and the Canadas, sent to the Department as "dead," are, under the provisions of postal treaties, returned to the postal departments of those nations, whose authorities reciprocate the courtesy by a similar policy in relation to correspondence from this country lying uncalled for in their post-offices.

GROUNDLESS COMPLAINTS.—Not a few of the reported failures of penny post letters, on investigation, are traced to the carelessness or dishonesty of servants with whom they are left, and the discovery is by no means uncommon, that when money letters have gone to hand safely, the receipt of them is flatly denied. Various motives for this course, will readily suggest themselves to the reader. Sometimes the denial is in order to evade payments which otherwise could not easily be evaded, and in other cases, it is resorted to for the still more dishonest purpose of obtaining a second remittance.

We were not a little amused with the following report made in writing, to one of the New York letter-carriers recently, by a shrewd acquaintance occupying appartments in the same house with another party who had made a great ado about the pretended loss of a letter containing a cash remittance:—

"The woman has received that letter without doubt, because I know she has a good many letters come here, and they have always been delivered to her by me or my family. Now the mystery is, she wants to get rid of paying her rent. She got a letter from another party, and said there was nothing in it, and my wife found out afterwards, that it contained a check for same money. If she don't get any money, I don't know how she fixes up her family so. They look a great deal better than mine do.

These are my remarks about those letters."

NEWSPAPERS.—Many post-office Clerks no doubt think it a very little thing to draw out a newspaper or other publication from its wrapper, or to allow others to do so.

We have already commented freely on the serious consequences and disappointment to a distant subscriber often resulting from the non-receipt even of a newspaper.

The law on this subject, reads as follows:—

If any person employed in any department of the post-office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open, any mail or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars for every such offense.

BOSTON NIGHT TRAIN.—The new arrangement between the Postmaster General and the railroad Companies, by which the mails are to leave New York and Boston at 9 P. M. every evening, by the land route, via New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, went into effect on the 26th ult.

Mails for this train, close at the New York post office, at 6 30 P. M., and at the Boston office at 8 o'clock P. M.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Our notice as to the Hartford post-office, has attracted the attention of our worthy friend Bannister, Postmaster of Worcester, Mass., who writes us that he has "sent and received, during the last year, 10,000 Registered Letters, and only four have failed to reach their proper owners."

(Advertisement.)

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and highly approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Long Lane,* | Dallas, | Missouri |
| Oak, | Pope, | Illinois |
| Sheldon, | Iroquois, | do |
| Scotia, | Trempealeau, | Wisconsin |
| Gallaudet,* | Marion, | Indiana |
| Head of Elm, | Montague, | Texas |
| Fox Creek, | Randolph, | Alabama |
| Brown's Mill, | Harrison, | Virginia |
| Mallon, | Pendleton, | do |
| Piper's Gap, | Carroll, | do |
| Appleton,* | Lawrence, | Tennessee |
| Jacksonville,* | Wabashaw, | Minnesota |
| Reynold's Ferry,* | Calaveras, | California |
| Quincy,* | Franklin, | Pennsylv'a |
| Goshen, | Lancaster, | do |
| Dry Pond, | Jackson, | Georgia |
| Derry Depot,* | Rockingham, | N. Hamp'e |
| Blair, | Rannolph, | Illinois |
| Russell Place, | Lawrence, | Ohio |
| Carter's Creek,* | Maury, | Tennessee |
| Concord, | Fulton, | Georgia |
| Shoemakersville, | Berks, | Pennsylv'a |
| Shannon, | Itawamba, | Mississippi |
| Clark's Mills,* | Hempstead, | Arkansas |
| Line Creek,* | Pulaski, | Kentucky |
| Sand Spring,* | Wood, | Texas |
| Cheeseland, | Angelina, | do |
| Handy, | Barry, | Missouri |
| Japan, | Franklin, | do |
| Cheyneeyville, | Harrison, | do |
| Manton, | Maries, | do |
| Sparlinville,* | Newton, | do |
| Almartha,* | Ozark, | do |
| Roxbury Mills, | Howard, | Maryland |
| Brandon, | Gwinnett, | Georgia |
| Chickasawhatchie,* | Lee, | do |
| Fulkerson, | Scott, | Virginia |
| Williamsburg, | Josephine, | Oregon |
| Dennis, | Appanoose, | Iowa |
| Cosby, | Cocke, | Tennessee |
| Austin, | Wilson, | do |
| Shady Grove, | White, | do |
| Sugar Hill, | Perry, | do |
| Hermitage, | Cass, | Texas |
| Burris Prairie, | Angelina, | do |
| Wayside, | Marion, | do |
| Rogerside, | Parker, | do |
| Spring Valley, | Choctaw, | Mississippi |
| El Dorado, | Hunter, | Kansas Ter. |
| Moore's Ranch, | Marion, | do |
| Red Bluff,* | Desoto, | Louisiana |
| Lanesville, | Sangamon, | Illinois |
| Blue Ridge, | Peoria, | do |
| Lusk, | Pope, | do |
| Kirchhain,* | Washington, | Wisconsin |
| Lake Five,* | Waukesha, | do |
| Wishaw, | Columbia, | do |
| Little Sturgeon, | Door, | do |
| Shady Grove,* | St. Francis, | Missouri |
| Zif, | Stoddard, | do |
| West Castleton,* | Rutland, | Vermont |
| Creek Locks, | Ulster, | New York |
| New Albany,* | Mahoning, | Ohio |
| St. Mary's, | Monroe, | Wisconsin |
| Sentinel, | Ashland, | do |
| Chehalis Point, | Chehalis, | W. Ter. |
| Montesano, | do | do |
| Wynoockee, | do | do |
| Franklin, | Pierce, | do |
| Rockland, | Skamania, | do |
| Port William, | | do |
| Whitesville,* | Daviess, | Kentucky |
| Cotton Plant,* | Rusk, | Texas |
| Corn House, | Randolph, | Alabama |
| Rosyvale, | Anderson, | Kansas Ter. |
| Shady Grove, | Jasper, | Mississippi |
| Doolittle Station, | Newton, | do |
| Red Bluff, | Wayne, | do |
| Bledsoe's Shop, | Bradley, | Arkansas |
| Cadron,* | Conway, | do |
| Tolbert's Ferry, | Marion, | do |
| Lenton, | Poinsett, | do |
| Howell, | Pope, | do |
| Evergreen, | Randolph, | do |
| Bee Branch, | Van Buren, | do |
| Medon, | Mecklenburgh, | Virginia |
| Spring Hill, | do | do |
| Otter Hill, | do | do |
| Beaver Dam,* | Union, | N Carolina |
| Cary,* | Wake, | do |
| Ellerslie,* | Harris, | Georgia |

NAMES CHANGED.

Hawkersville, Franklin county, Tennessee, to Alto.

Anvil, Clark county, Arkansas, to Holly Wood.

Hoosier, Richland county, Wisconsin, to West Lima.

Ottitiewa, Siskiyou county, California, to Fort Jones.

Morales De Lavacca, Jackson county, Texas to Morales.

Carrollsville, Tishemingo county, Mississippi, to Baldwin.

Cross Ridge, Tishemingo county, Mississippi, to Booneville.

Cuddy Hunk, Yalobusha county, Mississippi, to Air Mount.

*Re-established.

## Post Office Items

FOR ALL CLASSES.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all post masters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would it be possible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

### LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post-office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, 'held for postage."

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

*Postmasters' Bonds.*—Can a postmasters' bondsman be released at any time he may desire? He can on signifying such desire to the Postmaster General in writing.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

Using a postage stamp after it has been once used, fifty dollars fine.

Where letters are delivered by a public letter carrier, or penny post, a locked box or some other safe place of deposit for the letters thus left, should be provided. A neglect of this precaution, is the cause of many annoyances and losses.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it, even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of cancelling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five sents for each letter, but if lost, Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, *or purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

The law provides that no Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or clerk employed in any post-office, shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is optional.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles . . . 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " . . . . . 10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles . . . . . . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles . . . . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

Al drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) . . . . . . 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . . . . . 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " . . . . . . 13 "
For Weekly " " . . . . . . 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 6 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montgomery, Ala. | 3 |
| Augusta, Geo. | 2 | Mobile, Do. | 5 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 9 to 10 | New Orleans, La | 4 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 3 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | Raleigh, N. C. | 2 |
| Do By Steamers via Panama. | 20 to 23 | Richmond, Va. | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8 to 10 | Tallahasse, Fla. | 5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 5 | Vicksburgh, Miss. | 5 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| | | Utah | 30 to 40 |

☞ Where mails do not arrive until the day following that on which they were dispatched, we have given the time as two days, although in some cases only about twenty-four hours are actually occupied in the transportation.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

### SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

OVERLAND MAIL leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday. Letters intended for this mail should be so directed, and deposited in the New York office at least four days previous to the departure from St. Louis.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

*Overland* Mail is due at New York twice a week.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to our address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2 TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina. in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Salina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part o the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works.

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each: prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco, Portland, Detroit* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British Mails, only.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10h each month. |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h, 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


## Business Directory.

### NEW YORK CITY.

[Those firms whose names do not appear in this number of the "MAIL," will be inserted hereafter.]

*W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.*, Hardware, 4 Chatham Square.

*SAMUEL W. SERRELL*, Patent Agent, 119 and 121 Nassau Street.

*J. MAURICE SMITH*, Commission Merchant, 187 Pearl Street.

*JOHN J. HINCHMAN & CO.*, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., 26 and 28 Vesey Street.

*JOHN DURAND & CO.*, Importing, Shipping, and Commission Merchants, 107 Cedar Street.

*AUG'TE FAVRE-BRANDT*, Importer of Watches, 8 Maiden Lane.

*BLUME & CO.*, General Importers, 15 Stone Street.

*ALANSON SWAIN & CO.*, Commission Merchants, 111 Water Street.

*FREDERICK A. BRADY*, Publisher and Bookseller, 24 Ann Street.

*FREDERICK HORNBOSTEL*, Shipping and Commission Merchant, 63 Stone Street.

*RUTLEDGE, WARNE, & RUTLEDGE*, Publishers and Booksellers, 56 Walker Street.

*MELIUS, CURRIER, & SHERWOOD*, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 42 Warren Street.

*J. W. NEWTON & CO.*, Commission Merchants, 17 Murray Street.

*HORSTMAN BRO'S & ALLIEN*, Military Goods, 8 Maiden Lane.

*THEODORE STEHN*, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., 6 South William Street.

*ROWLAND JOHNSON*, Commission Merchant and Broker, 54 Beaver Street.

*HOFFMAN & CO.*, Bankers, 45 Wall Street.

*VICTOR BISHOP*, Importer of Precious Stones 23 Maiden Lane.

*JAMES C. CARTER*, Custom-House Broker, 96 Broadway.

*FINCKE & LAPAUGH*, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 35 Wall Street.

*BLIVERI & MEAD*, Hardware, 243 and 245 Pearl, and 18 and 20 Cliff Streets.

*BROWNSON, SLOCUM, & HOPKINS*, Importers of Guns, Cutlery, &c., 7 Warren Street.

*SONNTAG & BEGGS*, Importers of Musical Instruments, 11 Maiden Lane.

*ABR'M. J. VAN WINKLE*, Paper Warehouse 9 Spruce Street.

*W. H. VANDERVEER*, Grocer, 150 Front Street.

*C. B. DIBBLE & CO.*, Commission Merchants, 119 Maiden Lane.

*PLACE & YOUNG*, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, 62 Dey Street.

*L. T. VALENTINE & CO.*, Commission Paper Warehouse, 45 Beekman Street.

*WARREN & WILSON*, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 27 Murray, and 31 Warren Street.

*ARKENBURGH & BRYAN*, Importers of Leaf Tobacco, 169 Front Street.

*J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE*, Linen Fabrics, Threade, and White Goods, 34 Reade Street.

*SAMUEL RAYNOR*, Manufacturer of Envelopes, 118 William Street.

*JOHN R. PLATT*, Importer of Plate Glass, 79 Murray Street.

*JOHN A. GRAY*, Printer, 65 and 71 Frankort Street.

*READ, TAYLOR & CO.*, Importers of Watches and Fine Jewely, 9 Maiden Lane.

*BRUFF BROTHER & SEAVER*, Importers of Hardware and Guns, 384 and 386 Broadway.

*GODDARD & BROTHER*, Importers of Tailors Trimmings, &c., 20 Park Place.

*C. M. SAXTON & PARKER*, Agricultural Book House, 25 Park Row.

*RODING & YOUNG*, Shipping and Commission Merchants, 93 Wall Street.

*H. A. PETTIBONE & CO.*, Wool Brokers, 70 Broad Street.

*TOWNSEND, CLINCH & DIKE*, 67 and 69 Front Street.

*JOHN I. SMITH*, Umbrellas and Parasols, 234 and 235 Broadway.

*MEISSNER, ACKERMANN & CO.*, Importers and Commission Merchants, 48 Beaver Street.

*SULLIVAN & HYATT*, Hardware Dealers, 54 Beekman Street, and 494 Broadway.

*ROBERTS & CATHELL*, Importers and Dealers in Hatters' Goods, 113 Broadway.

### PHILADELPHIA.

*JULES HAUEL & CO.*, Perfumers and Importers, 704 Chesnut Street.

*HENRY TILGE & CO.*, Importers of and Dealers in Hatters' Goods, 232 North Third Street.

*SITER, PRICE & CO.*, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 315 Market Street.

*RICHARD T. SCHMIDT*, Musical Instruments, 113 North Third Street.

*E. PINCUS & CO.*, 227 North Fifth Street.

*R. & G. A. WRIGHT*, Importers of Druggists' Articles, &c., 624 Chesnut Street.

*EDWIN HALL & BROTHER*, Dry Goods, 26 South Second Street.

*DAWSON, FORD & CO.*, Commission Merchants, 106 South Front Street.

### BOSTON, MASS.

*H. V. DEGEN & SON*, Publishers of the Guide of Holiness, 456 Washington Street.

*NEW ENGLAND BELTING & HOSE CO.*, 46 Milk Street.

*BROWN & MAYNADIER*, Counsellors at Law, 33 School Street.

*HALLET DAVIS & CO.*, Piano Forte Manufacturers, 409 Washington Street.

*F. NICKERSON & CO.*, Merchants, 11 Commercial Wharf.

*NEW ENGLAND GLASS CO.*, 45 Batterymarch Street.

*FAIRBANKS & BROWN*, Platform and Counter Scales, 118 Milk Street

*CHA'S SCUDDER & CO.*, Hardware and Commission Merchants, 71 & 73 Federal Street.

*J. A. SOFFORD*, Agent. Canton Boot and Shoe Machine Co., 42 Hanover Street.

*C. L. BARTLETT*, Commission Merchant, 16 Broad Street.

*KARL HEINZER*, Publisher of the "Pionier," Boston, Mass.

TEN YEARS AMONG

THE MAIL BAGS.

By enclosing $1.00 to the Publisher of the "U. S. Mail," the above work will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States or elsewhere, *postage, paid*. The regular price is $1.25 per copy. The postage being 25 cents, the price is reduced by this offer to the low rate of 75 cents.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 8 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 1 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 10 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 23 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua | | 31 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *51 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 51 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Provesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon. | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *10 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *10 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *10 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Selo, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *51 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supercede all others now in use.—J. HOLT, Post Master General.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
- * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
- * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

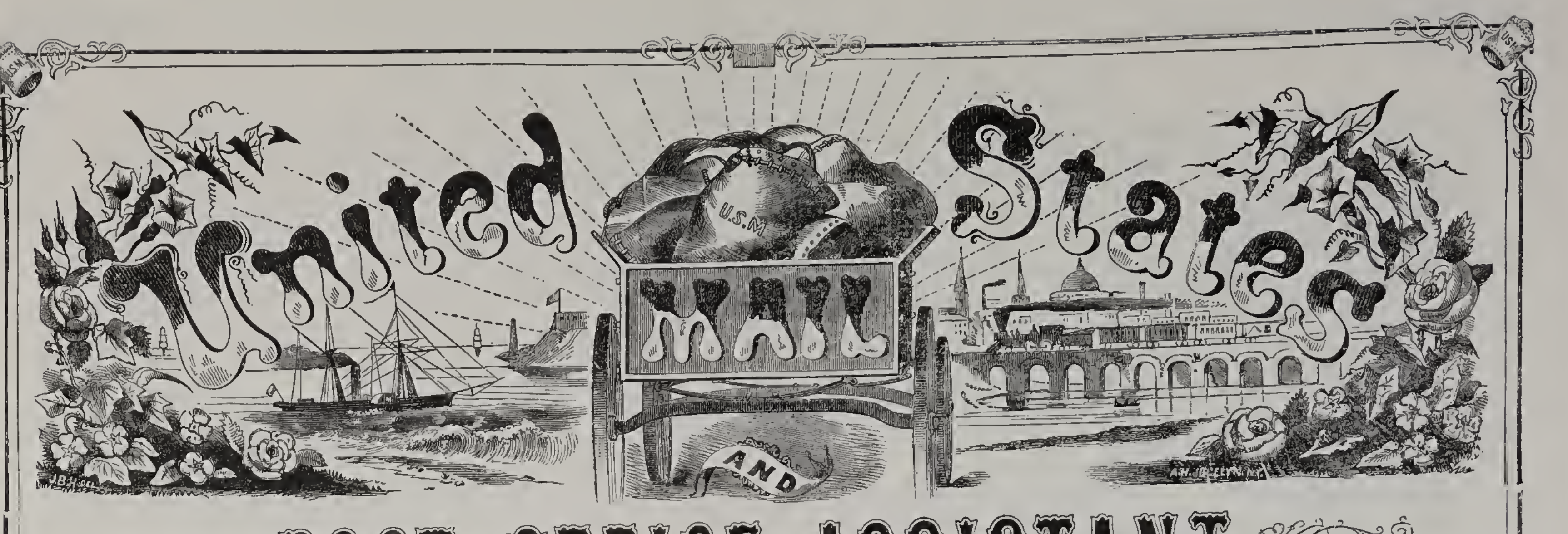
It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1860.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 1 | | Hamburg. |
| Havana* | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Liverpool. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Havanah. |
| Havre | U. S. | 8 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| California | U. S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | 12 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 15 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Liverpool. |
| Galway | U. S. | 17 | 18 | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Liverpool |
| California | U. S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 22 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | 26 | Havana. |
| American | U. S. | 29 | | Southampton & Havre. |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.




# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1861. No. 4.

### Whitcomb, the Mail Robber.

The trial of John Whitcomb, whose extensive robbery of the Canada mails, at Rutland, Vt., was noticed in the papers, took place recently, before the U. S. Court at Rutland, Vermont, and resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison.

At the time of the robberies, Whitcomb was employed as a night watchman in and about the railroad depot at Rutland, and it was a part of his duty to take the temporary charge of mails arriving during the night, intended to stop at that point, or be transferred to other trains.

According to the evidence, he must have formed his dishonest plans soon after his engagement in that capacity, suspicious movements not then fully understood, having been noticed by some of his fellow employés. It had been observed that he would occasionally lock himself inside the baggage room after the trains had passed, and on one of these occasions, an associate watchman, applying his own key to the door of the room, pushing out the inside key, unlocked the door suddenly, and surprised Whitcomb, who pretended that he was looking after some lost baggage, when he was, no doubt, as subsequent discoveries indicated, engaged in fitting a key to the mail bags.

Whitcomb's robberies, like those of Tuckerman, were no petty operations, but were conducted on a bold and extensive scale. At first he abstracted a Rutland package, selected therefrom a registered letter, and returned the balance of the letters to the bag. Then he took whole packages on their way from Canada to Boston, but probably finding but little ready money, he soon increased his chances of gain, by securing and rifling whole mail bags, on their way to York. Some six or eight entire pouches in all, with their contents, (consisting of hundreds of thousands of dollars in drafts, notes, checks, and some money,) were thus waylaid and destroyed by this rapacious scamp.

He obtained most of his plunder by boldly stepping upon the trains during their short stops, looking over the mails and throwing off such as he selected, under the pretence that they were for Rutland, or designed to be forwarded from that point over some of the other routes. His well known connection with the railroad service, including the custody of the local mails, served to prevent suspicion on the part of those in charge of the mails.

Some of the circumstances relied upon to convict this wholesale mail depredator, were most remarkable, as showing the strange fatality which so often attends the efforts of the guilty, to cover up and obliterate the evidences of their crimes

A mail bag once in Whitcomb's possession, the next thing to be considered was, how to dispose of it and its rifled contents, so as to avoid suspicion and discovery, after culling from the letters whatever could be made available. To bury the bags and mutilated letters, would be unsafe, as he might be observed while performing the act. To secrete them about the railroad premises would be still more hazardous,—to submerge them in the neighboring pond was a scheme equally fraught with danger, at least as far as its execution and the possible speedy discovery of the articles themselves, were concerned.

"Burn 'em," naturally whispered the satanic instigator of his crimes.

"You've hit it now," quoth the puzzled desperado, "and burn them I will Thank you, Mr. Devil! I knew you'd see me well out of this trifling little affair. Uncle Sam and his agents and the Canada officials may whistle for their proof, when the annihilating flames have done their work!"

The absence from home of Whitcomb's wife, furnished the desired opportunity for the burning process, and as often as he would make a "haul," he might have been seen wending his way homeward about daybreak, with the previous night's robbery.

A little girl employed in his family to "mind the baby," constituted at this time the only member of his household besides himself. She was young, quite too young as her dishonest master thought, to notice his movements about the house, and so he gave himself no uneasiness on her account.

The arrest of Whitcomb, however, had nothing to do with what the child saw, but her simple, voluntary statements after he was in custody, led to discoveries of the utmost importance, without which he might not have been convicted. She stated to those engaged in the investigation, that about the time of the robbery, she had frequently known Whitcomb to remain locked up in the parlor for some time and then come out with "lots of papers of different sizes and colors, which he would put into the kitchen stove." This at once explained the ineffectual searches which had already been made for some traces of the stolen property, and furnished a clue to the probable mode by which the letters and possibly the bags had been disposed of.

It occurred to the officers, that, as in the case of the burning of the remains of the murdered Dr. Parkman, so in this instance, there were some things that *would not burn*. The material, (canvass) of which most of the missing bags were known to have been composed, could readily be consumed, but the iron staples, brass grommets, metalic rivets, &c., would of course, withstand the fiery ordeal, and if found, might constitute "confirmations strong as words of holy writ," against the ensnared culprit.

The ashes in the stove were examined, but nothing was discovered. When the place in the cellar where they were usually deposited was searched, it was found quite empty. On inquiring of a person occupying a part of the same house with Whitcomb, it was ascertained that he had recently sold a quantity of ashes to a soap maker in the town. No time was lost in looking up this, for the time being at least, important individual, who, on being inquired of, not only confirmed the story of the purchase of the ashes, but testified to the accidental finding among them of various articles such as we have mentioned, namely, mail bag stapels and rivets. The curious way in which they were discovered should not be omitted here. He stated that the barrels containing the ashes which he took from Whitcomb's house, being open at the top, were placed in the front part of his wagon, and as he was standing beside them, driving his horse with his right hand, his left was mechanically employed in sifting the ashes through his fingers, when he felt some hard substance, which, on examination, proved to be a large mail bag "buckle," as he called it. This led to a further sifting with the left hand, when quite a number of rivets were fished up and brought to light. The articles thus found bore unmistakable evidence of having been "tried as by fire," and the testimony of this witness was highly material to the prosecution.

A similar discovery of a quantity of charred mail bag trimmings was made about the same time in the chimney of a machine shop in the process of erection at the time of the robberies. This building being situated far below the grade of the road, and the chimney not then having reached its intended height, its top was brought nearly on a level with, and close to the path traveled by Whitcomb to and from his residence. Into this hiding place he had thrown a large number of the indestructible and troublesome witnesses, after they had been taken from the stove. Little did he imagine that they were so soon to return to confront him and aid in establishing his guilt. But so it was. A horizontal damper filling the entire space had been placed about midway in the chimney, and on examining this one day, preparatory to the commencement of operations, the damper was pulled open, when down came an entire assortment of mail bag trimmings, duplicated many times. They were collected together by the finder, who had heard of the robberies and the arrest, and also told a terrible story against the accused, on the trial.

### Post-Master General's Report.

One of the clearest and ablest public documents ever issued from any of the Departments at Washington, is the late interesting Report of Post-Master General Holt.

We could not, with our limited space give it to our readers entire, but we shall copy those parts referring to such branches of the Mail service, as we deem especially important and practical.

On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 8,502 mail routes. The number of contractors was 7,445. The length of these routes is estimated at 240,594 miles, divided as follows viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad | 27,129 |
| Steamboat | 14,976 |
| Coach | 54,577 |
| Inferior modes | 143 912 |

The total annual transportation of mails was 74,724,776 miles, costing $8,808,710, and divided as follows, viz:

Railroad 27,653,749 miles, at $3,349,662, about 12 11 cents a mile.

Steamboat 3,951,268 miles, at $1,073,852, about 20.7 cents a mile.

Coach 18,653,161 miles, at $2,550, 365, about 13.67 cents a mile.

Inferior modes 24,466,598 miles, at $1,834,831 about 7,45 cents a mile

Compared with the service reported June 30, 1859, there is a decrease of 19 458 miles in the length of mail routes; of 7,583,626 miles in the annual transportation, about 9.22 per cent.; and of $660.047 in the cost, about 7 per cent.

The aggregate length of railroad routes has been increased 1,119 miles, and the annual transportation thereon [illegible],465 miles, about 1 4 per cent., at a cost of $105,688, or 3.25 per cent.

The length of steamboat routes is diminished 4,233 miles; the annual transportation 618,694 miles, about 13,53 per cent.; and the cost $83,991, about 7.25 per cent.

The length of coach routes is decreased 8,464 miles; 4,795,237 miles in annual transportation, about 9 45 per cent.; and in cost $98,015, or 5.07 per cent.

On the 30th of June last, there were in the service 474 route agents, 40 local agents, 1,649 mail messengers. 68 railroad baggage-masters in charge of the express mails.

Whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1859, 28,539.

Number established during the year ending June 30, 1860, 1,140.

Number discontinued during the same period, 1,181.

Making a decrease during the year of 41.

Whole number of post offices on the 30th of June, 1860, 28,498.

Number of post offices of which the names and sites were changed, 375.

The number of postmasters who have been appointed during the year ending June 30, 1860, is 6,555. Of these 4,214 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, 685 by removals, 267 by deaths, 249 by changes of name and sites, and 1,140 by the establishment of new offices.

The number of post offices at present subject to appointment by the President of the United States is 433.

The increase of business in this department, from the commencement of the government, indicates the growth of our country in a striking manner. At its formation, in 1789, there were but 75 post offices in operation: in 1800, there were 903; in 1810, 2,300: in 1820, 4,500: in 1830, 8,450; in 1840, 13,468; in 1850, 18,417; and in 1860, 28,498.

Reference is made to the accompanying very lucid report of the Sixth Auditor, for the details of the financial operations of this department during the past fiscal year. From this interesting document I derive the following synopsis:

The expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, amounted to $19,170,6[illegible]9.99.

The gross revenue for the year 1860, including receipts from letter carriers and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,518,067 40. Being an increase of near seven per cent. over the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1859.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The number of postage stamps supplied to postmasters during the year ended June 30, 1860, was 216,370,660; value $5,92[illegible],939.00.

Stamped envelopes, 29,280,025; value $949,-377 19.

Total amount for 1860, $6,870,316.19.

Total value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year ended June 30, 1859, $6,261,533,34

Increase during 1860, $608.782 85.

Larger denominations of postage stamps have been adopted and introduced, especially for the purpose of affording requisite facilities to prepay the postage on letters to foreign countries, and removing all excuses heretofore existing for paying such postages in money The new denominations are twenty-four cents, thirty cents, and ninety cents.

A new die for embossing the stamp on the postage-stamped envelope has been adopted, which is believed to be an improvement on the former one, especially because of its reduced size, giving a neater and more attractive appearance to the envelope.

There has also been introduced a novel description of stamped envelopes, embracing what is called the "self-ruling improvement," consisting of black lines so arranged within the envelope as to afford a correct guide for writing the address of a letter, but which lines are concealed after placing the letter in the envelope. Of these envelopes there have been issued up to November 1, 3,442,150.

It is contemplated to introduce immediately two new denominations of envelopes: one embossed with a one-cent stamp, the other with both the one and the three-cent stamps.

The one-cent envelope is designed mainly for circulars, of which many millions are annually distributed through the mails. The same envelope, however, will also be largely used for city correspondence.

The envelope with the one-cent and three-cent stamps will be required in cities where there are lamp-post letter-boxes or other depositories for letters, to be conveyed by carriers to the post-office, the one-cent paying the carrier's fee, and the other stamp paying the postage on letters to be sent out of the city by mail. This envelope will also be used by those who, when addressing their city correspondents, desire to relieve them from the payment of the carrier's fee for delivering their letters at their domicil.

Proposals were made during the last session of Congress to furnish the department with wrappers or envelopes embossed with one-cent postage stamps, for the purpose of prepaying transient newspapers, and the subject was considered by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads. Recently, similar proposals (from another party) have been made, with the suggestion that not merely one-cent, but also two-cent newspaper wrappers, be provided; and I recommend the subject for such disposition as Congress may deem necessary.

DEAD LETTERS.—The number of dead letters containing money, registered and sent out during the year ended 30th June last, was 10.450. The number containing other articles of value, 13,585. Total, 24,035; being 5,662 increase on the work of 1859.

In addition, there have been sent out, since April last, 6,982 other letters, of a class which were heretofore either destroyed or filed, not containing inclosures of sufficient absolute value to justify their registration; making whole number sent out, 31,017, or 12,644 more than during the previous year.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—Returned to England, 41,835; France, 13,4[illegible]0; Bremen, 6 178: Hamburg, 2,517; Prussia, 17,317: Canada, 25,8[illegible]0 New Brunswick, 2,041; Nova Scotia, 1,693 Prince Edward's Island, 130. Number of foreign letters, 110,911.

Persevering efforts have been made, so far as the limited number of clerks would permit, to find the true causes for the non delivery especially of *valuable* letters, and the result has been to confirm the former experience of the department, as stated in my annual report of last year and my special report of 7th May last. For example, out of 8,002 cases, in which the inquiries of the department have been answered, or where causes were patent without inquiry, 3 983 letters were misdirected, 621 illegibly directed, 583 directed to transient persons, 336 to persons moved away, 657 not mailed for want of postage, 885 directed to fictitious persons or firms, 54 without any address or direction, 34 missent, leaving, out of 8,002, only 1,341 letters properly addressed, and only 684 for the non delivery of which the department is blameable, 657 having become dead because not prepaid.

In reference to the class of letters not containing money or other valuable inclosures, a similar state of facts seems to exist. The number returned to the dead letter office for want of postage during the past seven months, to November 1, was 22,259

Out of 37,858 letters without inclosures, the number for want of proper direction was 10,178. Number entirely without address or direction. 357 Total, 10,535.

Although the number of letters conveyed by mail during the last year has increased by many millions, (as shown by the increased revenue of over $500,000,) yet the whole number of dead letters, so far from increasing, has rather diminished. From this fact, it may be concluded that better attention than formerly is now given to the delivery of letters, and that the new regulations on the subject have had a salutary effect. * * * * * *

The dead letters, which number over 500,000 a quarter, are carefully opened, and those with inclosures of value registered and returned to the owners.

The labor connected with the accounts and dead letters has increased over fifty per cent within ten years. Ten thousand new post offices have been established, and the number of valuable dead letters sent out has increased from 16,000 to 24,[illegible] annually. * * * *

The branch of business, however, which has most rapidly grown is that connected with the postage stamps and stamped envelopes.

The use of stamps commenced in 1847, and between 1st July of that year and 30th June, 1851 there were issued 831,000 of the ten cent denomination and 3,712,2[illegible]0 of the five cent denomination, equal to $274,710.

Under the act of 3d March, 1851, reducing postages and favoring prepayment, the issues were, for the year ended 30th June, 1852:—5,062,4[illegible]0 1-cent, 45,987 2[illegible]0 3-cent, 137,750 12-cent, equal to $1,446,170.

For the year ending 30th June last, there were issued 5[illegible],723,400 1-cent stamps, 1[illegible]9,463,600 3-cent, 579,360 5-cent, 3,898 45[illegible] 10 cent, 1,653,-500 12 cent, 52,350 24-cent, equal to $5,920,939 Stamped envelopes were introduced in 1853, and the issues during the last year amounted to $949,377 19. Total of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, $6,870,316 19; being an increase in eight years of $5,424,146 19.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.—The number of letters and newspapers exchanged with Europe was as follows: Letters *sent* from the United States, 3,093,390; *received* from Europe, 3,072,-979; total, 6,166,369. Newspapers *sent*, 2,127,-870; newspapers *received*, 1,338,207; total, 3,-466,077.

The amount of *letter* postages upon mails exchanged with Great Britain was $788,431 61: with Prussia, $285,469 20: with France. $229,-802 78; Bremen, $35,810 21; Hamburg, $33,-133 52; and Belgium, $3,754 93; being an increase on British mails of $18,345 61; on French mails of $11,032 73; on Hamburg mails of $10,551 57; and a decrease on Prussian mails of $3,173 48, and on Bremen mails of $2,558 16, as compared with the previous year. (The exchange of mails with Belgium commenced on the 24th of January, 1860.) Total increased letter postages on European mails, $37.953 20

* * * * * * * *

I have the satisfaction of announcing that a liberal and advantageous postal treaty has been concluded with his Majesty the King of the Belgians, through his Excellency, Mr. Blondeel Van Cuelenbroeck, Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary, the ratifications of which have been regularly exchanged. A copy of this treaty, which bears date the 21st December, 1859, accompanies this report.

Some further correspondence has taken place between this department and the British post office on the subject of a reduction of postage upon international letters, but as yet without any satisfactory result. * * * *

The following table of Postages received from and expenditures made upon these several routes will indicate the postal value of each during the last year:

| | Expenditur. | Receipts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. From N. Y. to San Francisco, | $550,000 00 | $170 825 06 |
| 2. Overland via El Paso, &c. | 600,000 00 | 119,766 64 |
| 3. St. Joseph to Salt Lake City. | 125 000 00 | 4,305 70 |
| 4 Salt Lake City to Placerville. | 83,441 00 | 578 50 |
| 5. S. Antonio to Camp Stockton | 70,000 00 | 593 41 |

NIGHT MAIL BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

The value and necessity of a postal communication between these large commercial marts, at a later hour of the day than has hitherto existed, has long been apparent to the department, but various difficulties have intervened to prevent its attainment. All the lines connecting the two cities are composed of three and four distinct companies, deriving their charters from as many different States, and having each its own interests and local purposes to advance. Recent negociations, however, have resulted in arrangements for an interior night train, leaving New York at 8 p. m., and running through New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, reaching Boston in not more than nine hours, and returning from Boston to New York at similar hours. In this manner, correspondence prepared in either city to the close of the latest business hours is taken through and delivered at an early hour of the succeeding morning. A connection is also made at New York with the morning mail from the South—which is thus expedited some thirteen hours—so that letters (and passengers) leaving Washington in the morning, arrive at Boston in less than twenty-three hours, and from Baltimore in about twenty-one hours; conversely, correspondence leaving Boston at eight o'clock one evening, is received and delivered at Washington before the same hour the next evening.

The arrangement is for three months only, it being an experiment, to result in a permanent organization, should it prove successful as a postal measure and remunerative to the contractors as a passenger conveyance. * * *

We shall give further extracts from the Report in our next.

ODD SUPERSCRIPTIONS.—We give below a few more amusing addresses observed upon letters passing through the mails:—

As I'm directed rather queer,
And look so mighty knowing,
It may be you would like to know,
To whom and where I'm going.
To SAMUEL JONES, WEST NEWTON, MASS,
I'm sent and shall not fail,
For I've implicit confidence
To Uncle Samuel's mail.

Please Uncle Sam, do take me in a trice,
To VAN HISE REED & DAVISON VAN HISE,
In JERSEY, near New Brunswick, but beyond,
Near a small village that is called Fresh Pond,
I am not certain, but I rather guess,
That JAMESBURG is their Post office address,
But any how leave me there, and no doubt,
One of them very soon will take me out.

John A. Dix, I'm in a fix,
I can't find SAMUEL MEACHIM,
I'm sending this to NATCHEZ, MISS,
In hopes that there t will reach him.

For JOHN R. WELLS, this letter is,
Who in NEW YORK sells lumber,
To WEST STREET then please let it fiz,
For NINETY-THREE'S the number.

This letter to be forwarded to Mrs. Catharine Harrington, and read it for her.

[Rather an unwarrantable advertisment of Mrs. Harrington's ignorance]

John Fitzpatrick,
New Orleans Chicago,
Michigan Boston.

Misse Healey, 386 Water Street,
For New York, For John Griffin and if John Griffin is not there give this letter to Pat Maloney and to open it and to give his account when he got the letter.

To Russell McDonald, the greatest of wags,
Who lives at the house called Hotel de Baggs,
In Detroit, Michigan, so we have all heard,
On Jefferson Avenue corner of Third.
This Russell McDonald—so his customers tell,
Knows just to a "notch" how to keep a Hotel,
If he don't like this letter he knows very well,
He can read it, and burn it, and call it a sell.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents, if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

## The Telegraph and the Post Office.

Telegraph companies should have for the device of their official seals, that immortal reptile of gastronomic and scientific reputation whose hinder extremities have furnished material for the delicate manipulations of a Soyer and with the help of Galvani, have brought to light a science in whose name his memory is embalmed, and which has conferred upon man almost unlimited power over space and time. The Egyptians had their ibis, the Brahmins their sacred cow, and the Americans have their eagle, but the frog is pre-eminent above them all. He should be the presiding genius of the scientific world. It is not of frogs, however, that we intend to speak, but of some things relating to those great media for the transmission of intelligence, the Electric Telegraph and the Post-Office.

Franklin was our first Post-Master General, and, as every one knows, the first conductor of a lightning train. He however, was unable to make the electric agent talk, except in a snappish sort of a way, which, notwithstanding, served to answer very satisfactorily certain questions which he propounded. Even his far reaching intellect, which could see the infant science growing into manly stature, did not anticipate the wonderful results which were to follow from the discovery of another form of the subtle power whose properties he had in part revealed. Had he been gifted with prophetic vision, he might perhaps have complacently chuckled as he saw the mail-carriers of a century later, who looked back with contempt upon his slow-going coaches and wagons, themselves discomfited by the appearance upon the stage of his swift footed Puck, who could

"Put a girdle round about the earth, in forty minutes," and thereby set at naught all their futile efforts at competition.

The Post Master General estimates the number of letters lost to the Department by the establishment of telegraphic communication, at one million a year. This is formidable rivalry, which may become even more powerful in time to come, as the lines are multiplied and extended, and improved methods of operating bring their use more within the reach of the multitude.

Yet, the Telegraph can never entirely supplant the Post-Office. Although it can transmit news, it cannot carry news-papers, and the confidential intercourse of love and friendship will hardly be committed to the charge of telegraphic operators, for not only would this involve an unpleasant publicity, but mistakes of a provoking, if not a serious nature, might sometimes occur. We can fancy an ardent lover "popping the question" through the medium of the wires, and receiving an unwelcome "No" instead of the hoped for "Yes," all in consequence of the mis sending or the mis-interpreting of the message. Or the opposite mistake might occur, with results embarrassing to the lady, and mortifying to the gentleman.

It would seem, then, that the operations of the telegraph must ever be confined to matters of business or general convenience, and that the Post-Office is in no danger of being superseded by this great time-annihilator.

## Post Office Petitions.

A correspondent, over the signature of "Enquirer," asks us to inform him what course petitions for office, sent to the Post Master General, take.

If in a facitious mood, we might answer that a great many of them don't "take" at all!

But as we infer that our friend is serious in seeking this information, we will inform him that when such petitions are received at the Department, unless there is necessity for immediate action, they are placed on file in the corresponding bureau of the New York, New England, or other division embracing the office applied for. The clerk, to whom they are referred, at once prepares a "brief," placing it upon the outside of the papers, and setting forth the material points in the case, with a list of the names of the principal petitioners or remonstrants, so that when it is called up for examination or final action, the Post Master General and his First Assistant can, without wandering through the superfluous and collateral matter which a majority of these applications contain, get at the gist of the "case" at once.

Not unfrequently, the influences pro and con. are so nearly balanced that a decision satisfactory to the Head of the Department, becomes a difficult and exceedingly vexatious duty. And instances are not rare where, on that account the applicants are all discarded, and the appointment given to some individual who had not been counted in the ring at all. In fact, the indications are sometimes pretty clear that the candidate who is finally successful, had first set to work to produce just that confused and complicated state of affairs, in order, at the right time, to step into the troubled waters himself, and be made clean by the help of a lucrative office.

The course of petitions for post offices here described, refers more particularly to appointments where the emoluments are less than $1000 per year. All paying to the incumbent over that sum, of which there are 433 only, out of the 28,498 post offices, are called Presidential appointments, and come directly under the eye of the President when finally decided. Though the papers in these cases are also originally filed in the Department, are there "briefed" and remain until called for by the President. They are usually examined and passed upon in consultation with the Post Master General, and sometimes the entire Cabinet. All this class of appointments of course require confirmation by the Senate.

## Complaints.

We are far from assuming the position of apologists for any real abuses, negligence, or want of proper enterprise which may occur in the management of the great Department with which we are connected. But we are desirous of defending the postal system, and those engaged in carrying out its complicated details, against *unjust* complaints and wholesale gratuitous assaults, which, in order to be shown destitute of any foundation whatever, have only to be impartially investigated.

To those who soberly reflect upon the vast interests, affecting all classes, involved in the mail service of this country, it is painful to witness the willingness, particularly of the city newspaper press, to give place in their columns to all sorts of fault-finding and censure against the post-office, without stopping to inquire into either the truth of the complaints or the *motives* in which they originated.

That there are real cases of hardship and sad disappointment occasionally, resulting from negligence, stupidity, incompetency, and dishonesty in the post-office, our own long observation will not permit us to deny. Nor can we ever expect to enjoy immunity from these things, where official responsibilities like these are divided among an army of one hundred thousand individuals, selected and appointed in the mode established, insisted upon and persevered in by *all political parties in this country*.

But we do not propose to argue this question at length. We have nothing to do with the political aspect of this question.

The exclusive management of the post-office has been conferred upon our government by the constitution, and it would seem to be the duty of all good citizens, including all good editors, to encourage and strengthen the hands of those upon whom this important trust has devolved, and to promote public confidence in the post-office, rather than distrust and an unfriendly, fault finding spirit.

The truth is, the greatest share of the missiles so recklessly hurled at the post-office should be aimed (if they must be discharged) at the devoted heads of our national law-makers or in a large majority of complaints having any foundation, the fault is with the laws, and not with those called to execute them.

There is danger that this too general disposition on the part of the press to sneer at and cudgel the post office, will so far lessen its influence, dignity and *safety*, that the consequences will recoil upon the heads of its assailants, in common with others, who, until the P. O. Department is effectually broken down, will be compelled to rely upon it largely in their business and social transactions.

The effects of this constant dripping of newspaper and individual undue prejudice upon the post office are already beginning to appear in ways which it would hardly be politic or profitable to mention here.

Just and truthful complaints, preferred in the right quarter, should not be withheld, but baseless and selfish grumblings should not be seized upon and publicly circulated to the detriment of a branch of the public service which we are not yet quite ready to abandon.

FORGING A REGISTRY RECEIPT.—One of the boldest games of which we have ever heard, with the intent to fix suspicion and dishonesty upon the post-office, was recently tried by one H. M. Terrell, of Norwalk, Conn.

Some weeks since, Terrell wrote to Messrs McKenney & Co., lottery dealers in Savannah, Georgia, informing them that on a certain day he deposited in the Norwalk post-office a letter to their address, containing the sum of $20, with an order for that amount of lottery tickets, and demanding to know why the tickets had not been sent. The firm replied that they had seen nothing of his letter or money. Thereupon our Connecticut adventurer returned them a sharp reply, to the effect that the money had not only been sent in good faith, but in compliance with their published rules, namely, that when cash orders for tickets are registered, they are at their (the firm's) risk, and if lost, the "goods" will nevertheless be forwarded. "I went to the Fairfield County Bank," continued Terrell, got a $20 bill, enclosed it, and had the letter registered, and now inclose the postmaster's receipt." Sure enough there was the regular printed form of a registry receipt, filled up in due shape, with the name of the Norwalk postmaster affixed.

Soon after, another letter followed, giving further evidence of the mailing of the original money letter, in the shape of a certificate of a well known citizen of Norwalk, setting forth that he was with Terrell when he obtained and forwarded the $20.

All this appeared regular, still, from some cause, the Savannah postmaster, who was applied to and examined the correspondence, inclosed all the papers, including the receipt, to the Norwalk postmaster. The latter document was at once pronounced a forgery, which fact was further confirmed by a reference to the registry books. They were dumb as to any such entry or the registration of any such letter. How Terrell obtained the printed form was a great mystery, as he had never been seen inside the office.

The whole matter was kept quiet for the time being, and placed in the hands of the Special Agent of the P. O. Department, who being desirous of getting the handwriting of Terrell, in order to be sure that some other party had not used his name, wrote him, alluding to the reported loss of a money letter posted by him, asking for all the particulars, and, so far as it would do, sympathizing with him in his reported misfortune. To this Terrell promptly responded, but instead of alluding to the registry receipt, said he dropped the letter into the office without calling the attention of any one thereto. The writing was identical with that of the other correspondence, and of course fastened the guilt of the fraud and double forgery upon him.

On the 21st instant Terrell was arrested and placed in the hands of the deputy sheriff at Norwalk. When the P. O. Agent left there, the officer was moving about with his prisoner in pursuit of bail.

On the following morning a telegraphic despatch was received from Norwalk as follows: "Sir: Terrell escaped last night from the sheriff."

Thus has another ingenious attempt to cast odium and distrust upon the P. O. Department been exposed and frustrated.

Even if the author of this criminal plot should finally go unwhipt of justice, the character of those sought to be involved, has been fully and clearly vindicated.

## Cost of the Mail Service.

A correspondent asks us what is the entire cost of the mail service in the State of South Carolina, per annum. Also what is the amount of revenue received per annum by the Government, from postages in that State.

The entire cost of this service in South Carolina, for the year ending June 30th, 1860, was $254,085,59. Receipts $113,675,92. Expenditures over receipts, $140,409,67.

While we are on this subject, we will add, that during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, there were but seven States and District of Columbia, in the Union, the postal expenses of which did not exceed the receipts paid to the Government.

Massachusetts cost $460,829,35, and paid 642,955,48. Excess of receipts over expenditures $182,126,13.

Rhode Island cost $43,944,40. Paid $69,057,90. Profit to the Department, $25,113,50.

New Hampshire cost $109,411,41, and paid $111 076,28. Excess of receipts, $1,664,87.

Connecticut cost $204,195,55, and paid $207,-941,20. Profits, $3,748 65.

New York cost $1,176,230,31. Paid $1,681,-139,09. Excess of receipts, $504,908,78.

Delaware cost $34,110,56. Paid $48,130,43. Excess of receipts, $14,019,87.

District of Columbia cost $40,02,958. Paid $51,292 01. Excess of receipts, $11,262,43.

Virginia cost $530,608 75. Paid $275,269 49. Excess of expenditure $255,339 26.

Ohio cost $812,721 93. Paid $532,259.06. Excess of expenditure $280,462 87.

Pennsylvania cost $630,640.55. Paid $708,-555.78. Excess of receipts, $77,915.23.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We are requested by a Postmaster who has been annoyed by a want of "outside" knowledge on the subject, to call special attention to a rule of the P. O. Department, regarding the payment of newspaper postage. Regular subscribers, are required to pay at least a quarter's postage in advance. If a paper laps over from one quarter to another, without the necessary pre-payment, the full rates of transient postage must be demanded and paid, unless the whole quarterly payment is promptly made.

## A Relic of the "Hungarian."

Among the many marine disasters of somewhat recent occurrence, our readers will doubtless recollect the total wreck of the steamship Hungarian, which was attended with the loss of all her passengers and crew. Her mails however, were recovered not long after, and sent to the New York post-office, their original place of destination, in a sad condition from their exposure to the water. The contents of the bags were faithfully cared for. They were dried, and all the packages and letters with addresses remaining legible were sent to the places where they were due, giving, in their blurred and wrinkled aspect, too faithful evidence of the catastrophe which had overwhelmed so many living beings and spared *them* alone, witnesses to the reality of the fearful event.

It was a melancholy business, that of sorting over these sea-worn missives. It brought to mind the noble ship which had carried them day after day toward their destined port, the gallant vessel filled with a gay and hopeful throng of human beings, who were borne, at every pulsation of the engine, nearer and nearer to the end of their hopes and their lives. The eyes that beheld the swiftly-passing scenes of that tragedy have all closed in death, and the horrors of those hours will never be revealed "until the deep gives up its dead."

A singular and interesting incident connected with this distressing occurrence came to our knowledge through the medium of a gentleman whose only sister was among the lost. Before leaving England, this young lady had become impressed with a presentiment that she should never accomplish the voyage she was about to undertake. Concealing her misgivings from her friends in England, she indited a letter to her brother just before taking passage, and posted it to go by the steamer which was to carry her. The letter was received by her brother—a precious memorial of its unfortunate writer. Feeling much interested in this singular and melancholy case, we requested a copy of the letter, a part of which we give:

MY DEAR BROTHER:

I have to-day engaged passage in the Hungarian, to sail in a few days, and if we have a safe and prosperous voyage, I hope to relieve you from the labor of decyphering this miserable specimen of penmanship by reading it to you myself, as it will go out in the packet with me. But, my dear Tom, to tell you the truth, I have had some strange feelings about this passage. I don't know why, but I have had *whisperings* from some strange and unknown source that I should never see my dear friends in the United States again. You will say this is a foolish whim of mine, and I hope it is nothing more. If I ever meet you again, we will have a good laugh over my folly, but I don't feel much like laughing now. These strange, mysterious forebodings haunt me.

"I see a hand you cannot see,
That beckons me away."

I suppose it is weak to indulge such feelings, yet if I had a reasonable excuse to assign to our friends here, I would wait for another steamer. But all my arrangements are made, and my pride forbids me to delay. * * * * * *

Looking over what I have written, I see it must appear absurd to you, and I shall be very willing to be laughed at if my fears are not realized. God keep us both!

Your affectionate sister,

ANNA.

## Boston Letter Carrier System.

The Penny Post was organized upon its present system in 1849, Hon. Cave Johnson, P. M. General, and the penny postage was then reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent, at which price it has ever since remained. Prior to that time, there was little system or organization. Carriers selected for themselves such letters as they chose to deliver, and they chose to deliver only such as were easily accessible. They did not serve persons who lived in the extreme parts of the city, remote from the business sections.

There are now twenty-five carriers, an increase of sixteen in ten years.

Average delivery, 300 letters each, per day, besides papers, making 7200 letters delivered daily.

Carriers serve two years at $500 per annum, after that time their pay is $800 per year.

Three deliveries per day are made, viz.: 7½, and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Two-thirds of the mailable matter is sent out by the morning delivery.

There is no connection between the Carriers department and the Collectors department. The latter is under the charge of the Mail department of the Post Office.

A debtor and credit account is kept by the Post Office, with the letter carriers. The cash receipts from them are paid daily to the treasurer of the Post Office. If trust is given for postage, it is done at the risk of the carriers themselves. They must bring back the letters or the cash.

Books are kept, in which the carriers are required to enter the names of all letters which they are obliged to return, with reasons for non-delivery.

We will add, that there is no city in the Union where the Carrier or Penny Post system is better managed, or gives more general public satisfaction than that of Boston. It is very seldom that a complaint is made of the loss or delay of a letter, when once it has reached that department.

## Exposure of the Mails.

From the frequent instances of neglect of the mails while in transit, it would seem that contractors have entirely overlooked or wilfully neglect the requirements of their contract in this respect. In each of these, fines are imposed for exposing the mail to injury, loss, or depradation.

Very few contractors provide suitable covering for the bags in rainy weather, and especially at railroad stations, where they are likely to arrive in advance of the trains, they are too often left lying upon the platform entirely exposed to the rain or snow.

It is of course the duty of post masters, on the route, agents and mail messengers, to correct this great evil if possible, and if their remonstrances are disregarded, to report all such cases of neglect to the Chief Clerk of the Department, in order that a proper remedy may be applied by the enforcement of the legal fines.

DANGEROUS MAIL MATTER.—A package was received at the Dead Letter Office lately of such a corrosive nature of acids, &c., as not only to efface its own address and postmarks, but also that of other letters with which it came into contact.

While acids can be made to neutralize one another, there are substances, for instance, phosphorus, which when divested of protection, become inflammable in their character. Others, which by exposure to the air, are readily ignited.

As the instrumentality of the mails was one of the great benefits secured to the people, and to augment the "general welfare" of the community, it is the duty of all those connected with the mails, to endeavor to ascertain whether anything of an injurious character is conveyed in glass, subject to breakage, or tin or copper that is capable of resisting pressure.

In the instance now referred to it was a small viol of patent paste, which had been broken. Although intended for the removal of corns and warts, the compound seems to be illy calculated for the security of writing, of which the mails are chiefly made up. Postmasters cannot exercise too much vigilance in keeping out of the mails such improper and dangerous articles.

MR. EDITOR:—What course is to be pursued with the Editor of a paper, where he has been informed to stop his paper, and he still continues to send it? I do not know how I can write to him again and not say dam it. The facts are these, he is not responsible, nor can you or any person else get any thing out of him in the way of postage on his mean sheet. I wish you to suggest what course I am to pursue. Perhaps the Department will have me removed from office, but I ask for information and wish to do my duty to the P. O. Department.

A.——— P———, P. M.

ANSWER.—You are not justified in saying "dam it" officially, under any circumstances. As to the moral aspect of the case, ask your village parson.

When a postmaster has duly notified a publisher that his paper is not taken out by the party addressed, he has nothing further to do but let the papers accumulate, if the notice is disregarded, and sell them each quarter and credit the proceeds to the Department. See standing regulations.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A postmaster in Maryland, who, it appears, is an old settler, writes us as follows:

"SIR: On reading your paper, I find that I have much to learn, notwithstanding I have been P. M. here for nearly twenty-seven years, as my appointment bears date the 6th of January, 1834. Consequently I have served under all the Presidents, from General Jackson down or up to Buchanan. Please send on the paper to me, for it will be worth the money to me, whether I am left in office or removed."

CAPITAL IDEA.—The *Delaware Gazette*, speaking of our paper, advances the following suggestion, which, strange as it may appear, meets with our hearty approval:

"If one of these papers was taken by each School District and kept with the Library, where all could have access to it, a great many mistakes and disappointments would be avoided."

ARREST OF A DANGEROUS LETTER THIEF.—Amos Leeds was brought before Commissioner Betts, of this city, yesterday, on complaint of the Post-office special agent, charged with the serious offense of having fraudulently obtained valuable letters, at various times, from the New York Post-office.

It appears that suspicion fell upon the accused as the individual who personated Mr. C. A. Hazleton, a merchant doing business in Broadway, and got possession of a registered letter belonging to him, containing a draft, and sent by a correspondent at Lyndon, Vt., on the 9th ult. On the arrival of the letter at the New York post-office, the usual registry notice was issued, and in some way fell into the hands of a dishonest party, who thereupon presented it at the counter of the registry room, received the letter, and signed a receipt, using the name of Charles A. Hazleton. The draft not being available to the rogue, he wrote a letter to the gentleman in Vermont who had sent it, expressing pleasure that the "machinery," (a knitting machine) gave such good satisfaction, and at the same time returning the draft, as subjecting him to too great a "shave," and requesting that "Vermont currency" might be sent in lieu thereof. That the strange handwriting might not attract attention, the letter was signed "C. A. Hazleton, per J. D. West."

Our cute Vermont friend, it seems, "smelt a rat," and enclosed the fraudulent letter back to the genuine Hazleton. This led to an investigation at the post-office, and plans were arranged by the post office agent which in a few days brought to light the author of the fraud, in the person of Amos Leeds, who was yesterday taken into custody soon after he had called at the office and taken out a letter, as he supposed, with the "Vermont currency," but which proved to be a remittance from the special agent, and which subjected him (the entrapped) to a worse "shave," even, than he had laid to the charge of the unoffending original draft. Having greedily fobbed the welcome contents of this letter, and while unsuspectingly perusing its agreeable lines, he was taken into custody by police officer Blackwood, detailed for duty around the post-office, who had been duly "posted" as well as the stolen letter, and who marched the unfortunate Leeds straight inside the post office, to the sanctum of his friend the agent, who had so kindly made him the last remittance. He proved to be well known among the delivery clerks as the person who had often applied for letters addressed to C. A. Hazleton, V. D. Young & Co., and others. The registry clerk was called, and he, too, had transacted post-office business with the gentleman.

Leeds' excuse for calling for so many different letters was, that he had been answering matrimonial advertisements somewhat extensively, and had assumed the above and other names, but that did not explain the request for the "Vermont currency," any farther, perhaps, than that money is too often made the basis of matrimony.

It will be recollected that one James S. Williams was recently sent to Sing Sing for eight years for similar frauds upon the post-office. We hope the effect of this second detection and arrest within a short time will have the proper influence upon this mischievous class, who can find nothing better to do than to prey upon the business and social correspondence of honest people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## Taxing Officials.

We have been requested to insert the following letter from GEN. DIX, Post Master of New York, addressed not long since, to an officer of one of the political organizations in this city:

POST OFFICE, N. Y., October, 15, 1860.

To———— ————, Esqr.,
Chairman of the Democratic Gen'l Committee.

SIR:—I have received your letter soliciting a contribution from myself, and the privilege of assessing the subordinates in my office, to raise funds in aid of the "Union Ticket," and the "coming Presidential election." * * * *

In regard to an assessment on the subordinates in this office, I annex extracts from a letter written by me, a few weeks ago, in reply to a similar application from another organization. "I may say of a majority of them (the clerks in this office) that the assessment (proposed to be) made on them cannot be paid without pinching their families who are entirely dependent on their salaries.

I cannot consent to be the instrument of wringing from their necessities, means indispensable to their daily wants. I think, moreover, that this system of assessing subordinates in public offices for political purposes, when they have for the most part, no more than is sufficient to give their families the common necessaries of life, is all wrong. If men of means—lawyers, farmers, merchants, capitalists—whose property has so deep a stake in the maintenance of good government, will not consent to pay the legitimate expenses of our elections, we may as well abandon all hope of keeping up our organizations by money.

Let me add that my contributions are made by me as a private citizen, and that I do not recognize the right of any committee to assess me, as a federal officer, for political purposes."

I must refer you to these extracts for an answer to your letter.

I deem it proper to add, that I know nothing more degrading to our public offices and those who fill them, than the practice, which has existed, of sending political tax gatherers to the doors of the pay-room, to levy contributions on the clerks as they emerge with their hard-earned stipends. I cannot allow this office to be so dishonored. I intend, if I can, to restore it to the respectability which belonged to the earlier and better days of the Republic.

I shall be pleased to have my subordinates contribute voluntarily, whatever they think they can afford, to the support of the Democratic cause, but I cannot permit any forced contribution to be levied on them. On the contrary, I shall regard it as a duty to protect them from a system of political extortion, disgraceful alike to the government and the country.

I am Sir,
Very respectfully,
JOHN A. DIX, P. M.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Idaville | Adams | Pennsylvania |
| Holt | Taylor | Iowa |
| Daggett | Benton | do |
| Calpella* | Mendocino | California |
| Goodhue Centre | Goodhue | Minnesota |
| Pacific City* | Pacific | W. Territory |
| Athens | Richardson | Nebraska |
| Bedfordville | Hancock | Illinois |
| Huth | Franklin | Indiana |
| Martin* | Ottawa | Ohio |
| Rock Camp | Lawrence | do |
| Graytown | Bexar | Texas |
| Coryell | Coryell | do |
| Bluff Creek | Polk | do |
| Berlin | Washington | do |
| Delaware | Daviess | Kentucky |
| South Fork | Howell | Missouri |
| Smith City | Pettis | do |
| Pleasant Hope | Polk | do |
| Swan | Taney | do |
| Auburn* | Hinds | Mississippi |
| Newton Depot | Newton | do |
| Lake | Scott | do |
| Logan Mills* | Logan | Kentucky |
| Chesnut Grove* | Shelby | do |
| Nopal | McMullin | Texas |
| Monroe | Rusk | do |
| Abilene | Dickinson | Kansas Ter. |
| Smoky Hill | do | do |
| Bull Run | Knox | Tennessee |
| Dwamish | King | W. Territory |
| Burlington* | Lake | Minnesota |
| Beaver Creek | Gratiot | Michigan |
| Michigan Centre | Jackson | do |
| Dennison | Gage | Nebraska |
| Bailey's Harbor | Door | Wisconsin |
| Ixonia Centre | Jefferson | do |
| Pickard's Mills | Tipton | Indiana |
| Akerville | Fulton | Pennsylvania |
| Belt's Store | Wake | North Carolina |
| New River | Alleghany | do |
| Tennessee River | Macon | do |
| Masseysburgh* | Huntingdon | Pennsylvania |
| Tye River Depot | Nelson | Virginia |
| Bethel Hill | Person | North Carolina |
| Cranesville | Marion | South Carolina |
| Swift Creek | Darlington | do |
| Shady Grove | Franklin | Pennsylvania |
| Good Hope | Washington | Dist. Columbia |
| Mount Verd | Union | North Carolina |
| Cotton Green | Lancaster | South Carolina |
| Stognersville* | do | do |
| Delanco* | Burlington | New Jersey |
| West Greenwich Centre* | Kent | Rhode Island |
| Greenland | Boone | Missouri |
| Pettersville | Howell | do |
| Spring Vale | Pulaski | do |
| Layton's Mills | Taney | do |
| Taney City | do | do |
| Hemp's Creek | Catahoula | Louisiana |
| Grand Ecore | Natchitoches | do |
| L ne | Bowie | Texas |
| Kimball | Bosque | do |
| Ten Mile | Henderson | do |
| Larrington* | Russell | Alabama |
| Newport | Conecuh | do |
| Sand Rock* | Cherokee | do |
| Jay Bird | Marshall | do |
| Hurtville | Russell | do |
| Flat Woods | Marshall | Kentucky |
| Towanda | | Kansas Ter. |
| Canon City | Arapahoe | do |
| Pueblo | do | do |
| Spanish Bar | do | do |
| Hope Hill | Pike | Mississippi |
| Tishomingo | Chickasaw | Arkansas |
| Soapstone Mt* | Randolph | North Carolina |
| Mud Creek | Henderson | do |
| Slate* | Jennings | Indiana |
| Saluda* | Jefferson | do |
| East Liberty | Allen | do |
| Havelock | Cook | Illinois |
| Tower Hill* | Shelby | do |
| O'Fallon's Bluff* | | Nebraska |
| Fair Play | Jefferson | Ohio |
| Orange Station | Delaware | do |
| Hawe's C. Roads | Washington | Tennessee |
| Lacey | Muscatine | Iowa |
| Cedarville | Chehalis | Wash Ter. |
| Nisqually | Pierce | do |

NAMES CHANGED.

Campton, Stewart co., Geo. to Green Hill.
Canal, Onondaga county, N. Y., to Memphis.
Volney, Logan county, Ky., to Volney Station.
Winston, Randolph county, Ala., to Lost Creek
Point Worthington, Washington county, Miss., to Lake Washington.
Sculliville, Cochtaw county, Ark., to Cochtaw Agency.
Blue Ridge, Peoria county, Ill., to Hallock.
Winchester, Douglas county, Oregon, to Wilbur.

*Re-established.

## Post Office Items

FOR ALL CLASSES.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all postmasters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would it be possible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

Exchanging Stamped Envelopes.—It may not be generally known that when from misdirection or any other accident or mistake, Government Envelopes are rendered valueless preparatory to their legitimate use, they can be exchanged for perfect ones, at the counter of the Stamp Department of the New York Post Office. The parties asking for the exchange is charged only the original cost of the envelopes; namely, 18 cts. per hundred for plain, and 20 cts. for ruled, or for a less number, in the above proportion.

A postage stamp cut from a Government Envelope and placed upon a letter, is not recognised as prepaying postage on letters or printed matter.

### LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post-office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, "held for postage."

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed until it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their reuse, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail. This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five sents for each letter, but if lost, Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or *purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

*Postmasters' Bonds.*—Can a postmasters' bondsman be released at any time he may desire? He can on signifying such desire to the Postmaster General in writing.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed, thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer: and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has *endorsed* his or her name, and place of residence, *without* direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the *time* for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be *written* on the letter.

A simple business card *printed* on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall endorse on it, *in writing*, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when remailed.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

The law provides that no Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or clerk employed in any post-office, shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail.

Foreign Dead Letters.—Letters from foreign countries, particularly England, France, Germany and the Canadas, sent to the Department as "dead," are, under the provisions of postal treaties, returned to the postal departments of those nations, whose authorities reciprocate the courtesy by a similar policy in relation to correspondence from this country lying uncalled for in their post-offices.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is optional.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ....... 10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles ...............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

(Advertisement.)

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for One Dollar. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and highly approved.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday. Letters intended for this mail should be so directed, and deposited in the New York office at least four days previous to the departure from St. Louis.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

Overland Mail is due at New York twice a week.

Books, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers or periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco, Portland, Detroit* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British Mails, only.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montgomery, Ala | 3 |
| Augusta, Geo. | 2 | Mobile, Do. | 5 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Baton Rouge, La | 6 to 7 | New Orleans, La | 4 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 3 | Portland, Me | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 , 26 | Raleigh, N. C. | 2 |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | Richmond, Va. | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8 to 10 | Tallahasse, Fla. | 5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 5 | Vicksburgh, Miss. | 5 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| | | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 30 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 6 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

### SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10h each month. |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5 h " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10th, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h, 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d 10h, 19h, 25h |

## Business Directory.

### NEW YORK CITY.

*GARNER & CO.*, Dry, Goods 243 Broadway.

*JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.*, Importers of Brandies, Wines, &c., 44 Water Street.

*THOS. HILL & CO.*, Hardware Dealers, 15 Gold Street.

*MEADOWS T. NICHOLSON*, Foreign Exchange Broker, Hanover Building.

*GEO. C. & MONT GIBBS*, Bankers, 207 Broadway.

*LEONARD SCOTT & CO*, Publishers of the 4 British Reviews and Blackwoods Magazine, 54 Gold Street.

*CONGER & FIELDS*, Manhattan Ink Manufacturing Co.

*BISHOP & REIN*, Manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, No. 6 Fifth Avenue.

### PHILADELPHIA.

*TWELLS & CO*, 10 and 12 South Wharf.

*TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO*, Third Street.

*MARTIN H. SECKEL*, Fancy and Staple Goods, 31 Bank Street.

*A. M. FRENAGE*, Box 1,710, Philadelphia Post Office.

*AMERICAN LIFE INS. & TRUST CO.*, 4th and Walnut Sts.

*L. H. GODEY*, "Godey's Ladies Book."

*H. COULTER*, 56 and 58 South 2d Street.

*GETTY & LIEBING*, 525 Chestnut Street.

*J. V. HARTLAN*, Jewelry, 53 South 3d Street.

*M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.*, Silks and Fancy Goods, 333 Market Street and 27 North 4th Street.

*WINCHESTER & CO.*, Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, 706 Chestnut St.

*E. PINCUS & CO.*, Manufacturers of Vinegar, French Mustard, Chocolate, &c., 227 South Fifth Street.

### PROVIDENCE R. I.

*RUFUS GREEN & CO.*, Importers of Ivory, Hides, &c., 20 Dyer Street.

*W. C. COOK*, Lumber Dealer.

*G. B. JASTRAM*, Stock, Real Estate and Bill Broker, Market Square.

*A. B. DIKE*, Broker.

*J. R. BROWN & SHARPE*, Manufacturers of Sewing Machines, 115 South Main Street.

*W. B. LAWTON*, Express Agent, 36 Dorrace Street.

*EDMUND CHORLTON*, Groceries, Wines, &c., 19 Custom House Street.

*EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.*

*HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.*

### BOSTON, MASS.

*J. B. BRIGHAM & CO.*, Commission Merchants, 38 and 40 Central Street.

*CHARLES C. HENSHAW*, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., 154 and 156 State Street.

*WILSON, HAWKSWORTH, ELLISON & CO.*, Manufacturers of Steel, 33 Battery March St.

*J. W. HARRIS & CO.*, General Agents, Shoe & Leather Exchange, 48 Hanover Street.

*THAYER & PEABODY*, Ship Brokers, 134 State Street.

*"ZION'S HERALD,"* Weekly Newspaper. (Methodist.)

*G. PHINNEY*, New Church Book Store, 21 Broomfield Street.

TEN YEARS

AMONG

THE MAIL BAGS.

By enclosing $1.00 to the Publisher of the "U. S. Mail," the above work will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States or elsewhere, *postage paid*. The regular price is $1.25 per copy. The postage being 25 cents, the price is reduced by this offer at the low rate of 75 cents.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast), British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | *2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | 30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | 54 | | |
| Antwerp, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | 27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourgas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 33 | 66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | 10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | 15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| do via France by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | 54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 31 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | 15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | 21 | 42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 15 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | 42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | 27 | 54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | 22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Malta, French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | 54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 32 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 31 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | *6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | 37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 29 | 3 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | | 1 |
| Re Union—see Bourbon. | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 48 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | 54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | 42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | 30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | 42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | 42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | 54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 39 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 43 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 31 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | 66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | 19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | 54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supercede all others now in use.—J. HOLT, Post Master General*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. } * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen Line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply, and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen Line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg Line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 18 1.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | U.S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana* | U.S. | 2 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 2 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 2 | | Liverpool. |
| Havre | U.S. | 5 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 8 | 9 | Liverpool. |
| Matanzas | U.S. | 8 | | Havana. |
| Havana | U.S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| Californian | U.S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Dales | U.S. | 12 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U.S. | 15 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 16 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U.S. | 19 | | Southampt'n & Bremen. |
| California | U.S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U.S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 22 | 23 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U.S. | 26 | | Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Liverpool. |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1861. No. 5.


### The London Post Office.

The American public have been so long accustomed to extravagant praises of the English postal system, as one of the most perfect, smooth working institutions in the world, that they will be taken somewhat by surprise, on reading the comments of the *London Times*, which we give below.

How common is it that we hear such remarks as the following, among persons who have suffered real or imaginary grievances in their post office transactions with Uncle Sam.

"Why don't you adopt the English plan of money orders? You never hear of losses of money through *their* mails, and if one occurs, the government is responsible."

"In London you get a letter for a penny, in a few hours after it is written, and failures in the receipt of correspondence, is unknown."

"The low postage system of England is what the people want. It pays splendidly there—why should it not here, under the same good management?"

Let us see what a prominent editor in the English Metropolis, has to say about the boasted systematic, and prosperous working of their chief post office establishment, and its lesser branches.

*Accommodations—Pilfering.*—Want of space and the avoidance of a judicious outlay to secure good working appliances and zealous subordinates, make themselves manifest throughout every room in the General Post Office of England, from first to last. The Circulation Room, originally of vast proportions, was constructed at a time when a double sheet in a letter, paid double postage—hence the letter had to be held to the light of a strong lamp to see through it. Therefore daylight, and to a great extent ventilation, have been much excluded. Its use is still compelled by want of space, a want which has encroached upon every apartment save one. This is a small six-sided room or turret chamber built in the thickness of the wall, near the ceiling, whence the detectives constantly watch the carriers and letter sorters night and day. The totally inadequate scale of remuneration which these men receive, makes this espionage unfortunately but too necessary—so necessary in fact, that since the recent reduction in their wages, no means have been found adequate to check robberies at the Post Office, which are still far from being on the decrease, though they are less discovered than formerly, notwithstanding the immense extent to which the system of espionage has been developed. It may seem incredible, yet information comes from the most reliable authorities, that there is scarcely a person at the General Post Office, from letter-carriers up to the heads of departments, who has not at some time or other been suspected and placed under the surveilance of Post Office detectives. Many, indeed, have been actually searched for missing letters specially marked, and sent through their division to detect these supposed felonies. No one can tell with accuracy the extent to which this espionage has been carried. It is only felt to be everywhere, and shrewdly guessed to cost a far larger sum for its maintenance than would, if divided among the salaries of the subordinate officials, be sufficient to secure men of a higher class and better character. Hard-worked and ill-paid, the men are discontented and sullen—are indifferent to the proper performance of their duties, and hold the threat of dismissal in utter disdain, feeling sure, as they say, that even "stonebreaking on the roadside, would not be harder labor, and scarcely less remunerative."

*Registered Letters—Marked Favoritism.*—In this branch of business of the General Post Office of England there are some strange anomalies. Registered letters, it appears, are used by *banking* firms more than any other class in the kingdom, and their packets of notes or gold go free! Thus the visitor will see by the side of wealthy parcels from Baring's or Rothschild's, which are transmitted for nothing, ill-scrawled addresses on envelopes containing a few half-crowns for some poor family in the country, on which the post office in registration fee and postage, levy a tax of a shilling or eighteen pence! It appears scarcely just to remit established charges in favor of any class, though, above all others, the last, one would think, who ought to be excepted, are the *bankers*."

(*To be continued.*)

### A Melancholy Case.

A most striking and tragical illustration of the familiar proverb that "The way of the transgressor is hard," occurred not long since at White Pigeon, Michigan.

Numerous losses by mail in that vicinity, had attracted the attention of A. Worden, Esq., Special P. O. Agent for that section, who, from all the facts and circumstances, became satisfied that the robberies took place in the post office at White Pigeon, by either the post master himself or his son, they being the only persons having charge of the office. In order to detect the real offender, ordinary and extraordinary plans were arranged, which, after persevering efforts, resulted in fastening the guilt upon the post master, C. C. Woodbury. He was taken to Detroit, examined, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Woodbury said he could get bail at home, which induced the Marshal to send him back in charge of a Deputy, with instructions to commit him to the jail of that county, in case he failed to procure it.

Arriving at White Pigeon, the officer accompanied Woodbury to see such persons as he thought would be likely to go his bail. Meeting with no success, he finally went to his last friend, a Druggist, but seeing from his manner that he would decline, Woodbury said, "by the way, my wife says she has been very much troubled with rats. How much strychnine will it take to kill them?

The answer was, "about ten cents worth." After getting the poison, he invited the officer to go home with him to dinner. Arriving there, it was found that dinner would not be served for upwards of an hour. Woodbury then said to the officer, I am tired and will go up to my room and lie down till dinner is ready.

When his son went up to call him to dinner he found the door locked, and could get no response to his calls. Breaking it open, he found his father on the bed gasping his last gasp.

He had taken a bath and changed his linen before taking the strychnine. The story tha went the rounds of the papers, about his being afterwards seen in Chicago, alive and well was made up out of whole cloth.

Previous to his arrest, Woodbury was regarded as one of the leading men in his town. He certainly had a fine, manly and honest appearance.

Not long before this sad and fatal result, he acted a leading part in the detection of a post master but a few miles from his own office. After this experience, he no doubt thought he understood matters too well ever to be entrapped himself.

### Postage Stamps.

[CONCLUDED.]

At the lower stamp window, next the general delivery at the New York Post Office, these convenient little articles are sold in amounts of $1 or less—and one who has not witnessed the motly crowd constantly blocking up the passage way, can hardly form an idea of the immense amount of business transacted at this department daily.

On "steamer day," the rush of customers for the larger stamps, (most of them in a state of great nervous anxiety lest their epistles should be too late for the mail,) is tremendous. Each new comer, as he arrives, must "take his place on the line," of which there are two, leading to the apertures through which the stamps are dispensed; and wo! to the presumptuous mortal who seeks to obtain an unfair advantage by means of "scrouging" into the place belonging to another. Vigorous measures are at once taken for his expulsion from the position which he has usurped, and amid a shower of inverted benedictions, choice epithets and sarcastic observations, he is sent ignominiously "down tail," to await, with what degree of patience and resignation he may, his lawful turn, and reflect upon the disagreeable consequences of "vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself."

Occasionally an absent-minded individual, after having stood for some minutes eagerly watching the gradual diminution of the long line of previous arrivals, and finding himself at last opposite the window, discovers, much to his disgust, that he has neglected to provide himself with the necessary specie for the purchase of the desired stamp, and after a hopeless effort to induce the clerk to accept of a bank-note in payment, (which is by law forbidden,) is obliged to depart in search of "change" muttering a malediction either upon his own forgetfulness or the "hard money" policy of the government, and probably, if a foreigner, indulging in a few remarks, not usually of a complimentary character, upon the laws, institutions, manners and customs of the country generally.

Of course, the clerks at this window are not exempt from the common fate of post-officials of all sorts, of being often held personally responsible for the unavoidable mishaps and inconveniences which occasionally overtake individual members of the letter-writing public, either in consequence of their own ignorance and stupidity, or by some of the inevitable derangements of the vast and complicated machinery of the postal service; and are sometimes subjected to the most violent and unreasonable abuse. But like the proverbial eels, they have become "used to it," and generally sustain such attacks with a calm and commendable philosophy. We have heard them accused of incapacity, imbecility, dishonesty, and most of the crimes mentioned in the decalogue and the Revised Statues, on account of their inability to give to an indignant inquirer, at a moment's notice, a satisfactory explanation of the non-receipt of a letter by the indignant inquirer aforesaid, which, according to his assertion, "must have been written" by his brother in Nebraska, at least six weeks previous; and we have heard the heartiest wishes expressed for their perpetual physical and spiritual discomfort, in this world and the next, because they would not reconcile it to their sense of official propriety to transmit through the mails a package of bed-screws upon the payment thereon of "newspaper postage."

As may be supposed, many incidents of a ludicrous nature transpire daily here. People of every kindred and tribe under the sun ask, in every known and unknown tongue, the most absurd questions, and relate the most complicated experiences in regard to their correspondence and their sufferings on account of the irregularities thereof. One gentleman desires instructions as to the proper method of addressing an epistle, with a view to its safe and speedy delivery to his wife's uncle, who, he states, is "in Europe," but in what particular portion of that rather extensive continent be does not precisely know. Another solicits the clerk to write a letter to the "Postmaster of Indiana," inquiring as to the present whereabouts of his son-in-law, who, it is supposed, passed through that "town" a couple of years ago, on his way to "Minnesoty," while a resolute looking apple woman demands, with some asperity, to be allowed a personal inspection of "all the lethers ye's have from the county Down," as the only means by which she can be satisfactorily convinced of the fact (of which she has just been assured at the "ladies' window,") that there are none among them bearing her address.

Some time before the present regulation in regard to the payment of all foreign postage by stamps, (when pre-paid at all,) and when payment in money was the usual method, a simple looking Hibernian presented himself at the stamp window, and passing in a letter, stated that he desired to pay the postage thereon, and inquired,

"What time will this be goin' to Ireland, if you plaze, sir?"

"Next window," said the busy clerk, pointing to the proper place for the payment of postage in money.

"Next winther!" exclaimed the astonished Celt, "next winther,—and this April! Bad luck to me if I would'nt be walkin' there meself agin that time if it warn't for the wather. Next winther! oh, Moses—divil such a slow post office did ever I see, sure!"

And he was walking away disconsolate, when some benevolent bystander directed him to the "next window," where he had the satisfaction of hearing that his letter would leave by the steamer the next day.

And with this little incident we will take leave of the "Stamp Department" for the present.

### Report of the Post Master General.

We give below some further extracts from the late Post Office Report. It will be seen that Mr. Holt does not entertain a very high opinion of the Registry system. He says:—

The act of March 3, 1855, providing for the registration of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States has now been in operation more than five years, but with results, I regret to add, which have disappointed the expectations that led to the adoption of this novel feature in our postal system. Whether regarded as a precaution for the protection of the interests of this class of correspondents, or as an instrumentality for the detection of depredations upon the mails, the law has proved a failure. The government assumes no responsibility whatever for the loss of letters or packets thus registered, and as they are conveyed in the same pouches, they are surrounded by no greater guarantees for their security, either in transmission or delivery, than such as belong to the ordinary mails of the country. They bear a mark, however, which indicates to all through whose hands they pass, their valuable character, and this indication serves rather to suggest and invite depredation than to prevent it. The practical working of our mail system makes it entirely manifest that everything—be it bulk or registry mark—which points out the valuable contents of letters and packets, is as far as possible to be avoided as certainly endangering their safety. The principal argument which has been advanced in support of the existing registry act is that it operates as a safeguard for the rest of the mails by diverting the attention of depredators from them. While this is no doubt true to a degree, it serves rather to confirm than to confute the view which I have presented against the longer continuance of a precaution that is fruitful only in danger to what it was designed to protect. The sagacity of private interest is proverbial, and the following table, showing the revenue derived from the registration of letters for the last five years, makes it clear that the public are fast losing the confidence with which the registry system was at first received.

| Amount of fees collected for registered letters for the fiscal year ending | |
|---|---|
| June 30, 1856 . . | $31,466 50 |
| " " " June 30, 1857 . . | 35,876 87 |
| " " " June 30, 1858 . . | 28,145 16 |
| " " " June 30, 1859 . . | 25,052 95 |
| " " " June 30, 1860 . . | 25,038 70 |

It will be observed that the receipts for 1860 were $10,838 17 or 30 2-10 per cent less than for the year 1857. This exhibits a falling off in the number of letters and packets registered to the amount of 216,760; and yet during the brief period in which this decline occurred, the general correspondence and revenues of the service increased at least fifteen and a half per cent. This condition of things can only find an explanation in the fact that correspondents have become convinced that in registering their valuable letters they have been but holding a light for the depredator, instead of darkening his way or embarrassing him in the commission of his crime. In this conviction I fully concur.

It can scarcely be doubted that some plan could be devised, in connection with the existing postal service, which would secure the conveyance of all valuables committed to the mails under satisfactory guarantees for their safety, and under proper responsibilities on the part of the government, but whether the public would submit to the increased rates of postage, which the administration of such a system would involve, may well be questioned. The subject is commended to the consideration of Congress as one of much importance, and should such a plan as has been suggested be devised and successfully carried into execution, not the least of its advantages would be the withdrawal of treasure from the ordinary mails of the country. The temptation to which postal officials are now exposed would no longer exist, and most of the demoralization that dishonors the service would thus disappear.

On the subject of Retrenchment, the Post Master General remarks:—

The postal fund is the common property of the nation and should be disbursed on uniform and just principles, and no community or region of country has a right to demand that a larger proportion of it shall be expended, either for the multiplication or acceleration of its mails, than its correspondence will entitle it to. In England this rule of administration is universally recognized and cheerfully acquiesced in by the public. In that country, from whose large experience and ripened judgment in postal affairs much may be learned, when a city or community requires mail accommodations beyond what its legitimate share of the postal fund will afford, they are granted only on condition that the excess shall be paid for by those at whose instance and for whose benefit the expenditure is made. This is the inexorable law of the service, and while its operation is just to all, it checks extravagant and wasteful appropriations of the postal revenues, and thus protects the department from those oppressive burdens, which are so heedlessly imposed upon it in the United States. This principle is thus enforced even against the government itself, so that while English steamers carry the mails at enormous cost to almost every part of the civilized world, the Post Office Department is debited with only so much of this expenditure as is covered by the postages received on the mails thus conveyed. The excess is defrayed by appropriations from the treasury of the nation, in furtherance of whose interests this extended and onerous service is performed. This system, so carefully maintained, is an illustration alike of justice and of an enlightened statesmanship whose lessons should not be lost.

New Post Office Buildings for New York and Philadelphia.—The ground now occupied by the post office in New York has been bought as a site for a new and enlarged edifice, which in its dimensions and arrangements shall be commensurate with the wants of the service. The price agreed to be paid is $200,000, which leaves of the appropriation a balance of $300,000 for the construction of the building. The title to the property has been examined, and determined to be perfect by the Attorney General, and the assent of the legislature of New York is alone required to consummate the purchase. So soon as this shall have been obtained, a plan will be adopted, and proposals invited for the erection of the building.

The commissioners have also at length succeeded in procuring a site in every way desirable for the new post office, which, for a series of years, it has been in contemplation to build in the city of Philadelphia. The cost of the property, however, has so far exhausted the appropriation that there remains an unexpended balance of but $153,107 29. This sum will probably be insufficient for the erection of the edifice, which should, in its style, correspond with the prevailing architecture of the city, as, in its proportions, it should be equal to the present and future exigencies of the postal administration. The architect of the government is now engaged in the preparation of plans for such a building, and should his estimate of its cost exceed the balance of the appropriation remaining unexpended, it is recommended that the deficiency be supplied, and that the department be authorized to proceed at once with the work.

Pre-payment.—After the Act of March 3, 1855, making pre-payment compulsory, had gone into operation, it was found that large numbers of unpaid letters continued to be posted. Supposing that this was the result of a lack of knowledge, on the part of the public, of the requirements of the new law, the department directed that in all such cases the parties addressed should be advised by the postmasters that such letters had been deposited for transmission, and would be forwarded on receipt of the postage. This practice has been continued for more than five years, but the evil which it was established to correct, still continues. The fact that the postal laws exact the prepayment of all domestic letters is certainly as notorious as any governmental regulation can possibly be made, and yet these letters not only continue to be lodged unpaid in the different post offices, but at several points they have of late been on the increase. In New York their average number is fifty-nine daily, and it is presumed that in like proportion they are received at the other post offices throughout the country. Regarding this as evidencing a determination on the part of a portion of the correspondents using the mails, to evade the postal laws, the practice of notifying the parties—which has been one involving much labor and expense—has within a few weeks been abandoned, and this class of letters are now sent at once to the dead-letter office. This appropriate disposition of them will, it is believed, be promptly followed by a general compliance with the law.

The same indisposition to obey the postal laws has been manifested by the non-payment of the carrier's fee on letters collected from the boxes for the mails in those cities in which this feature of the penny post has been introduced. The act of July 3, 1836, is imperative in requiring the pre-payment of this fee, and concurring, as I do, fully in its policy, I have not felt justified in suspending, or in any degree modifying its operation. As, however, the date of its enforcement is so recent, it has been deemed advisable to pursue for a limited period the course already mentioned as having been adopted in reference to another class of letters, after the passage of the act of March 3, 1855. The letters are now retained for the payment of the carrier's fee, and the parties addressed are notified in order that, if they choose to do so, they may make the payment which should have been made by the writers. Through the press, and by placards on the letter boxes, every possible publicity has been given to this law, and yet from inadvertence, or fraud, or other cause, numerous letters continue to be deposited in the boxes on which the carrier's fee is not paid, The courtesy of the department in giving the notice alluded to—which has imposed upon it a heavy burden—instead of being appreciated, has been the means of provoking much bitter and senseless animadversion on the part of those who find themselves overtaken by the unpleasant consequences of their own neglect or fraud, or that of their correspondents. To all this, it is sufficient to reply, that the postal authorities are but performing a plain and simple duty in enforcing this law, and if embarrassments ensue, it is but proper that they should fall upon those by whose wilful or heedless conduct they have been superinduced. Ignorance so defiant of all attempts at its enlightenment, or indifference so insensible alike to duty and to interest, may well be permitted to suffer annoyance, and even loss, without exciting any serious concern.

Stray Money Letters.—Statement of dead letters containing money, received at the Dead Letter Office during the past year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Qr. end'g 31st Mar. 1860, | 2,403 letters cont'g | $13,120 67 |
| " " 30th Jun., 1860, | 2,860 letters cont g | 16,177 41 |
| " " 30th Sep., 1860, | 2,192 letters cont g | 10,975 88 |
| " " 31st Dec., 1860, | 2,335 letters cont g | 11,880 70 |
| Total for the y'r. 1860, | 9,790 letters cont'g | $52,154 86 |

Average amount of money to each letter $5.32¾.

More than nine-tenths of the above letters and money have been sent out and delivered to the writers thereof. Those letters containing money, the owners of which cannot be found, are filed, to await the application of the owners. If not called for before June next, the bank notes contained in the letters will be sold for specie, and the specie deposited in the U. S. Treasury. But the letter and a draft for the amount contained in it, (less the discount,) may be obtained on proper application at *any time* thereafter.

Persons making application for missing valuable letters, supposed to have been sent to the Dead Letter Office, should address "Third Assistant P. M. Gen. Dead Letter Office," and state correctly the address of the letter inquired for—the name of the writer thereof—a description of its contents or enclosure, the date when it was originally mailed, the amount of postage, and whether paid or unpaid,—if registered, the registry number, and if the letter is supposed to have been returned to the Dead Letter Office, the date when it was so returned, should be stated.

Dead letters not containing enclosures of value, are destroyed as soon as opened.

Carelessness of English Correspondents.—It would seem that epistolary carelessness and blundering is by no means confined to American letter writers. The last Report of the Head of the English Post Office Department, states that "more than 11,000 letters were posted during the year 1859, without any address at all," while it is added "200 are daily posted at the principal office in London, unsealed."

Query.—Is not the number of unsealed letters partially explained by the practice of roughly *sweeping* them from the large receiving trough, as described by the *London Times!*

An Indian squaw, roaming around the garrison at Fort Yuma, California, discovered twenty dollars' worth of postage stamps in sheets in the officers' quarters, and a happy thought struck her. Shortly after she created quite a commotion by appearing on the parade-ground stuck all over with the stamps, regardless of dignity and decency. The officer found that his postage stamps, intended for the mail, had been appropriated to the female.

We offer our readers a few more "novelties" in the shape of odd superscriptions upon letters.

Oh my heart it is a "bustin,"
Because I can't see Sarah Dustin,
But my "feelinks" I must fetter,
And confide my love to letter,
So stamp me quickly—drop a tear,
And send to Dover, New Hamshire.

To William E. Griffith, a vender of pills,
Who makes a good living on humanities ills,
He lives in New York, with his name on the door,
Corner of Norfolk and Grand, No. 274.

Now my dear Mr. Postmaster please this letter send,
To Susan M Latimer—my very dear friend,
Who liveth in quietude free from all harm,
In a populous village on Uncle Sam's Farm,
West Troy, N. Y. is the place I refer to,
And I mention this fact that naught may deter you,
To the care of her father, H Latimer, Esq.,
Who has, I am told, a big law office there.

To Mr. James Rooney sity of
New Yorke 7 between 8 Aveuue
on 28 street or D Gorg Dunlap
hugh McCleary Mary Welsh George
welch widow or D William Murray
or James McKenn or Barnet farrel
Patrick farrely or Patrick McMurrow
Machel McWade.

To Mike Donovan,
or to his cousin Eliza Mac Farrelly.
Postman will find him by finding Betty Brennan who was engaged to Mike before they left Ireland and may be married.

To Jacob Hammond Esq
Chicago
Ill
and if any rogue steal this letter, may the Lord, in his infinite mercy recover the money and use his own discretion as to punishing the offender.

Model Letter.—The following unique letter was received by the Postmaster a short time since, and we feel disposed to "back hit" against anything yet produced:—

Wayne County, Miss., Jan. 1, 1861.

Postmaster New York

Dear Sir: I tak the oportunity to write you afew lines to let you Kno that I rote a letter to Mr La Cross, and I back hit rong and I will write you a few lines to let you kno hit and to git you to back hit write if you please to back hit to Albany New York and you will oblige me very mutch if you will back that letter back that is back to Mr La Cross New York if you will back hit to Mr. La Cross Albany New York you will oblige me I sende this to the pose master of New York

J. B. Carrington.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Propriator.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New york

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents, if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

### Contents of the Mails.

Until the period when the rates of postage were determined by weight, the contents of mailbags were almost entirely composed of letters and papers, but since that period the mails have become receptacles for an *omnium gatherum* more heterogeneous in its materials than any other which had been known since the time of Noah's Ark.

There is hardly an article of commerce or luxury, small enough to pass as mailable matter, which has not been committed to the charge of Uncle Sam. Night-caps, and baby's stockings, jewelry and mince-pies, knives and vaccine matter, are but specimens of the variety which the mail-bags often contain. Mind and matter are in juxtaposition "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" travel in company with flower seeds and surgical instruments. The Dead Letter Office becomes a receptacle for many of these miscellaneous articles, and the most numerous class is composed of daguerreotypes, photographs, and the like. About 1,000 of these are sent to this office every year, from which we may imagine, though not estimate, the immense numbers which must continually be passing through the mails. Many of these defunct portraits it is impossible to return to those who sent them, because no letter was sent with them to show whence they came. They are preserved, however, and may be obtained by their owners, should they think it advisable to make a journey to Washington for this purpose.

Since the processes of producing photographic impressions upon paper and cloth were discovered, the amount received by the Post-Office for this description of mail matter is much less than it was when daguerreotypes only were known. One's head is now a "dead head," for it can travel under the convoy of a letter without extra charge, if it is impressed upon some light material.

It was once a favorite amusement with some, to send various articles through the mails for the purpose of annoying those to whom these things were sent, old bachelors received baby's apparel, and old maids little models of cradles. Physicians were reminded of their professional blunders by miniature tombstones, and gentlemen of the law saw the fate of their clients foreshadowed by diminutive mouse-traps. But the requiring of the prepayment of postage has put an end to much of this impertinence. Its perpetrators do not seem to think their own jokes worth paying for, and in this opinion they are unquestionably right.

### Post Office Appointments.

Without wishing to meddle with subjects heretofore confined almost exclusively to the political press, it seems to us an appropriate time just now, to offer a few suggestions concerning the duty of all classes of citizens in selecting candidates to fill the important office of Post Master. We do not mean to underate the necessity of designating good and true men for all other places of public trust, but this duty is particularly urgent in respect to the Post Office, inasmuch as upon so honest and faithful administration of its functions, our commercial and social interests so largely depend.

It would be unjust to say that the appointing power at Washington, under any administration has ever been, or is likely to be willing to confer appointments upon individuals known to be deficient in character or requisite qualifications. And yet it would be quite as far from the truth, to assert that such men, and not a few either, *do* find their way into our post offices. This melancholy fact is but too apparent to many of our citizens of all political parties, who have under all administrations, had just cause of complaint in consequence of the inefficiency and even doubtful character of some of this class of officials.

Who are to blame for this, and what are the remedies? We answer the people themselves are to blame. In putting their signatures to post-office petitions, they are apt to be governed by political considerations alone, and for that matter, so are members of Congress, who of late years, have tenaciously claimed as one of their essential prerogatives, the right to control all the appointments within their Congressional Districts Of necessity, the appointing power must rely largely upon their advice and supposed knowledge of the favorite candidates urged, naturally inferring that self respect, as well as a regard for his own popularity at home, would prevent the Hon. member from asking the appointment of an improper individual. But such are the mysterious combinations and contingencies of politics, that even a Congressman is not always left free to act independently, or in exact accordance with his own private convictions, or the stern principles of public duty, in the exercise of his influence in appointments to office. They are seldom made however, in the Post Office Department at least, without some expression on the part of the community directly interested, and it is here that the remedy should be applied.

When solicited to sign post office petitions, a flat denial should be given where the appointment would not in all respects be a suitable one, or in case the proposed site of the office is inconvenient or improper. It is much easier to prevent in this way, saddling the community with an inefficient, ignorant, and unaccommodating post master, than to cure the evil after the selection has been made. We have no doubt many a community know this by sad experienc.

### Liability of Postmasters.

It is a very serious question how far a postmaster is to be held responsible, in cases of pecuniary loss resulting from a failure to do his whole duty in respect to the custody of letters passing through his hands. When it is clearly shown that such loss has been the result of his own gross carelessness or that of his subordinates, or the general bad management of his office, it would seem no more than just that such liability should follow

At least such has been the opinion of courts and juries in some cases where this question of responsibility has been brought before them. The case of Christy *versus* Smith, Postmaster at Waterbury, Vermont, which may be found in "Vermont Reports," vol. 8, page 663, should serve as a warning to post-masters who are prone to inefficiency and loose management in the discharge of their duties

A letter containing a considerable amount of money, was mailed at Salisbury, Vt., to a party in Waterbury in the same State. It was lost Suit was brought against the post-master for the recovery of the amount, with costs. It was satisfactorily shown that the letter reached the Waterbury office, but was not delivered. It was further proved that the office was badly managed, that letters could be easily abstracted from the boxes by reaching through the delivery window, and that persons in no way connected with the office, were allowed free access at all times, behind the boxes, and his assistants admitted that they had never taken the required oath of office.

This case resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, though no one attributed to the defendant any greater delinquency or dishonesty than a neglect of that degree of watchfulness and care, implied by the acceptance of his important trust.

Honesty in the discharge of official duty is not confined to abstaining from depredating upon the mails, or otherwise violating the sanctity of letter seals for purposes of mere curiosity.

It is not honest to allow others not connected with a post-office, an opportunity to be dishonest, by failing to provide all possible checks and precautions against such contingencies.

It is not honest to employ in such responsible positions persons who through ignorance, bad habits, stupidity or indifference, are as likely to go wrong as right in transacting post-office business.

It is not honest to accept of a high trust from the Government, and yet consider and treat the position in the light of a sinecure, visiting the office often enough perhaps, to sign the quarterly accounts, and pocket the large or small commissions, as the case may be.

It is not honest to make the post-office a political caucus-room, where tobacco smoke, loud talking and disorder usurp the place of neatness and good order, and where timmed applicants for letters are turned off with a negative growl from the lazy official in the dim distance, who finds it easier to pronounce the hackneyed word "nothing," than to take down his extensive legs from their elevated position, and make a faithful search for the letter.

It is far from honest to allow curious and prying persons to inspect the letters of others for any purpose or under any pretext, or to afford any information whatever concerning such correspondence. In short, the public have a right to expect and to demand the utmost care, privacy and vigilance in the management of their postal affairs.

### Odd Names.

The Indian names of rivers, lakes, &c., are often very expressive, having evidently been selected for the purpose of briefly describing their characteristics. We are unable to say whether a similar principle guided those to whom our towns and villages are indebted for their names. If this is so, it is to be hoped that some of them have outlived the appropriateness which their designations might once have possessed. The inhabitants of "Long-a-coming" are not still, we trust, experiencing those pangs of hope deferred which the name of their town would seem to indicate as their inheritance, and the citizens of "Lost Chance" may yet find something turn up, though they may now be living, like their ancestors, in a state of Micawberian suspense

The names of some places are so seductive, that we wonder they have not long ago swelled to populous cities. "Fair Dealing" would offer almost inevitable inducements to the public at large, and if people were generally aware of the existence of several "Edens" and "Paradises" in our country, we fancy there would be a general rush to those favored regions. "Solemn Grove" and "Solitude" invite those who are weary of the world, and "Bachelors' Retreat" offers repose to single gentlemen of a retiring disposition There seems to be no similar institution for old maids, perhaps because they seldom do retreat. "Good Intent," must be a dubious place, for we know from good authority the nature of the pavement of a certain locality "not to be named to ears polite," and we should fear that the town abovementioned might not be far from that unpleasant locality. "Fee fee" cannot be other than a fearful place to live in. The legal odor of the name is rather overpowering.

"Goblintown" provokes to conjecture. The spectral-looking name tempts one to wonder where it came from,—whether it referred originally to "a spirit of health or goblin damned." Perhaps it had a less etherial origin. The first settlers of the place may have been famed for their gormandizing propensities Or they may have been renowned for raising turkeys, "Goblintown" being slightly varied from "Gobblertown."

"Scuffletown" and "Troublesome" should lie near one another, and "Poverty Hill" should not be far from "Skinquarter."

It is pleasing to see the progress of improvement among even the long-eared gentry. "Rabbit Town" rejoices in a post office, and we are surprised to find that prairie-dogs have not yet associated themselves in a civil capacity

It sometimes happens that persons who address letters to a place with an uncommon name, neglect to append the name of the State, supposing that there can be no other place with the same appellation. But it is not safe to trust to this, as will appear from the mention of a few out of many instances of a repetition of singular names. There are six Willow Groves, three post offices named Yellow Spring, and three named Yellow Springs. There are six Mount Airys, Eighteen Mount Pleasants, and five Hurricanes.

The list might be indefinitely extended, for there is an abundance of material in the "Table of Post Offices," but we will not pursue the subject farther.

GEN. DIX.—The appointment of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, as Secretary of the Treasury, and his consequent vacation of the office of Post Master of New York, has already been generally made known to the public.

Gen. DIX entered upon his duties as Post Master, in May last, and it may be truly said of him, that no public officer ever devoted himself to his trust with more industry and rigid fidelity to the public and the government. No part of the practical duties devolving upon him have been considered too trifling to be thoroughly understood, and if necessary, to receive his personal attention. Owing to the embarassing circumstances under which he assumed those duties, and his comparative inexperience in postal matters, his responsibilities and personal anxiety were of course greatly enhanced, but in even this brief official career, he has succeeded fully we believe, in restoring whatever degree of public confidence had been withdrawn in consequence of former mismanagement and recklessness.

The new and enlarged sphere of Gen. DIX, is of course more important, but we cannot but regret the necessity which caused the withdrawal of so worthy and amiable a gentleman and so devoted a public servant, from the postal service of the country.

The General took leave of his assistants and clerks in the office, in a neat speech, just before leaving for Washington. His remarks were as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—I have come here to take my leave of you, for I cannot consent to part with you without making personally, an acknowledgment of the faithful and satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your respective duties.

I took charge of this office under circumstances peculiarly painful to you all; but I am happy to say that no one of you was responsible, in the slightest degree, for the official delinquency, which was the origin of my connection with you. If abuses in the administration of the office have been corrected, much of the credit is due to the faithful coöperation which you have given me: and I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to your diligence and zeal as well as your fidelity.

We part, gentlemen, as we came together, under circumstances the most painful. But I trust in God that when we meet again, it may be under better auspices and with the bonds of our common union unbroken—or, if broken for a time, to be speedily and harmoniously rejoined. But time will not allow me to say more to you, or to take my leave of each of you individually as it was my desire to do. I can only add that I tender to you all, with my best wishes, a cordial farewell.

THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE.—A bill is now before the Legislature, giving the consent of the State to the General Government to hold the title to the land now occupied by the old Dutch church, for the erection thereupon of a new post office building. The purchase is already nearly perfected, and the necessary legislative action is in accordance with legal requirements.

It is hoped and expected that when all is ready, the new building will at once be commenced, for it will be impossible much longer to transact the immense postal business in the present old "shanty" in Nassau street.

An appropriation of $500,000 for the new post office, was made by Congress in 1855. For the present site, the Post Master General pays $200,000, leaving $300,000 for the building.

An incidental and humane advantage resulting from a speedy commencement of operations, would be the employment it would afford to a portion of the multitude of mechanics and laborers now out of work in this city.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—Publishers of newspapers and periodicals cannot it seems to us, be aware of the carelessness of some of those employed in addressing the wrappers upon their publications to go by the mails. That this is the cause of a large proportion of complaints of the failures and delays of this class of mail matter, no one will doubt who is in a way to notice the constant trouble and vexation of Postmasters, Route Agents and others—oftentimes fruitless—in attempting to decypher the shapeless scrawls upon newspaper packages, especially those emanating from the city press. It is really a serious evil both to those who sort the mails, and those who expect punctuality in the receipt of their newspapers.

Publishers should look occasionally to the manner in which the "wrapper writers" are doing their work.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, ESQ.—In the appointment of this gentleman as Post Master of New York, the President has paid a high compliment to the practical, working corps of officials throughout the country, and has at the same time given to the New York public, one of the most efficient, reliable and intelligent officers ever selected for this responsible position.

We only repeat what everybody in New York knows, when we mention the fact that Mr. TAYLOR has grown up in the post office of this city, and has by his industry fidelity, and uniform courtesy, won the entire respect and confidence of his official associates and the public. If such men are to be overlooked, when chances of promotion offer, there is but little encouragement in such a long course of self-sacrificing devotion in the public service.

### Canadian Post Office.

We have thought that it would be interesting to most of our readers were they furnished with the names of the Executive officers of the Canadian Post Office—and a slight insight into the working of the machinery by which our neighbors across the Great Lakes regulate their Postal affairs with so much advantage to the public and so much credit to those whose duty it is to superintend the working of the Department. We feel confident in saying that in no country in the world are Postal affairs better managed than in Canada. True, it may be said that the Post Offices, comparatively speaking are few in number, and consequently easily managed. We admit that in comparison with the number in our own and many other countries the number is small; at the same time we think every one will admit, who has any knowledge of Canada Postal affairs that the machinery by which it is managed is about as perfect as it is possible to make it. The officials of every rank fulfil their duties honorably and creditably—and what is the best test of all, to the entire satisfaction of the Canadian people.

The political complexion of the ministry of the day makes no difference with Canadian employees of the Government. It makes no difference to them whether Tories, or Reformers, Clear Grits or Conservatives hold the reins of power. They maintain their position firmly and securely as well when the ship of State is peacefully gliding onward as when tossed about on the turbulent sea of politics.

Dismissal from the government service never takes place unless for misconduct or neglect of duty. The fruits of this wise policy are daily and hourly to be seen in every branch of the government, and in none more than in the Post Office. The duties pertaining to this department are not to be learned in a day, a week or a year. It requires time, with a clear and persevering attention to the varied duties to be performed.

We must ask pardon of our readers for the above digression from the point at which we started—namely, to give a list of the Executive officers of the Canadian Post Office Department, but the fact is, we had been so interested in the subject that we had quite forgotten our starting point. But we will now proceed and introduce the Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General. This gentleman, for several years past has occupied a prominent position in the affairs of the country. He is a man of great force of character, and mental energy—occupying as he does, a prominent position as a lawyer, he is enabled to bring his perceptive and reflective faculties, which are of a high order, into the details of the working of his department. Since Mr. Smith assumed the administration of the Post Office, great and important improvements have been effected, and chief among them the commencement of the weekly ocean mail service. Had he not performed a single act since the commencement of his term of office, save the last, he would have deserved well of his countrymen. To carry out this great undertaking. Mr. Smith has crossed the Atlantic twice, he certainly is no red tapist or circumlocutionist. He evidently understands the adage of "striking while the iron is hot," and proceeding directly to the fountain-head when anything is to be done. The success that has attended all his undertakings is the best proof that can be be given of his energy, tact and administrative ability.

Mr. Smith is ably seconded in the duties of his responsible office by William Henry Griffin, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General Since the Department was first cast loose from the Imperial moorings, in 1851, Mr. Griffin, like a skilful pilot, has stood by the tiller and guided his department with a firm hand and steady eye, at the commencement of the voyage everything looked dark and dismal, and the political atmosphere was charged with discontent, which ever and anon burst upon the devoted bark as she staggered along under her heavy load—but thanks to her able commander who has weathered the storm, the clouds have swept bye, and the noble craft is bounding along, with every sail shook out to tempt the breeze.

The other officers of the department are:

H A. Wicksteed, Accountant.

——— White, Secretary.

J. Ashworth, Cashier.

P. Le Suer, Superintendent Money Order Branch.

Eight First Class Clerks.

Four Second " "

Nine Third " "

Two Fourth " "

For the better and more immediate supervision of the department over the postal affairs of the country, four divisions have been formed, each division being presided over by an Inspector.

The first is the Montreal Divison, —— Meilleure, Inspector, Edwin F. King, Assistant, and two clerks.

Kingston Division—M. Sweetman, Inspector, T. A. Wilkins, Assistant.

Toronto Division—John Dewé, Inspector, Thos. Jolly, Assistant, and three clerks.

London Division—Gilbert E. Griffin, Inspector, George Cox, Assistant, and two clerks.

Mr. Edward S. Freer, formerly Post Office Inspector of the Montreal Division, has been transferred to the Postmastership of that city, and Mr. Meilleure the ex-postmaster now occupier the position of Inspector.

ADVICE IN A NUT SHELL.—A vigilant postmaster sends us the following:

"To whom it may concern:—Writers of letters, mail agents and post masters will please make good use of their optics, and not send so many papers and letters astray."

### From the New York Ledger.

MOUNT VERNON SERIES NO. 27.

"In this respect the Express resembles the Post Office, which is greatly undervalued, when it is regarded only as an instrument for carrying on the commercial correspondence of the country. Of inestimable importance indeed, in its connexion with commerce, the Post Office did not derive its origin from the wants of trade, nor, taking the aggregate of the social interests into consideration, does its great utility consist in supplying those wants. The Posts of antiquity were, no doubt, like those of the Mahometan governments at the present day, established for the purpose of carrying on the military and other official communications of the State. If they afforded any facilities for private correspondence, it must have been irregular and accidental. The Postal arrangements, in the early periods of modern Europeon history, were no doubt of the same kind; and had no direct connection with trade. The first approach to the modern system is said to have been made by the University of Paris, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, for the convenience of the vast multitudes of students, who resorted to it from every part of the world. If this supposition be well founded, it was Education and Trade which gave the germ of the Post Office system to the civilized world; and to reward this service the compensation of the professors of the University of Paris was, till quite modern times, charged upon the revenue of the Post office.

However this may be, it scarce admits a question that the province of the Post Office in reference to the moral, the political, the social and domestic interests and relations of the country is decidedly more important than its immediate connection with commerce, important as that is. In fact, when I contemplate the extent to which the moral sentiments, the intelligence, the affections of so many millions of people, sealed up by a sacred charm within the cover of a letter, daily circulating through a country, I am compelled to regard the Post Office, next to Christianity, as the right arm of our modern civilization."

PRYING INTO LETTERS.—There are a class of delinquencies somewhat frequent we are sorry to think, both in post offices and outside, which, although they do not perhaps, in the estimation of some, involve that degree of moral turpitude of other offences, are both dishonest and illegal.

Of this class, is the practice of opening or prying into a letter—in the language of the U. S. Statute—"with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or to pry into another's business or secrets."

Experience shows that this practice is sometimes resorted to by persons who would scorn to open or tamper with letters with a view to rob them of anything of value which they might contain. Curiosity, not real dishonesty is the motive of such.

Our law makers, it seems, long since discovered the necessity of guarding against this mischievious and mean propensity, for as early as 1825, they placed upon the National Statute Book, severe penalties against any one inside or outside the post office, who should indulge in the dishonerable practice to which we have been alluding.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A knowledge of the rule and custom enforced by the Department, and generally adopted in post offices, in regard to the disposition of a certain class of correspondence, may perhaps be the means of preventing mortification and even more serious difficulty, in some cases. We refer to certain letters supposed to be anonymous, which, in order to prevent the locality of the writer being known are frequently enclosed to a post master to be re-mailed, the post mark there to be affixed, aiding generally as is supposed, in putting the recipient of the letter off the track, as to its real author.

According to official instructions of the Department, it is the duty of a postmaster to "re-mail such letter, with the post mark of his own office, and also to state upon it the name of the office from which it was sent to him to mail."

Thus it will be seen that the "dodge" referred to is rather an unsafe one.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The ground on which the New York Post Office now stands, was purchased by the Consistory of the old Middle Dutch Church, in the year 1726, of Mr. David Jamison, for the sum of $1,900. The Church was built in 1729, and used for Divine service, until the occupation of New York by the British. During this period, it was first used as a prison, and afterwards as a riding school for the British officers and soldiers. After undergoing repairs, the Church was again re-opened for service on the 4th of July, 1790. The last sermon was preached in the Church August 11, 1844

OBITUARY.—The announcement of the decease of WILLIAM H. DUNDAS, Esq., Second Assistant Post Master General, has been received everywhere, with feelings of deep regret and sadness. His connection with the P. O. Department, covers a period of over thirty years, during about nine years of which, he has filled the important station at the head of the Contract Office, which he held at the time of his death.

MR. DUNDAS was distinguished for his excellent judgment in all his official decisions and transactions, and his singular fidelity in the discharge of every duty pertaining to his public trusts. Whether his answers to applicants were favorable or otherwise, the applicant was never left in doubt as to the honesty and entire disinterestedness of the motives which had governed him. The loss of his great experience and usefulness will be severely felt in the Department.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Mr. Editor:—Please give me a little light in a case like the following:—

A package consisting of three newspapers, is deposited in this office, addressed to a person in Canada. The postage is pre-paid by a three cent stamp, all right. But, an examination of one of the papers, brings to light a lot of paper dress patterns made from other newspapers. How should the entire package be treated?

Answer.—The whole package should be charged with letter postage, and forwarded, and if the person for whom it is designed, refuses to receive it, it should be sent back to the mailing office, and a fine of five dollars collected of the party by whom the package was originally posted.

## NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Marl City | Camden | New Jersey |
| Germantown* | Boone | Missouri |
| Smith Summit | Bradford | Pennsylvania |
| Pleasant Flats | Wirt | Virginia |
| Powhatan | Baltimore | Maryland |
| Oak Woods | Spottsylvania | Virginia |
| Rose Level | Mecklenburg | do |
| Tunstall's | New Kent | do |
| West Point* | King William | do |
| Labertha | Stokes | North Carolina |
| Fennis Bridge* | Jefferson | Georgia |
| Cherry Grove | Gwinnett | do |
| Currohee | Halbersham | do |
| Hopkinsville | Perry | Alabama |
| Tewockony Springs* | Limestone | Texas |
| Ganson | Pulaski | Indiana |
| Peyton's | Adams | Illinois |
| Macomb* | Macomb | Michigan |
| Egypt | Wood | Ohio |
| Lynn s Valley | Tulare | California |
| Berch | Sumner | Tennessee |
| Roseville | Ramsey | Minnesota |
| West Corinth | Orange | Vt. |
| Rock Hill | Delaware | New York |
| Cogswell's Landing* | Jackson | Mo. |
| Ellisville* | Saint Louis | do |
| Ferguson's Station | Logan | Kentucky |
| Casteel's Mills | St. Francis | Arkansas |
| Hitchcock | Macon | North Carolina |
| Laketown | Carver | Minnesota |
| Apple Creek | Greene | Illinois |
| Mound Station | Brown | do |
| Burget's Corner | Clinton | Indiana |
| Platte Valley | Sarpy | Nebraska |
| Oil Diggins | Trumbull | Ohio |
| Updegraff's* | Jefferson | do |
| Clover* | Clermont | do |
| North Uniontown | Highland | do |
| Farmwell | Loudon | Virginia |
| Burr Hill | Orange | do |
| Bluff Springs | Escambia | Florida |
| West Hanover | Plymouth | Massachusetts |
| Valhalla | West Chester | New York |
| Royce | Ogle | Illinois |
| Point Isabel | Richmond | Virginia |
| Jefferson* | Powhatan | do |
| Lewisville | Forsyth | North Carolina |
| Farmington* | Clark | Georgia |
| Coopwood* | Winston | Miss. |
| Pura | Van Buren | Arkansas |
| Georgetown | Toombs | Minnesota |
| Clover Hill* | Blount | Tennessee |
| Pacific | Humboldt | California |
| Lura | Hennessin | Minesota |
| St. Clair | Monona | Iowa |
| King | Dubuque | do |
| Bethlehem | Wayne | do |
| Tubac* | Dona Ana | New Mexico |
| Hickory Top | Howell | Mo. |
| Nobleton | Newton | do |
| Lutzton | Nodaway | do |
| Yancey | Phelps | do |
| Northville | St. Clair | do |
| Harris Grove | Jefferson | Illinois |
| Holland | Shelby | do |
| Harden* | Sciota | Ohio |
| Kansas | Seneca | do |
| South Martin | Martin | Indiana |
| Humboldt | Richardson | Nebraska |
| Buchanan | Outagamie | Wisconsin |
| Salunga* | Lancaster | Pennsylvania |
| Boeuff Prairie* | Franklin | La. |
| Rock Point | Henry | Kentucky |
| Mount Zion | Perry | do |
| Cold Spring | Allen | Kansas Territory |
| Nevada | Arapahoe | do |
| Newtown* | Potawatamie | Iowa |
| Saunders Prairie* | Thurston | W. Ter |
| Etna Mills | Siskiyou | California |
| Eight Miles Corners | San Joaquin | do |
| Pleasant Hill* | Cumberland | Tenn. |

NAMES CHANGED.

Millview, Fauquier County, Va., to Bowenville.
Linn, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, to Geneseo.
Maria Creek - Knox - Ind. - to Freelandville
Arcadia - - - Hancock Ohio to Jordan
Webb s Creek - - Franklin Ga. - to Berlin
New Troy - - LaFayette Fla. to McIntosh
Sadlersville - - Robertson Tenn to Forts Station
Cottonwood Falls Shorter Neb. to Cottonw'd Spr'gs
Westerman's Mills Baltimore Md. to Phoenix
Oakland Grove - Prairie Ark. to Austin.

*Re-established.

## Post Office Items

FOR ALL CLASSES.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all post masters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would it be possible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

Exchanging Stamped Envelopes.—It may not be generally known that when from misdirection or any other accident or mistake, Government Envelopes are rendered valueless preparatory to their legitimate use, they can be exchanged for perfect ones, at the counter of the Stamp Department of the New York Post Office. The party asking for the exchange is charged only the original cost of the envelopes; namely. 18 cts. per hundred for plain, and 20 cts. for ruled, or for a less number, in the above proportion.

A postage stamp cut from a Government Envelope and placed upon a letter, is not recognised as prepaying postage on letters or printed matter.

### LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post-office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, "held for postage."

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it. even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail. This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five sents for each letter, but if lost. Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, *or purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

*Postmasters' Bonds.*—Can a postmasters' bonds man be released at any time he may desire? He can on signifying such desire to the Postmaster General in writing.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed, thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has *endorsed* his or her name, and place of residence, *without* direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the *time* for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be *written* on the letter.

A simple business card *printed* on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall endorse on it, *in writing*, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when remailed.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

The law provides that no Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or clerk employed in any post-office, shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail.

Foreign Dead Letters.—Letters from foreign countries, particularly England, France, Germany and the Canadas, sent to the Department as "dead," are, under the provisions of postal treaties, returned to the postal departments of those nations, whose authorities reciprocate the courtesy by a similar policy in relation to correspondence from this country lying uncalled for in their post-offices.

### LEGAL PENALTIES

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessuries in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is optional.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles .......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

Al drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " | " ...... | 13 " |
| For Weekly | " | " ...... | 6½ " |

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.


(Advertisement.)

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for One Dollar. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and highly approved.


### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday. Letters intended for this mail should be so directed, and deposited in the New York office at least four days previous to the departure from St. Louis.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th. and 22d of every month.

Overland Mail is due at New York twice a week.

Books, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United Stetes, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight *Prepayment required.*
The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco, Portland, Detroit* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British Mails, only.

Postage to Nicaragua.—The single rate of postage upon letters addressed to any part of Nicaragua upon the Pacific slope, via Panama, is twenty cents, pre-payment required, being in full to destination, except the local postage. The single rate of postage, (United States and British) upon letters addressed to San Juan del Norte, or other places on the gulf coast of Nicaragua, is thirty-four cents, as heretofore, pre-payment required.

DEAD LETTERS.

Postmasters are particularly enjoined to endorse on letters treated as "dead letters," under 14th chapter of the Regulations, the reasons for returning them; also to mark them as required by section 197. Section 187, requiring letters from foreign countries to be returned at the expiration of one month, after having been duly advertised, is repealed. Such letters should be retained, like others, three months after advertising them. They should be put up in separate packages, and marked "Foreign Dead Letters." Letters described in section 188 should be returned *immediately*, and not be retained one month.

A recent act of Congress authorises publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

Votes in sheets are allowed to be sent in the mail at one cent a sheet, prepaid by postage stamps, provided the weight does not exceed three ounces.

It is expected that a disposition to accommodate will prompt a postmaster to search for and deliver a letter, on the application of a person who cannot call during the usual office hours.

The address of letters intended for delivery in cities, especially, should include, if possible, the occupation, street and number of the party addressed.

In a recent case, the Post Office Department has decided that a person sending a printed circular in an open envelope, may send with it a *stamped envelope* of an amount sufficient to cover the answer of his correspondent, without the payment of additional postage. It was long since decided that postage stamps to prepay return postage, may be sent in the same way.

Weekly newspapers sent by the publishers to actual subscribers, (one copy each, only,) within the county where printed and published, are by law allowed to pass free in the mails.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montgomery, Ala | 3 |
| Augusta, Geo. | 2 | Mobile, Do. | 5 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Baton Rouge, La | 6 to 7 | New Orleans, La. | 4 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 3 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 , 26 | Raleigh, N. C. | 2 |
| Do By Steamers via Panama. | 20 to 23 | Richmond, Va. | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8 to 10 | Tallahasse, Fla. | 5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 5 | Vicksburgh, Miss. | 5 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| | | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Steamboat.)

West.—5 A M , and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 6 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

### SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10h each month. |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h, 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


## Business Directory.

NEW YORK CITY.

*SMYTHE, SPRAGUE & COOPER*, Dry Goods, 28 Park Place and 23 Barclay street.

*L. T. VALENTINE & CO.*, Commission Paper Warehouse, 45 Beekman street.

PORTLAND, ME.

*W. D. LITTLE*, General Insurance Agent, Portland, Me.

*H. H. HAY*, Druggist, Junction of Free and Middle streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

*I. H. BUTLER & CO.*, Jewelry, &c., 51 South Third street

BOSTON, MASS.

*TODD & POND*, Law and Collection Office, 6 State and 56 Washington streets, Boston, 7 Wall st., New York. Bills, Accounts, Notes and Claims of all kinds collected in every part of the United States and British Provinces

TEN YEARS

AMONG

THE MAIL BAGS.

By enclosing $1.00 to the Publisher of the "U. S. Mail," the above work will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States or elsewhere, *postage, paid*. The regular price is $1.25 per copy. The postage being 25 cents, the price is reduced by this offer at the low rate of 75 cents.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding quarter ounce. Cts. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding half ounce. Cts. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Newspapers. Cts. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Pamphlets per ounce. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, except Hong Kong, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hambourg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Salina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mar | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supercede all others now in use.—J. HOLT, Post Master General.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line: which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | U. S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana* | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 1 | | Hamburg. |
| Havre | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Liverpool. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Matanzas. |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 13 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | 20 | Liverpool. |
| California | U. S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Liverpool. |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1861. No. 6.

### Post Mistresses.

The "mission" or "sphere" of woman (whichever it may be called) is continually increasing in extent and importance. Once she hoed corn for her lord and master; now her lord and master hoes corn for her. Her influence, like a rising tide, is gradually submerging those strongholds which the other sex have claimed as theirs by right of occupation. She has entered the haunts of commerce and displaced clerks and book-keepers; she has assumed command of the telegraph; she has carried by storm the pulpit and the rostrum, and has taken possession of the editorial chair. Not content with these acheivements, she has begun to lay her hands on government offices, and even now the Post Office Department has enrolled among its army of employés a goodly corps of post mistresses and post office clerks. These fair incumbents are for the most part quite independent of changes in administration and consequent rotation in office; for our Members of Congress, who mainly control post office appointments in their several districts, are restrained by their gallantry from exercising any adverse influence in this class of cases.

The subject reminds us of an amusing anecdote which is related of an Ex-Senator, the Hon. Daniel E. Dickinson. A post office not far from his residence becoming vacant, a lively contest sprung up for the appointment,, and among the applicants was a Mrs. Nancy W——. Congress being in session at the time, the worthy Senator, in accordance with usage in such cases, was requested to call at the Department to look at the papers in the case in hand The request was promptly complied with, and the documents were duly inspected, not without some perplexity in the mind of the Senator; for two of his personal and political friends, both highly respectable and competent men, were, as appeared from the papers, about "neck and neck" in the race for office, so far as influential signatures on either side could make them so. But suddenly a light dawned upon the Senator. A neatly written note in a lady's handwriting came to view, applying for the office in her own behalf, and giving but a single name as reference, and that the name of the honorable Senator himself. He had known her deceased husband intimately and most favorably for many years, and was no stranger to the young widow herself. After a moment's reflection, he carefully returned the delicate missive to its place, and made the following laconic indorsement upon the papers.—"I go for Nancy." Nancy was of course appointed, and is still faithfully serving the public in the capacity of post mistress.

### How to Lose an Office.

A true and instructive anecdote occurs to us, showing how official positions are sometimes sacrificed by the very means adopted to render them secure and permanent.

Soon after the appointment of Hon. Cave Johnson, as Post Master General, under Mr. Polk's administration, a gentleman holding a $1400 clerkship in that department took an early occasion to tender him the use of his unpretending carriage, until he, Mr. Johnson, had procured an establishment of his own. The courteous and dignified Tennessean thanked Mr. K. for the kind offer, implying by his manner that nothing could have been more opportune or acceptable. In a few days, regular "Cabinet day" came round, and as the Post Master General emerged from his official apartment, he was met by our generous and thoughtful friend, who informed him that the carriage was then at the door of the main entrance, awaiting his orders, at the same time proposing to accompany him to the vehicle aforesaid. Arriving there, the door was thrown open, when the form of a neatly dressed and rather genteel middle-aged lady was observed quietly ensconsed within.

"Col. Johnson, permit me to introduce Mrs. R., my wife."

"Good morning madam, I am happy to see you" said our postal chief, as he, with a low bow and a bland smile, entered the carriage and took his seat beside the lady.

"Drive to the President's," said the polite clerk, addressing the driver, and at the same time bowing gracefully to the cheerful inmates of the carriage and closing the door thereof

Away they rolled, and our very delighted friend thus soliloquized, as he hastily returned to his desk and his task, the latter probably rendered much less irksome by the thought that he had, beyond all cavil or doubt, secured his office for at least the term of four years longer: "That's all right. Wasn't it well done?"

Meanwhile "honest Cave" and his new lady acquaintance were progressing moderately along C. street, westward. The ordinary topics of the weather, &c., having been disposed of: Mrs. R. remarked.

"I trust sir, you will find it consistent to retain Mr. R. in his place. He was formerly in independent circumstances, but our income, aside from his salary, we find quite insufficient in so expensive a place as this. I am happy in the belief that he enjoys an enviable reputation for efficiency, in the Department."

"I hear him very well spoken of, madam," answered the distinguished listener, suppressing as best he could his real emotions of disgust, caused by the shocking bad taste of this whole plot, which had flashed upon him at the moment of his first discovery of the lady in the carriage. As speedily as possible, he dismissed the (to him) unpleasant topic under consideration, by adroitly changing the subject, and avoiding a further recurrence to the theme nearest the lady's heart. The White House was soon reached, to the great relief of at least one of the parties, when Mr. Johnson alighted, politely bidding Mrs. R. "good morning," and the carriage, with its fair single inmate, departed.

The following morning, as Mr. R. entered his room at the Department, his eye rested upon a very neat and official-looking note lying upon his desk.

"Ah! can it be that yesterday's well planned manœuvre has brought so prompt a pledge in writing that all is secure! Perhaps an addition to the salary, or a promotion outright. Who knows? Woman *is* the thing after all!"

Hastily the welcome missive was seized, and nervously opened. It read as follows:

Post Office Department,
March 20, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that your services as a Clerk in this Department will no longer be required, after this date.

Respectfully yours,
Cave Jonhson, P. M. General.

### The Department.

Of all the departments of our government, it may well be doubted whether there is one more important to the efficiency of the whole system and to the business and prosperity of the entire community, than the Post Office Department.

But however this may be, it is quite certain that there is no department whose operations are so sensibly and familiarly known to the masses, and which come so constantly home to their daily life, business and enjoyments. All the other departments operate upon them so indirectly that even their very existence, although not unknown, is scarcely noticed or felt, and their action, and the means and agencies by which it is produced, attract no general attention and excite little general interest. Not so with the Post Office Department. Its action and agencies are known to and felt and watched by all, and the least of its short-comings or irregularities is recognized as a personal grievance by those whom they may chance either permanently or temporarily to affect.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;"

And if this is true, the head of a Post Master General, who has to guide, govern, direct and keep in order this vast and complicated Department, its agencies and its practical workings, can hardly be supposed to lie very easy, or his pathway to be altogether strewed with flowers. Think of 28,000 post offices already in existence, and to be suitably officered and supervised, with the constant and frequently unreasonable but urgent and persistent applications for more,—of its net-work of mail routes, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the British Possessions on the North, to Mexico on the South—to say nothing of foreign routes—all to be adjusted, supervised and kept in harmonious and efficient operation—of the post masters, route agents, special agents, and various other officials necessary to the efficient working of the system, to be selected, and their operations supervised, —and of sundry other important matters under his charge—and you cannot fail to perceive that the labors of a Post Master General are Herculean, whatever the meed of approval or disapproved meted out to that officer by the public.

Yet in all these multiplied and harrassing duties and labors, an intelligent and hard-working Post Master General, if duly aided by a competent corps of assistants and clerks, may hope at least to deserve, if he cannot attain success—*with one important exception:* the selection, both within and without the walls of his Department, of those whose duty it is to aid him in his task. Without competent and efficient aid from his assistants and clerks within, and his post masters, special, route and other agents without, all his own labors are, more or less, countervailed, and the efficient and harmonious operations of the system disturbed.

And this brings us to "*the skeleton in the house,*" which stands ever ready to mar and defeat his best intentions—*his appointments to office,* whether within or without the walls of his Department. The difficulties which attend his action in that matter seem inherent in the very nature of the duty, and therefore, to a great extent, unavoidable, and such as can bring no just censure upon a Post Master General, provided he acts intelligently and conscientiously upon the best information within his power—information, unfortunately, too often deceptive or unreliable.

Of course, he has not, in one case in one hundred, that *personal* knowledge of the applicant or applicants which he can rely upon to govern his decisions; but is obliged to rely upon the information, advice or opinion of others. And hence the difficulties and the too frequent unfitness of the selection, often enhanced by conflicting claims and opinions.

In this office-seeking age and country, the active politician is most commonly the applicant for appointment, and men of influence are but too apt to back up applications without due regard to proper qualifications for discharging the duties of the office. Hence so many unfortunate appointments, by which the public interests suffer, but for which the appointing power is not necessarily blame-worthy.

The only remedy, if any there be, for these evils, is to be looked for in greater care and a more single eye to the public interest, in those who recommend. *Shall we have it?*

As illustrative of the above—the *Hon. F. Granger,* when Post Master General, on the warmest recommendations from gentlemen of high standing, was just about affixing his signature to a commission as special agent for a certain individual, when he accidentally ascertained that the individual in question was then lying drunk in a tavern in the city of Washington—was a notorious drunkard, and had actually belonged to a gang of counterfeiters!

On another occasion, Mr. Granger said to the writer of this, in reference to an unfortunate appointment to a clerkship in his Department which he had made, "What am I to do? Men bring me recommendations from the highest sources, which would indicate that they were well worthy of being made foreign ambassadors; and when I give them a clerkship, they prove to be good for nothing at all."

The reply was, "Were I in your place, sir, I would give, at first, none but a *temporary* appointment to any applicant for a clerkship, *unless I personally knew him and his worth.* Then you could try him, and if found unfit, discharge him without trouble or personal offence to his friends; whereas, under a general appointment, it is often difficult and always unpleasant to do so."

### The London Post Office.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

We continue our extracts from the London *Times.* The glory of the model postal system of the world is certainly departing under the guardianship of the *Times* editor:

"The newspapers are brought up in baskets to the top of the room, and emptied down through a trap door into a tremendous pile on a table, round which the sorters crowd as near as they can, but there is not fair room for the number employed, though work for twice as many. Then all are in the way, and jostle each other as they crowd to and fro with their arms full of papers till the floor is strewed with periodicals of all kinds. In the centre of the heap a man wades knee-deep, armed with that world-renowned kind of wooden rake, with which he goes through a haymaking process of tossing the papers towards the sorters. Should any of the patrons get some publication with a loose jacket, that they "never bargained for," the old notice of "some of the publications have come out of their covers," must serve for an apology, but should they ever get a peep at the *modus operandi,* and watch the porter in the centre of the papers, treading them out of their covers by scores, they will certainly be enlightened as to one of the causes.

The first thing which the visitor notices on entering these rooms, apart from the dirt, overcrowding, and confusion, which the most unremitting efforts of those in charge fail to mitigate, is the poor and miserable aspect of the men employed. On two or three nights a week here the staff are utterly unequal to discharge their heavy duties, and this emergency is met by taking on additional men—laborers about the post office —who are paid at the rate of 1s. a night. But we have neither time nor inclination to go on ringing the changes on a perpetual series of deficiencies, nor to point out how the papers are sorted according to all sorts of plans, one most essential part of each process apparently being to stand every individual paper up on its end. Suffice it to say that in most instances they are got rid of in time, though it is a very common occurrence for a large proportion to miss the mail altogether, and as a matter of course, all those that are trodden out of their covers remain behind.

The sacks at last are bundled into their huge vans—half fire-engine, half water-cask, drawn by horses as meagre looking and as slow as the poor extra sorters in the post office at 10s. a week. Those vans were once called 'accelerators,' and the name is still retained in bitter pleasantry. They leave the post office at half-past 8 in the morning, by which time the city is beginning to fill with business men, who have already seen their daily paper, and when, through the private enterprise of the news-agents, the London journals have started two hours ago, and are flying along the rail to all parts of the Kingdom. At such an hour these 'accelerators' may be seen, laden with the letters and papers of the previous day, lumbering slowly down Ludgate-hill."

Again the "Thunderer" (the London *Times*) is charged in behalf of the newspaper press of England, in this wise:

"Being a government department, the post office has also used, or rather abused, its authority from time to time, to fix the most arbitrary rules of transmission and standard of weight, levelled at the daily press especially, the power of which has been as little liked by successive administrations as its immense circulation has been inconvenient to the post office. So it has come to pass that for all practical purposes the transmission of news, while it is still fresh and valuable to the public, has been choked off from the general post office altogether, which prefers, to that important function of its duties, the profits to be obtained by competing with the carriers of the country in transmitting every conceivable description of small parcels under the rates obtained from the railways for the carriage of letters and papers only. Of all the immense number of daily papers sent from London each morning, the post office only takes from 6,000 to 7,000, by its early mails, and even of this number it not unfrequently happens that many are left behind. The cheap papers and the high priced are alike sought to be excluded from the use of this establishment by a tariff which is either an entire prohibition in the case of penny papers, or a most severe restriction with the other journals."

The same journal, adverting to the details of business, the exactions of minutiæ from publishers, to facilitate the sorting of packages, the extreme labor required from the surbordinates, and the poor compensation for such services—goes on to add:

"Discontent has passed into a feeling much deeper than is generally implied by the term, and we may be said to speak in the names of two-thirds of those employed at St. Martin's-le-Grand when we state that the great wish there now is for a Parliamentary inquiry into the whole postal system, both as regards the interests of the public and the interests of those employed. If any member of the House [of Commons] will take the trouble to visit the post office and investigate this matter for himself for a few days, he will find that want of room, want of improved system, and want of a properly paid and efficient staff, are fast giving rise to such disorganizations as must call for the interference of the Legislature. Unless some such step is taken, the public may depend that the mismanagement and discontent which have been so long accruing will continue to show themselves even more rapidly than of late, and till one of the most important of our national institutions loses all claim to the character of efficiency."

Death of a Worthy Post Office Clerk.—It is seldom that an event has so stirred the fountains of sympathy and sorrow in our heart, as the late sudden death of Charles Roath, for many years a clerk in the post office at Norwich. Conn. In our occasional official visits to that office, the opportunity was afforded us of observing and appreciating the many rare and excellent traits of character possessed by this exemplary young man, and we owe it to his memory, and also to his afflicted relatives, to say, that among the many thousands of post office clerks within the circle of our acquaintance, we have never known one more upright and faithful, or who had secured our personal and official confidence to a greater extent, than Charles Roath.

In this connection, a circumstance occurs to us which will serve to illustrate the worth of a good character, and the protection of a consciousness of integrity in these trying positions in which all post office employés are occasionally placed.

A letter containing $165, which had been deposited in the Norwich office to go to a neighboring town, was reported missing.—The investigation elicited the fact that "Charlie Roath" received the letter, being alone in the office, was aware of its valuable contents, and also made up the mail by which it was to go out. We *knew* he had honestly performed *his* duty in the matter, and so informed the parties most interested. But nevertheless, being willing to extend our experience a little in the unmistakable signs of conscious honesty, we sought a private interview with him, and with some official formality said to him:

"Charles, I am sorry that after keeping straight so long, you should at last have yielded to temptation! I of course refer to the $165 letter But never mind, we must make the best of it. Your economical habits have prevented you from spending much of the money, I hope, and now your first duty is to hand me over all that remains, that it may be returned to Mr. B. That is the least you can do." We never found assumed gravity more difficult than in saying these words, but we succeeded pretty well, as was evinced by the serious and thoughtful manner in which our remarks were received. After a slight pause, he asked:

"Mr. H., are you really in earnest about this?"

Evading a direct answer, we replied, "I will not ask a confession. I merely want you to give up the money, or else say you are willing and prefer that I should bring the proof forward publicly, just as it is, when of course it will be too late to avert the awful consequences to yourself and your friends."

"Sir," said he, with a falling tear, "*I am all right,* and you can go ahead with your proof as soon as you please. I have no favors to ask."

And he *was* "all right"—for a few days afterwards the letter, unopened, turned up in the pocket of the overcoat of a neighbor of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed. This friend had taken it out of the post office, and forgotten the circumstance altogether until inquiries refreshed his recollection. Frequently afterwards, Charlie would ask us if we would not like to have him "give up some money which had never been lost."

The "*Aurora,*" edited by the post master of Norwich, contains the following notice of the sickness and death of the young man of whom we have been speaking:—

"Charles Roath, son of Edwin N Roath, Esq, of Preston, died at the residence of his parents in that town, on Monday evening last, after an illness of eight days. He was 23 years and two months old. His disease was pneumonia, with which he was attacked so violently that he was conscious in its early stages that it would terminate fatally, and calmly made his preparations for death. His funeral was attended at Trinity Church on Wednesday, and attracted a very large concourse of sympathizing friends. On Tuesday morning several of his classmates in the church appropriately trimmed the post office in mourning.

The death of this young man calls for more than a passing announcement at our hands. When, nearly eight years ago, we entered upon the discharge of our duties as post master in this city, we took him from this office, which he had a few months before entered as an apprentice, and transferred him to the post office as an assistant. From that time till the morning that he went home to die, he was our constant companion. Of a mild and affectionate disposition, true to every trust, patient, cheerful, and implicitly relied upon as one in whom deceit, or the appearance of it, was impossible, he became endeared to us and to all with whom he was officially connected. His daily contact with the public gave them an opportunity to form a judgment of him, and what that judgment was, was feelingly evinced during his sickness by the anxious inquiries after his health, and when he died by the sincere expressions of sorrow upon everybody's lips. Scarcely a person within the delivery of the office who had not been the recipient of some courteous and kindly act at his hands. To have established such a character, and so have won the affections of all with whom he came in contact, was evidence enough of the remarkable honesty and purity of his heart.

We might say far more than this of our young friend, but less we could not say."

### Poetical

And other addresses copied from letters passing through the mail.

See, post master, here's a stamp,
Send it quick or you're a scamp.
To Smith of Boston, let it go—
To be exact, he's christened Joe.
The man I wot you'll surely find.
On Purchase street at 99,
The house is built of brick and stone,
And called by *all the* "Sailors' Home."

This letter may the fates defend,
While travelling to its destined end,
And may it go in safety till,
It reach the town Mechanicsville,
Saratoga County, New York State,
There in the office let it wait,
Until Sallie Morton calls,
And takes it from the office stalls.
So gentle postman don't you lose
This letter full of love and news

Over the hills and over the level,
Carry this letter like the devil,
At Ellington, Ct., leave it,
Where Charlie Green will receive it.

To New Jersey now I bid you go,
To Clarksburg, neither "fast or slow,"
Find P. F. Baker, a pedagogue there,
Who punishes pupils by pulling their hair.

John *Short I long* to see,
But as that cannot be,
This letter must go
To a place you well know,
[To Bath, in Maine,
Or I'll raise Cain

Mr Charles Nye,
If you were nigh,
I shouldn't write,
To you this night
But this letter,
For want of a better,
To find you will go,
To Columbus Ohi-o.

Miss S. 'de Hawskwell
from the County Cork,
No. 128 Rue de Lawrens st
Way back in the yard
Betwixt & between Prince st.
Houston street
New York City.

For James Gough for
Juli Dergen for Hugh O'Nod
No 103 in some street between,
the second and 6 avenue if not
there the Post master will
please take it to 203 same
street or to the next door to it.

To Sylvester Fuller,
School custer
Post office Cnn
Cauldsistar
Keueatcut

[It will be seen that two attempts were here made at spelling Colchester, in order, we suppose, that the post masters might take their choice between the two styles. What is meant is Colchester, Connecticut,]

John Van Dyke.
Knocks Kounty
Miss Soory

To Bridget Swine,
In the family of
Mrs. Hogg, Elmira, N. Y

A Blind Address.—A letter was recently received in a certain office, with the following address upon it:

"Mr. Henry Ford,
Who lives in the
same place in the
State of Maine."

The list of post offices was fruitlessly ransacked in search of the place referred to, but at last an ingenious clerk thus unravelled the enigma:—

Henry Ford—Hen—Ford
Bidde—ford;

to which place the letter was sent.

Indorsement on a letter received at the New York Post Office:

"Please forard these few lines to Miss Moony, not noing her crissen name.
She has a sister Hanah Mooney hear in Bufaloe,"

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

## Valentines.

There are certain observances which have commended themselves to the fancy of mankind, and have consequently been maintained almost from time immemorial, in spite of wind and weather and the like adverse circumstances. Among these are the celebration of the first of May, and of St. Valentine's day. These customs, long practised, if not originating, in England, where "the flowery May" is not a mere figment of the poet's brain, and where the birds actually do commence their domestic arrangements on or about the middle of February, seem somewhat absurd when they are transplanted to a country like ours, in which, three years out of four, Maying parties find overcoats and shawls indispensable to the comfortable search for flowers, and the birds on the fourteenth of February are thinking of anything rather than of matrimonial negotiations.

But taking the institution as it is, we can say in behalf of St. Valentine's day that it adds very materially to the revenue of the Post Office Department. It is impossible to state definitely the amount of postage received from valentines, but in the cities particularly, the receipts are materially increased on the day in question. A large business is also transacted by the manufacturers and dealers in valentines. The amatory wants of all classes are provided for, from the needy youth who purchases a penny's worth of darts and hearts, to the ambitious individual who cannot express his feelings without an outlay of many dollars. But it is unfortunately true that other sentiments than those of innocent gallantry are conveyed by some of these missives. They are made to serve the purposes of malicious and evil minded persons. Provoking caricatures and insulting rhymes are sent to gratify some grudge of the sender, and more than this, licentious thought, either in words or pictures, are conveyed under the disguise of valentines. The license of the day suggests and encourages dirty tricks like these, to those who would hardly venture upon them at other times.

A usage which can so easily be made the instrument of evil, should be kept within proper bounds, so far as possible, by those who are in a position to exercise control in the matter. This unfortunately is much limited by the nature of the case. It is seldom possible to prevent the sending of any description of communication, and the only possible precaution is in withholding improper valentines from those whom they might injure. It seems to us no more than a proper precaution, for parents to examine all communications of this kind which are sent to their children, and thus guard against corrupting influences from this source.

We have spoken of the abuses of valentines, and it would be difficult to point out any benefits which they occasion, besides those pecuniary ones which we have already mentioned. Aside from their abuse, valentines are a harmless folly, and as such, worthy of the countenance of those who would gladly substitute this for numerous other follies which are not harmless.

## Postage Stamps.

Although Washington, Jefferson and Franklin have never been canonized, they seem to have been pressed into the public service, to act as guardian angels over the letters and papers which pass through the mails. Nor is this duty a sinecure. This illustrious trio possess a sort of ubiquity, thanks to the skill of the engraver. They lend their countenance to the diffusion of intelligence, whether of a public or a private nature. Franklin, as is appropriate for a quondam printer, takes under his especial charge the newspapers and other printed documents which do not travel in so expensive a style as letters. The benignant visage of the philosopher, although rather blue in its aspect, sticks to its charge most manfully through their various journeyings, and sees them safely deposited at their different places of destination, notwithstanding the opprobrious treatment it receives at official hands. The old patriot's face is defaced,—a shadow is cast upon his brow, and other lines than those of beauty are impressed upon his countenance at large.

But Franklin is not alone in his disgrace. The Father of his Country suffers the same contumely, inflicted by the hands of those very countrymen of his, in whose hearts we have been told he is "first." His glowing physiognomy receives a "customary suit of solemn black" from inexorable post masters, provoking the exclamation,

"If thou be'st he—but, O how fall'n, how chang'd!"

Going one degree higher in the scale of pecuniary value, (Franklin's head representing one cent, and Washington's three,) we find the sage of Monticello reckoned at half a dime; yet even this exalted dignity does not save him from the fate of his associates. The post office, like the grave, levels all distinctions—to it, one cent and five are alike. The blackened stamp, or the ink-laden pen, descend with equal force upon the head of Franklin or of Jefferson.

Extending our researches, we find, however, that Jefferson must be content with the superiority which he has thus far obtained. The head of Washington, as fitting, leaves him far behind, adorning postage stamps of the values of 10, 12, 24 and 90 cents, while that of Franklin is exalted thirty fold above its original station.

It is rather startling to think of the multitudes of heads of these great men, which are continually circulating through every nook and corner of our land. Like the forest leaves, each serves its one purpose, then falls and is cast under foot, to be followed by successors which meet a like fate.

A fanciful apology was once offered by a post office clerk, for neglect to comply with the law requiring the cancelling of stamps. He attributed his delinquency to his great reverence for Washington, which would not permit him to offer an indignity to even his "counterfeit presentment."

We are sure, however, that these patriots would never have objected to the use which the Post Office Department has made of their portraits. The living heads founded a nation, and their copies promote in no small degree the convenience of its social and commercial life. Least of all would Franklin refuse thus to serve his countrymen: for his is the saying, "Take care of the pence, and the *pounds* will take care of themselves."

## Post Masters' Fees.

From remarks which we frequently hear, as to the pecuniary value to the incumbents of our largest post offices, it is evident that the subject is about as little understood as any other connected with post office matters.

For instance, quite an intelligent merchant recently insisted, in our hearing, that the New York post office was worth "all the way from six to fifteen thousand dollars per annum, to the post master."

The facts are simply these: This matter of the compensation of post masters is entirely regulated and controlled by law. All offices where the commissions amount to two thousand dollars and upwards, are designated as salary offices, \$2000 being the maximum pay allowed from that source, and an additional \$2000 to be taken out of the receipts for box rents—making \$4000 the highest compensation to any post master. A larger sum than this cannot be realized without resorting to acts made criminal and felonious by laws of Congress, and punishable by the severest penalties. Even were a post master inclined to take the risk of such penalties, as well as the ruin of private and official character, such are the checks and restraints now enforced, that the "pickings and stealings" which many outsiders so flippantly talk about, are entirely out of the question. And if it were not so, the indulgence in such practices would involve perjury, as a post master is required to make oath that he has kept nothing from the government in the way of fees or emoluments of any kind, to which he is not legally entitled.

It will thus be seen that the New York post office, with its 238 clerks, 117 penny posts, \$1,000,000 annual revenue collected, and its \$150,000 bonds, under an honest administration of its duties, cannot be made to net much, if any more than some other offices, with perhaps a dozen clerks, a few thousand collections, and required sureties of one fifth the amount.

We intend soon to prepare a statement of the emoluments received annually at all the large post offices in the several States.

OUTRAGEOUS SWINDLE. — Gross impositions have been, and are still being practised in this city, in connection with letters deposited in the lamp-post boxes.

Proprietors of certain drug stores, and persons at other central localities, are furnished with small stamps or devices, having upon them the words, "Boyd's City Express Post, 1 cent." These are sold to parties having letters to deposit in the U. S. street boxes, with the assurance that they will, when placed upon letters, answer every purpose of the government penny stamp required to be put upon these letters, in addition to the regular postage. Of course, when such letters reach the post office, this bogus drug store stamp is not recognised, and after remaining in the post office for the term of fifteen days, they are sent to the Dead Letter Office. Not less than thirty letters per day of this class turn up at our city post office, causing, no doubt, great disappointment and perhaps loss, to the innocent sufferers by this contemptible petty cheat.

Measures are being taken to protect the public, hereafter, against such illegal practices, as far as possible.

## The New Post Master General.

The appointment of Hon. Horatio King to the vacant Post Master Generalship appears to have been well received in all quarters.

Since the decease of Major Hobbie, so long and favorably known in connection with the postal service, no man in that Department appears to have been more conspicuous and useful, or more relied on in the management of the Department, than Mr King. He was appointed to a clerkship by Hon. Amos Kendall, while at the head of the Department, in March 1839, and consequently his official relations to the postal service of the country cover a period of some twenty-two years. Previous to his appointment as First Assistant Post Master General, to succeed Major Hobbie in 1854, in addition to his other duties in the Contract Bureau, he had charge of, and made himself thoroughly conversant with, the foreign postal service of this and other governments; and his great familiarity with that complicated branch of the service was subsequently made of much practical value to the Department in the extension and formation of foreign treaties, and the arrangement of the details of that important business generally.

As the head of the Appointment Office, Mr King has exhibited administrative abilities of no ordinary grade. It is known to be one of the most delicate, difficult and responsible positions under the government, and yet the late incumbent, so far as we are informed, has given very general satisfaction to all parties, as well as to the President and the Post Master General.

His promotion to the highest place in the Department has been well earned.—*New York Herald.*

## Resignations.

A great many resignations of post masters from other than the Southern States have been received recently at the Department. Presuming, it would seem—how correctly we have no positive means of determining—that their official existence after the 4th of March is not quite so secure as it might be, some of our more calculating friends have been looking out for the next best arrangement.

With the utmost gravity and official formality they proceed to inform the Post Master General, in substance, that other pressing engagements, and (in some cases) sickness in the family, will render it inconvenient if not impossible to longer discharge their duties with justice to the public or satisfaction to themselves, and most respectfully tender their resignation, to take effect immediately. By way of a postscript, perhaps, as though they had well-nigh forgotten the necessity of a new appointment, it is modestly urged that A. B., who is a friend of the incoming administration, is in all respects a most suitable and acceptable person to be selected to fill the vacancy thus created.

A very slight investigation in some of these cases, (and doubtless a similar motive would be found at the bottom of most them,) shows that the individual thus recommended is either a partner, relative or intimate friend of the retiring official, or proposes to share with him the future emoluments of the office.

Each mail arriving is narrowly watched by the parties in the secret, for a notice of the expected acceptance of the resignation, and the "documents" which are at once to give the finishing touch to this snug little family arrangement, and at the same time produce consternation and disappointment among the other unsuspecting, though less wide-awake candidates for the same elevated position. Days and weeks roll on, and yet no response comes from the Department. What can this negligence on the part of the appointing power mean? A trusty friend is written to at Washington, to call in person and stir up the slow officials to a proper sense of their duty, and to obtain "action" at once, and before it is too late! The call is promptly made, when the anxious agent learns, to his great surprise, that *this thing is an old dodge*, and well understood at the Department—having, as experience and the files of the Appointment Office will show, been extensively practised under all administrations, but with very indifferent success!

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—We have received the following interrogatory, from a highly respectable gentleman, who, it is shrewdly suspected, is a candidate for one of the large post offices in Massachusetts:

"Can a post master whose commission does not expire in a year from this time, be displaced, and a new post master be appointed, by the incoming administration—the present incumbent being supposed to fulfil all the duties of the office, and with entire satisfaction to the public?"

*Answer.*—In post masters' commissions emanating from the President, it is stipulated that the appointee is to hold the office for the term of four years, "unless the President of the United States for the time being should be pleased sooner to revoke and determine his (the post master's) commission."

In regard to the smaller class of offices appointed by the Post Master General, no limitation is given in the form of the commissions of appointment.

We hope this information will prove satisfactory to all parties.

MR. EDITOR:—Will not the secession of several States involve the necessity of changing the title of your useful and interesting journal—for surely we are no longer *United States.*

Yet there are other ties than mere political ones which serve to unite a people. The interests of commerce and friendship; of art and science; in short, of whatever promotes the well being and progress of civilized life, form bonds of union less distinctly recognized, but no less real and powerful, than those which arise from formal compacts. Indeed, the former are the more potent in a certain sense, for they not only include in their embrace each individual,—influencing him not simply as a member of the body politic, but in his various social capacities. But they "grow with the growth" of a nation, and "strengthen with its strength." And there is no department of government so closely and vitally connected with all these interests as that of the Post Office. It is as necessary to the prosperity of a civilized community, as air to the maintenance of life, and we enjoy the benefits of each with about equal unconsciousness. But were the mails to be thrown into confusion for a few days only, the nation could realize how intimately the postal system is interwoven with the necessities of business and the pleasures of social life. The experience of our Southern brethren, shows how much easier it is to break loose from all other national ties than from this.

But should the worst fears of union-loving men be realized, and our Republic be severed in twain, or even shattered into fragments, intercourse of some sort must yet continue between the different confederacies; and yet but little prophetic discernment is needed to foretell the character of this intercourse,—how fettered it must be by the suspicions and antipathies arising from the circumstances attending the separation, —the hostile and embittered feelings which will have produced so great a calamity, under whose influence it is to be feared that unrestricted intercourse through the mails between the separated sections will be impossible.

Let us hope for the best, however. Meantime we shall retain our original title, the "United States Mail."

ASSISTANT POST MASTER.—The selection of Seymour J. Strong, Esq., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Taylor as Post Master of New York seems to satisfy all parties interested, and none more than his official associates.

At the head of the box delivery, Mr. Strong has been a most unassuming, faithful and obliging officer, and is deservedly popular with the New York public.

A MAIL CARRIER FROZEN TO DEATH.—The late severe weather in the west and northwest has been very trying to those whose duty called them forth to battle with the elements, and to none more than upon that useful class of men, the mail carriers. These men have often to contend with difficulties and dangers that, if met with and overcome on the battle-field, would entitle them, in the estimation of the world, to the title of heroes. But, because the elements are the assailants, instead of armed hosts, they fail to receive that regard to which they are justly entitled.

How little the world at large really know of the privations and hardships of many among the useful class of whom we have been speaking, especially during the inclement season of the year, when, it so happens, the people think more of the punctuality and regularity of the mails than at any other time. It is only when a touching incident like the following occurs, where the forfeiture of life itself is made the cost of fidelity and enterprise, that the services of the poor mail carriers are looked upon with due appreciation—where, in the faithful discharge of his duty, and in the unequal contest with the relentless elements he is obliged to encounter, he falls exhausted and lifeless, solitary and alone, a sacrifice to the public good.

The incident referred to is thus related in the Huron (Canada) *Signal*:

"The mail for Goderich left Kincardine during the dreadful storm on Thursday morning, at about nine o'clock, in a sleigh drawn by two horses, and in charge of Francis McNab, one of Mr. Hobson's stage drivers. There were no passengers.

When leaving, the mail carrier told the post master that he was afraid he would not be able to reach the next post office. His presentiment was verified—he did not live to reach Lurgan, a post office distant about ten miles from Kincardine.

The actual facts, as they occurred during the poor carrier's struggle for life while nobly discharging his duty, are gleaned only from indications which have since been discovered. At about two miles north of Pine River, near where the plains commence, he appears to have unhitched the horses from the sleigh, which he there abandoned—having first neatly done up the lines. He evidently mounted one horse, wrapped himself in the buffalo robe, and with mail bag in front, proceeded, leading the other horse. In this manner he must have travelled with both horses until shortly after he had crossed Pine River bridge, when, probably, becoming benumbed, he abandoned one horse and still toiled on. Some distance further on, the mail bag seems to have fallen, next, a little further on, the buffalo robe dropped from his inanimate form, and still a little further and the dead body of the hapless mail carrier came down amid the terrible drifts of snow.

These facts are presumed from the position of the articles when found, and the attitude of the limbs of the unfortunate man when discovered. This mail route is a dreadfully cold one, being exposed to the north and west winds from Lake Huron, nearly the whole way, and it does not appear that the deceased made any attempt to stop at any one of the many houses along the road.

Francis McNab was about 40 years of age, and unmarried. He is said to have a mother and sister living somewhere near Ottawa City. The horses were recovered alive on Saturday last, in a very bad condition—one of them was found some distance out on the ice on the lake."

ADVICE TO LETTER-WRITERS.—We think it advisable to make a few suggestions to letter-writers, which, if complied with, will save the post office employes much time and trouble, and at the same time will tend to insure the more speedy and safe transmission of letters.

Never seal your letter until you are sure that the contents thereof is all right; as instances have often come under our observation, where the writers, through carelessness, have omitted to make certain enclosures, which it was their intention to have done. Place the stamp on the upper right-hand corner of the letter. Write on the address simply the name, post office, county and state. The names of country seats, as "Rose Hill," "Forest Lawn," etc., should be avoided in the address, as there are sometimes post offices of the same name, and the letters are liable to be missent.

If you deposit a mail letter in a lamp-post box or station office, do not forget to place a one cent *government* stamp on it, in addition to the three cent, to pay the carrier's fee, or considerable detention and consequent annoyance will be incurred. In depositing your letters in the "drop" at the post office, be careful you do not empty the *entire* contents of your pockets in the same repository, and thus find yourself minus certain miscellaneous articles, the sudden disappearance of which you are at a loss to account for. From the miscellaneous character of the contents of the 'drop baskets' it would seem that some people consider the post office a sort of savings' institution; bank bills, checks, drafts, etc., being often found here, without the slightest evidence—at least as far as the bank notes are concerned—as to who are the proper owners. Pocket-books, pen-knifes, night-keys, ferry-tickets, pea nuts, and in fact merchandise—in a small way—of almost every description finds its way through the "drops"—the property of "no one in particular, and every body in general."

While on this subject we would say that postage stamps are frequently found loose in the baskets, while many letters are discovered with nothing to show that they have ever been properly paid—we would inform parties interested, that this manner of procedure is not a very strong guarantee of the *speedy* transmission of their letters, as all such are held for postage.

## My Wife's Sister.

The most ridiculous errors and omissions sometimes occur on the part of persons applying to post masters for missing letters. The following amusing correspondence will illustrate this phase of post office experience:—

New York, 29th Jan., 1855.

Post Master, New York:

Dear Sir,

A week ago last Monday, I mailed two letters, both having enclosures, but of no intrinsic value, directed to my wife's sister in New Haven, Conn., neither of which have ever reached their destination.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. H——.

The above letter was forwarded to the post master of New Haven, after having been read by the New York post master. It was soon returned with the following pertinent inquiries:

Post Office, New Haven, Conn., Feb. 1, 1855.

Sahs! ?

Well, that is a fix! What is that name? Is it Jonathan or Wm. B. Haswell, or Herschel? Who'd he marry? How many sisters did his wife have? What were their names? Who are their friends and relations in New Haven? Is the lady here on a visit? Or, like a careful matron, has she come here to educate her children? Egad, I don't know! My library is woefully deficient in genealogy, and I shall be obliged to "give it up." Who can tell me the name of my wife's sister?"

Yours truly,

L. A. T——.

The New Haven post master's letter was then sent to Mr. H., with the annexed note:—

Post Office, New York, Feb. 2, 1855.

Mr. Wm. B. H——.

Dear Sir,

By direction of the post master, I forwarded your letter of inquiry to the post master at New Haven.

He returns the letter to this office with a request that the name of your "wife's sister" may be given to him, as he has been unable to discover it, although possessed of a large library embracing many works of a genealogical character. The P. M. at New Haven is inclined to the belief that it will be difficult to find the letter sent to his other, unless the name of the party addressed is given to him. In this belief the P. M. at New York joins, and the two P. M's. hold concurrent opinions on this subject.

With all due apologies for the seemingly gross ignorance of the post masters in this matter,

I am very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

WM. C——,

Secretary.

["*Ten years among the Mail Bags.*"]

## Answers to Inquirers.

Since our last issue, we have received a number of inquiries on various points, answers to some of which may be found in the following synopsis of the regulations and decisions of the Department:—

FREE NEWSPAPERS.—Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

COMMISSIONS.—The post master who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or the periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments.

DELIVERING LETTERS.—Post masters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices, which may be addressed to and deliverable at other offices.

☞ Under no circumstances can a post master open a letter not addressed to himself.

☞ Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

DEPARTMENT FILES.—Copies of papers on the files of the Post Office Department are not furnished on the application of individuals, except where a suit is commenced and pending, and on certificate of counsel that such copy is material to be used in evidence in such suit. Nor are papers allowed to be withdrawn from its files, after action has been taken in the case to which they relate.

DELIVERING AND RECEIVING MAILS.—The Department, as a general rule, expects mail-carries to deliver and receive the pouches at the door of a post office. On stage and coach routes, the drivers are to place their teams as near the post office door as practicable, but not to leave their seats for the purpose of exchanging the mail bags.

On railroad routes, the messengers, and others connected therewith, are to hand up the mail bags to the baggage masters or route agents, and not to leave them on the ground near the cars.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS.—The mails for all Southern points, (except Pensacola, Florida) continue to be regularly forwarded from and received at the New York and other Northern post offices. Mail matter for Pensacola is sent to Washington, that office having been discontinued by *order of the Post Master General.*

Inquiry is made as to the disposition of mail matter intended for an office which has been abolished.

Send it to the office nearest the defunct office, without additional postage charge, unless otherwise requested by the proper parties.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Cannot newspaper and other publishers be induced to pay more close attention to the manner in which persons employed to address packages for the mails execute the work assigned them? In many cases this is done in the most reckless manner, and both the parties directly interested, and the P. O. Department, suffer in consequence.

PAMPHLETS TO HONG KONG.—A subscriber asks what is the postage on pamphlets to Hong Kong, China, as our postage table is silent on the subject.

*Answer.*—As our present postal treaty with Great Britain makes no provision on the point referred to, pamphlets and periodicals to Hong Kong must be charged with letter postage and be prepaid.

"Can comic valentines be sent through the post office, in unsealed envelopes, for one cent each?"

They can, if less than three ounces.

If an editor of a weekly newspaper deposits in a post office quantities of his papers directed to subscribers residing in the same town where the paper is printed, is the post master obliged to deliver them free of postage, or without any compensation? Certainly he is, under the law as it now stands, which provides for the free transmission through the mails of all weekly newspapers within the county where published.

A Subscriber inquires why letters having the business card *printed* on the envelope, when the letter cannot be delivered, may not be returned to the writer without going to Washington, the same as when the name of the writer is *written* on the envelope.

One reason will no doubt suffice. Thousands of letters are written in hotels and stores, by parties not belonging there, and put into envelopes having the card of the hotel or firm, printed thereon. It will readily be seen that much confusion and injury would arise if such letters were returned according to the aforesaid business cards.

If business firms should incorporate into their printed cards a request to return the letter if not called for, it is quite probable the Post Master General would decide that such request could be complied with under the law.

☞ Will the firm in Salem, Mass., who wrote us as to pamphlet postage to Hong Kong, please again send on their address?

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Home-made Postage Stamps.—The postmaster at Madison, Fla., has been manufacturing postage stamps on his own account, and selling the same instead of those furnished by the Government. The facts have been communicated to the Department, and they will promptly investigate the matter. He is certainly not a man of the *right stamp*, and should be looked after.

## POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for One Dollar. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and highly approved.

## NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hagur* | Warren | New York |
| Closter | Bergen | New Jersey |
| Englewood | do | do |
| Bradleyville | Taney | Missouri |
| Fort Lupton | ——— | Nebraska |
| Meadow Branch | Jackson | Ohio |
| Mound Springs* | Jackson | Wisconsin |
| Fort Hampton | Limestone | Texas |
| Panola* | Lowndes | Alabama |
| Bowlers | Essex | Virginia |
| Pembroke Springs | Frederick | do |
| Bothwick* | Dinwiddie | do |
| Sneads' Ferry* | Onslow | North Carolina |
| Poplar Hill | Union | do |
| Dry Creek | Crawford | Missouri |
| King City | Gentry | do |
| Martia | Greene | do |
| Akron | Harrison | do |
| Case | Laclede | do |
| West Quincy | Marion | do |
| Cleopatra | Mercer | do |
| Lamar's Station | Nodaway | do |
| Sedalia | Pettis | do |
| Sweden* | Monroe | New York |
| Hersmans | Brown | Illinois |
| Book | Pope | do |
| Clay Hill | Bartholomew | Indiana |
| Down Hill | Crawford | do |
| Heffrea | Washington | do |
| Little Walnut | Putnam | do |
| Mount Hope | Grant | Wisconsin |
| West Mission | Brown | do |
| Stella* | Gratiot | Michigan |
| Winter's Station | Sandusky | Ohio |
| Zoar Station | Tuscarawas | do |
| Clay's Bar | Calaveras | California |
| Butte Valley | Butte | do |
| Sandy Springs | Benton | Tennessee |
| White Chimneys* | Caroline | Virginia |
| Grove Landing | James City | do |
| Callaghans* | Alleghany | do |
| Peach Tree Grove* | Nash | North Carolina |
| Oak Bower* | Hart | Georgia |
| Milansville | Wayne | Pennsylvania |
| Tracy | Barren | Kentucky |
| Bruin | Carter | do |
| Point Curve | Graves | do |
| Brazito* | Cole | Missouri |
| High Grove* | Crawford | do |
| Winthrop | Buchanan | do |
| Columbia | Fayette | Indiana |
| Rich Valley | Wabash | do |
| Rosedale | Parke | do |
| Centre Valley | Cass | Nebraska |
| Minnesota Junction | Dodge | Wisconsin |
| Etna* | Alleghany | Pennsylvania |
| Wilsonia | Huntingdon | do |
| Madera | Clearfield | do |
| Dixmont | Alleghany | do |
| Pomona | London | Virginia |
| Wood Lawn | Carroll | do |
| Calfee's Ferry | Pulaski | do |
| Oro Fino | Siskiyou | California |
| Humbug Creek | do | do |
| Olivia | Conway | Arkansas |
| Danielsville | Cherokee | do |
| Bee Lick | Lincoln | Kentucky |

NAMES CHANGED.

Shamrock Mills, Washington, R. I. to Shamrock Mills.
Hanna's, Summer, Tenn., to Rockhouse.
Cherry Ridge, Union, La., to Mount Olive.
Ferguson, Grayson, Texas, to Farmington.
Carolina Landing, Washington, Miss., Princeton.
Speonk, Suffolk N. Y. to West Hampton.

* Re-established.

## Post Office Items

FOR ALL CLASSES.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all post masters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would it be possible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

A Fact Worth Knowing.—A knowledge of the rule and custom enforced by the Department, and generally adopted in post offices, in regard to the disposition of a certain class of correspondence, may perhaps be the means of preventing mortification and even more serious difficulty, in some cases. We refer to certain letters supposed to be anonymous, which, in order to prevent the locality of the writer being known are frequently enclosed to a post master to be re-mailed, the post mark there to be affixed, aiding generally as is supposed, in putting the recipient of the letter off the track, as to its real author.

According to official instructions of the Department, it is the duty of a postmaster to "re-mail such letter, with the post mark of his own office, and also to state upon it the name of the office from which it was sent to him to mail."

Thus it will be seen that the "dodge" referred to is rather an unsafe one.

### LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post-office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, "held for postage."

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of prying delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid by stamps.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail. This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five cents for each letter, but if lost. Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, *or purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

*Postmasters' Bonds.*—Can a postmasters' bonds man be released at any time he may desire? He can on signifying such desire to the Postmaster General in writing.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

The following is a recent enactment of Congress: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That when any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name, and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed, thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned, by mail, to said writer: and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead-letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer, and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

Under this law the postmaster will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has *endorsed* his or her name, and place of residence, *without* direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned, by mail, to such writer, after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the *time* for holding a letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

The law, strictly interpreted, requires that the name and residence of the writer shall be *written* on the letter.

A simple business card *printed* on a letter is therefore not to be regarded, unless a person shall endorse on it, *in writing*, his or her name as writer thereof, agreeably to the terms of the law.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully stamped or written on them, and also the dates when remailed.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

The law provides that no Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster or clerk employed in any post-office, shall be a contractor or concerned in a contract for carrying the mail.

A recent act of Congress authorises publishers of newspapers and periodicals to state upon their respective publications the date when the subscription expires.

Votes in sheets are allowed to be sent in the mail at one cent a sheet, prepaid by postage stamps, provided the weight does not exceed three ounces.

It is expected that a disposition to accommodate will prompt a postmaster to search for and deliver a letter, on the application of a person who cannot call during the usual office hours.

The address of letters intended for delivery in cities, especially, should include, if possible, the occupation, street and number of the party addressed.

In a recent case, the Post Office Department has decided that a person sending a printed circular in an open envelope, may send with it a *stamped envelope* of an amount sufficient to cover the answer of his correspondent, without the payment of additional postage. It was long since decided that postage stamps to prepay return postage, may be sent in the same way.

Weekly newspapers sent by the publishers to actual subscribers, (one copy each, only,) within the county where printed and published, are by law allowed to pass free in the mails.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business; to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is optional.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles....................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

Al drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday. Letters intended for this mail should be so directed, and deposited in the New York office at least four days previous to the departure from St. Louis.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

Overland Mail is due at New York twice a week.

Books, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
   Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
   Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
   Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
   The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.
6. *To the West India Islands* (*not British*) *except Cuba, Central America* (*except Aspinwall and Panama,*) *and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco, Portland, Detroit* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British Mails, only.

Postage to Nicaragua.—The single rate of postage upon letters addressed to any part of Nicaragua upon the Pacific slope, via Panama, is twenty cents, pre-payment required, being in full to destination, except the local postage. The single rate of postage, (United States and British) upon letters addressed to San Juan del Norte, or other places on the gulf coast of Nicaragua, is thirty-four cents, as heretofore, pre-payment required.

DEAD LETTERS.

Postmasters are particularly enjoined to endorse on letters treated as "dead letters," under 14th chapter of the Regulations, the reasons for returning them; also to mark them as required by section 197. Section 187, requiring letters from foreign countries to be returned at the expiration of one month, after having been duly advertised, is repealed. Such letters should be retained, like others, three months after advertising them. They should be put up in separate packages, and marked "Foreign Dead Letters." Letters described in section 188 should be returned *immediately*, and not be retained one month.

Foreign Dead Letters.—Letters from foreign countries, particularly England, France, Germany and the Canadas, sent to the Department as "dead," are, under the provisions of postal treaties, returned to the postal departments of those nations, whose authorities reciprocate the courtesy by a similar policy in relation to correspondence from this country lying uncalled for in their post-offices.

Exchanging Stamped Envelopes.—It may not be generally known that when from misdirection or any other accident or mistake, Government Envelopes are rendered valueless preparatory to their legitimate use, they can be exchanged for perfect ones, at the counter of the Stamp Department of the New York Post Office. The party asking for the exchange is charged only the original cost of the envelopes; namely, 18 cts. per hundred for plain, and 20 cts. for ruled, or for a less number, in the above proportion.

A postage stamp cut from a Government Envelope and placed upon a letter, is not recognised as prepaying postage on letters or printed matter.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montgomery, Ala | 3 |
| Augusta, Geo. | 2 | Mobile, Do. | 5 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Baton Rouge, La | 6 to 7 | New Orleans, La | 4 |
| Concord, N. H | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Columbia, S. C | 3 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 to 26 | Raleigh, N. C. | 2 |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | Richmond, Va. | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8 to 10 | Tallahasse, Fla. | 5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 5 | Vicksburgh, Miss. | 5 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark | 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| | | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $0 28c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 12c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 05c. per pkg. of 25, or $4 19c per 100.

### SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $0 29c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 15c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10th, 18th, 26th | 30 | 4th, 13th, 18th, 27th |
| Southampton | 4th 12th, 20th, 27th | 38 | 2d, 10th, 19th, 25th |



## Business Directory.

### NEW YORK CITY.

*ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.*, 31 Nassau street.

*BOUND & BAILEY*, Brokers, 29 Nassau street.

*S. A. HEATH & CO.*, Inventors, Exchange. 102 William street.

### PHILADELPHIA.

*VITI BROTHERS*, Importers Italian Marble, &c., 639 Arch street

*SMITH, ENGLISH & CO.*, Booksellers, Publishers and Importers, 23 North Sixth street

TEN YEARS
AMONG
## THE MAIL BAGS.

By enclosing $1.00 to the Publisher of the "U. S. Mail," the above work will be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States or elsewhere, *postage, paid.* The regular price is $1.25 per copy. The postage being 25 cents, the price is reduced by this offer at the low rate of 75 cents.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 3 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 3 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon. | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *10 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 0 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.—J. HOLT, Post Master General*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havana* | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 2 | | Hamburg. |
| Havre | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 5 | 6 | Liverpool. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Matanzas. |
| American | U. S. | 9 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| California | U. S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana* | U. S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 15 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 19 | 20 | Liverpool. |
| California | U. S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Liverpool. |
| Havre | U. S. | 30 | | Southampton & Havre. |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1861. No. 7.


### Parting Scene.

On the occasion of the withdrawal of Hon. Joseph Holt from the Post Office Department, to assume the duties of Secretary of War, an interesting and impressive scene transpired, an account of which we should have before published but for its accidental failure to reach us, having been promptly forwarded by the hand of a friend at Washington. It is presumed, however, that but very few of our readers have before had an opportunity of perusing it:—

"The whole force of the Post Office Department assembled in the great hall of the building devoted to its use, to take leave of the retiring Postmaster General, the Hon. Joseph Holt.

Mr. King, Acting Postmaster General, addressed a few earnest words of leave-taking to Mr. Holt, and introduced Mr. Trott, one of the principal clerks of the Department, as having been deputed to address him more at large.

Mr. Trott said he had accepted with pleasure the honor thus conferred upon him, for this was not to him an occasion of unmingled sorrow, but of gladness rather. He regretted as deeply as any of the gentlemen clustered around him, Mr. Holt's withdrawal from the Department, but his regret was more than overborne by the gratifying consideration that this withdrawal was only from one sphere of duty in the service of his country to another and a higher one—to a post which, according to the established scale of official rank here, is always more prominent than this, and is now especially, *the* post of honor and of responsibility. Besides, he knew Mr. Holt would leave the Department imbued with his own spirit, and its administration in hands eminently fit to conduct it.

Mr. Trott then proceeded as follows:

*Mr. Postmaster General:* You came to preside over this Department at a season of gloom and of great pecuniary embarrassment and obstruction. Almost any intelligent landsman could, with a little experience, guide a staunch, well-rigged ship over smooth seas, wafted by favorable breezes; but, sir, it would take a seaman of commanding ability to enter newly upon the charge of that ship, all unused, as he must be, to her peculiar qualities, at a moment of peril, when the sudden storm had just "taken her aback" and laid her over on her beam-ends; his first pressing duty to struggle with the tempest; to take in sail under difficulties; to "right up" the good ship to her just bearings; and finally, to make all snug and safe alow and aloft, and put her on her true course. An exhibition like this, sir, of skill, power, and manliness, has always excited *my* admiration more than any other that can be presented in the whole circle of human exertion. Should not this gallant service command the gratitude of the owners of that ship, and the applause of her officers and crew?

Such a service, sir, you have performed for this department of the government, and seem destined to perform a not dissimilar service for another. But allow me to pursue my nautical illustration. Shall not the owner of this great mail ship—the people of the United States; and shall not we, the officers and crew, who have helped to pull the ropes, to "haul taut and belay" under your direction, the "sheets, lifts and braces," until the good ship is under snug sail, and heading well up to her true course; shall not we especially, express to you our approbation and applause? It is for this mainly, sir, that we have desired to meet you on this occasion. Some of us have had little opportunity to cultivate personal relations with you, sir, but we have all seen and known with what quick intelligence you comprehended and commanded your position, with what inflexible justice, firmness and ability—and with what considerateness and kindness withal—you have conducted the business of this Department through a period of difficulty.

The keen regret we should otherwise feel, that you are about to relinquish your official control over us, is, on the part of many of us, greatly diminished by our knowledge that, with a lofty patriotism which disdained to measure the difficulties frowning in your path, and swerving neither to the right nor to the left, to the North nor the South, from the line of duty, you have already carried into another disorganized department of the government, the influence of those high qualities which have distinguished your administration in this, and that you leave us now only to continue, and, as we trust, complete the good work which you have recently begun and carried on there, so much to the relief and approbation of a great majority of your countrymen.

Many public men, sir, become more or less famous in their own day, whose names are soon swept down the torrent of time and forgotten. Very few have the opportunity, and of these only a small number have the ability, to engrave their names deeply on the tablets of imperishable history. May it not be, sir, that events now in rapid progress may place your's high up in that bright and durable record?

We know, sir, that you deprecate applause and disclaim any special merit in having followed the path of duty, which neither your judgment nor conscience would allow you to depart from. You will aver not only that it was difficult to find that path, but that it would have been very difficult for an enlightened patriot to find any other. It is precisely because you think and act thus, sir, that we cannot withhold our applause. Many who would fain pursue the path of duty, find it straight, narrow, and dark. Failing to light it up by their own resolute faith, and their confidence in the right, they soon make it a wide and devious way in striving to avoid the difficulties and perils that beset it. They hear the roar of lions in the path and turn aside. You, sir, have doubtless found the path somewhat narrow, but straight and bright; still illumined to your patriotic vision by the past glories of this Union, and even by a few bright beams of light from your hope and confidence in the future, which still at intervals pierce the dark cloud overhanging the present. But, sir, I have too long delayed the true purpose of my appointment, which is to bid you, in the name of us all, an earnest, cordial farewell.

The Postmaster General replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN: I am grateful for this interview, and yet more grateful for the flattering words which, on his own and your behalf, have been so kindly addressed to me by my good friend, Col. Trott. These words, as tokens of your confidence and good will, will ever be treasured up with fondness and with pride.

You all remember the circumstances of discouragement and gloom—to which so impressive an allusion has been made—under which, a little less than two years ago, I entered on the administration of this Department. Upon what has been since accomplished, or upon what we have striven to accomplish here, in advancement of the public interests, it is not for me, but for the country to pronounce its judgment. I should, however, be unjust to you, were I not to declare—which I do, with emphasis and pleasure—that whatever of success may have marked the administration of this Department since it has been in my charge, has been due to the patient faithfulness and zeal with which all around me have discharged their respective duties. And, while recalling this period of embarrassment, it is a source of unspeakable gratification to me to know that no jarring or unpleasant incident has for a moment marred our personal or official intercourse. If there have been at times thorns upon my path, they have not been strewed by your hands.

When I first greeted you the promise was made that, to the utmost of my power, the feelings, the interests, and the reputation of all connected with the postal service, should be protected. Earnest as have been my endeavors to redeem this pledge, it can scarcely be expected that I have been entirely successful. If, however, I have unhappily wounded the sensibilities or invaded the rights of any, I have done so unwittingly, and beg to be forgiven.

We first met amid gloom, and it is now our fortune to separate with the shadow of another sad bereavement resting upon our hearts. One of the oldest, the most faithful, and the longest tried of the public servants belonging to this Department, has passed away,* and I should be untrue to your feelings, as to my own, did I not bear this open testimony to the fidelity with which he gave his life to his country.

Long placed at the head of one of the most arduous and perplexing of the bureaus connected with the service, amid all the harassments and toil, the responsibilities and the temptations of his position, he bore himself with surpassing ability—with a loyalty to his trust which no blandishments or pressure from without could compromise, and with an honor which lived and has died as stainless as the snow-flake from the skies. He has gone from us, but our loss has proved his greater gain. He has been translated from the field of labor to that of rest—from hope to fruition; for those very virtues which so adorned and ennobled his character, while he was yet with us, are the wings which have borne his spirit, as is our steadfast trust, to its great reward.

I will only add, gentlemen, that whatever may be the varied fortunes of your future life, and whatever may be the final fate of our sorrowing and distracted country, in whose service you are, it is my fervent prayer that you may be each personally blessed, and that you may carry with you no bitter or unpleasant recollection of the brief period that, in toil and in duty, we have been associated together."

*Hon. W. H. Dundas.

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—DIFFICULTY OF COUNTERFEITING, &c.—The public at large have so much to do with postage stamps that they must feel more or less interested in everything relating to the manufacture and distribution of these useful, indispensable, and potent articles, and the degree of risk incurred in the production and sale of spurious, or counterfeit representatives of postage. We therefore copy from the Philadelphia *American and Gazette* the following interesting article on this subject:

"The whole business is done by the eminent firm of bank note engravers of this city, Toppan, Carpenter & Co., and its details are personally directed by the Messrs. Carpenter. The fourth story of the fire proof building of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is exclusively occupied by the operations connected with the preparation of postage stamps, all the materials being received there in the simplest form, and the completed stamps are delivered to the government itself in one of the rooms. Every step in the process is as rigidly guarded as is the engraving and printing of bank notes, the conductor of each process carefully accounting to the next for each sheet of paper which enters his hands, and the superintendent requiring the delivery to him at the last, of every sheet, whether accidentally injured or not, and every item of defaced paper is preserved with proper labels for a time, and burned when that stated time has elapsed. In short, the process in this respect is identical with that observed in printing bank notes, notwithstanding the value expressed by the stamps are comparatively trivial.

The engraving itself is by the best artists employed on bank notes, and each stamp may be said to embrace several distinct branches of the art. But one original die or stamp is cut for each denomination of postage, and from this single die two hundred copies are produced on steel plates actually printed from—the sheets taken by the government being half this sheet, or of one hundred stamps each. As every stamp of the denomination of three cents, for instance, is thus actually struck from a single die, the ridiculous absurdity of the assertion that they may differ when closely examined, is apparent. In the single point of engraving, every difficulty experienced by the counterfeiter of a bank note, is in the way of counterfeiting the three cent stamp, while the reward of success is too trivial to repay the attempt.

Again, the inks and colors used are peculiar: all are prepared in the establishment, where they are the subject of careful experiment, and both indelible and fleeting elements of color are chosen for special purposes. The color is a perfect security against photographic counterfeiting, since they cannot be discharged and again reproduced on the photograph. The perforation is also a perfect security against photography, and all the sheets now issued are perforated. This process of perforation is effected by costly and peculiar machines, worth several thousand dollars each, and entirely beyond the power of counterfeiters to reproduce. A great improvement has been made on the British machines used for this purpose, and adjustible cylinders now replace the direct action press first used for this purpose, enabling the artists to work the sheets without loss.

Another process, which involves much cost and risk to a counterfeiter, is that of gumming and repressing the sheets. The gum used is peculiar, and not easily imitated; the drying of the sheets after it is applied, and their subsequent pressure until the original dimensions and texture are perfectly restored, are all processes requiring peculiarly favorable circumstances, and much expense. Very slight differences of texture or finish in any stamps used, would at once attract notice from the officers, and no second establishment could exactly reproduce fac similes of the work of the first and genuine one, even if working without care for secresy or reserve.

The establishment of the Messrs. Carpenter is a model of care and accuracy throughout, and less energy of supervision, or a less heavy investment of skill and capital, would render it impossible to prosecute the business. Indeed, it is clear that these gentlemen state the case truly, in saying that they could not themselves counterfeit the work at a profit, so expensive would the processes become when the risks of counterfeiting were to be encountered, and so small would be the profits on the vending of values so small as are expressed by postage stamps.

The government also knows perfectly well what is the quantity of stamps it has in hand, what is the number cancelled, and what is the number distributed to the various districts. It is safe to say that the officers of the post office department would have detected the introduction of ten or fifteen dollars' worth of counterfeit stamps at any part of the country by this simple relation of demand and supply. The whole affair has its origin in a corrupt combination to discredit stamps, and exalt other modes of paying postage, and, out of the confusion it is hoped to excite, fat contracts are anticipated for certain parties. With the attempt to break down a Philadelphia house for such a purpose we have certainly something to do, and the operators may be assured that, if the attempt is persisted in, the exposure will be thorough and effective.

The opportunity was given by this incident to witness the accurate and unerring working of the machinery of bank note engraving, (for such is this making of postage stamps) and cavilers may be assured that the processes now in use by the best engravers are unusually secure from imitation. For the values represented by these stamps, counterfeiting is simply impossible, and error in the establishment itself is impossible. The checks and registry, which are rigidly adhered to, render material error out of the question, and if the operations at Washington do not greatly change from the habit and the order enforced at present, there can be no serious confusion anywhere."

### Letter Carrier System.

The system by which a large portion of the people of so important a city as New York, are daily supplied with their post office correspondence, should be better and more generally understood than it is at present. Within a few years past great improvements have been made, the good effects of which cannot have escaped public attention, and yet perfection has by no means been achieved, owing to causes entirely beyond the control of those who have had and are now having the charge of this difficult and laborious branch of our postal service. Many desired improvements calculated materially to facilitate the delivery of letters, have been rendered impossible by the cramped and inferior accommodations afforded by the present poor apology for a post office, in Nassau street. For instance, city "drop letters," intended for delivery in different parts of the city, are, of necessity, dropped into the same depositories with the thousands of letters and circulars to go out by the mails. It no doubt often thus happens that the time consumed in collecting them together, throws some of them over the regular departure of the messengers employed to convey them to the distant stations, and of course the final delivery is somewhat delayed. Many cases of this kind come to light daily. With the present limited room, it is found impossible to arrange a suitable special receptacle for this class of letters. There are many other embarrassments and hindrances resulting from the same general cause. It is to be hoped that those who have felt it their duty to thwart every effort of the government to furnish a new post office, with suitable postal conveniences, have not suffered, and will not hereafter themselves suffer inconvenience and loss, as the result of their labors.

For some twenty-two years past the Letter Carriers' department has been under the superintendence of John H. Hallet, Esq., a faithful and enterprising officer, who has made the most of the facilities afforded him, and the legislation from time to time, on this subject. In 1849 important changes were authorized by Congress, as also in 1853, when the present up-town stations were established, and the carriers and deliveries increased.

An additional and important "station" has just been established by order of the Postmaster General, at 1259 Broadway, between 31st and 32d streets, which will no doubt answer the purposes of a sub-post office, demanded for that locality by a large number of citizens. General Dix, late postmaster, strongly urged this measure in his recent interesting report to the Postmaster General, and the suggestion has just been adopted.

Believing that some parts of the able report referred to will be acceptable to all who wish to know more of the machinery of the letter carrier system in this city, we give the following extracts:

"I deem it my duty to present to you a full statement of the condition of the system of collecting and delivering letters in this city by carriers and mail messengers. From the time of its establishment it has been steadily increasing in importance, and it has become, from the magnitude of its operations, a subject of the deepest interest to the inhabitants, not merely as regards their correspondence with each other, but that also which extends beyond the limits of the city. The regular and prompt delivery of letters to those to whom they are addressed, and the equally punctual delivery at the post office of such as are to be transmitted by mail, constitute the whole value of such a system, and no effort has been spared to give it the necessary efficiency in these respects.

To facilitate the receipt, delivery, and transmission of letters written here, and to expedite the delivery of those received by the mails, and addressed to persons within the city, six stations have been established in different localities; the nearest about one mile and a half from the post office, and the most distant about three miles. Each of these stations is in charge of a superintendent, assisted by a clerk, and in two cases by two clerks. To each station is attached a corps of letter carriers, varying from seven, the lowest, to thirteen, the highest number. The principal office may be regarded as a station for the purpose of collecting and delivering letters. It has twenty-nine carriers attached to it, requiring, from its location in the business part of the city, a much larger force than the stations proper. From these stations, and from the principal office, the carriers depart four times in each day to deliver letters to the persons to whom they are addressed within certain allotted districts. The whole number of carriers is eighty-nine.

The carrier's department at the post office is organised under a superintendent, with a corps of clerks, whose principal duty it is to receive and assort all letters intended to be delivered by carriers. These letters are separated and sent seven times a day to the respective stations from which they go out for delivery. The hours of departure from the post office and arrival at the upper station are as follows:

Leave post office at 6.30, a. m.
Arrive at upper station at 7.15, a. m.
Leave post office at 7, a. m.
Arrive at upper station at 8, a. m.
Leave post office at 10, a. m.
Arrive at upper station at 10 45, a. m.
Leave post office at 11, a. m.
Arrive at upper station at 12.05, p. m.
Leave post office at 12.30, p. m.
Arrive at upper station at 1.15, p. m.
Leave post office at 3, p. m.
Arrive at upper station at 3.45, p. m.
Leave post office at 3.30, p. m.
Arrive at upper station at 4 30, p. m.

This service is performed by two wagons and two mail messengers. On their return from the stations, six times a day, they bring with them to the post office letters to be transmitted by mail, and letters to be delivered in the lower part of the city.

As soon as the letters dispatched to the stations at the 2d, 4th, 5th and 7th of the above-named periods of departure from the post office are assorted, they are taken out and delivered by the carriers to the persons to whom they are addressed. The deliveries commence at the post office at 8.30, a. m., 11.30, a. m., 1.30, p. m. and 3.15, p. m. At the stations the first delivery commences at 8 30, a. m., and the three other deliveries somewhat later than the hours fixed for those at the post office.

Thus it will be seen that all letters received at the post office, and at the stations addressed to persons within the limits of the city, are delivered four times each day. On Sunday no deliveries are made.

The carriers' deliveries do not now go further north than Fifty-fifth street, but they will be extended with the growth of the city.

In order to give further facilities for correspondence, 574 cast-iron street boxes, for the reception of letters, have been affixed to the lamp posts, so distributed as to embrace every portion of the city below Fifty-fifth street, and the letters deposited therein are taken out four times a day and carried to the post office, or to the nearest station. For this purpose, twenty-eight collectors or collecting carriers are employed. The collections commence at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m., and at 1.30 and 9 o'clock, p. m. On Sunday the 9 o'clock, p. m, collection only is made. Until recently, the last collection in the day was made at 7, p. m., too late an hour for the afternoon mails, and too early for letters written in the evening. The change from 7 to 9, p. m accomplishes a two-fold object: it secures the transmission by the morning mails of letters written before 9 in the evening, without putting the writers to the expense and inconvenience of sending them to the post office; and the boxes being cleared of their contents before the streets are deserted, the danger of depredation is effectually guarded against.

The letters collected from the lamp-post boxes within about one mile of the post office, are carried directly to the office. Those collected from boxes more remote, are carried directly to the nearest stations, to be sent out for delivery by the carriers, if addressed to persons in the upper districts, or to be taken to the post office, if intended for transmission by the mails, or to be delivered in the lower part of the city. To secure a more prompt delivery of city letters, they are exchanged between the stations as soon as possible after the collections are made.

It is not generally understood that there ar six post offices on the island of New York, and, of course, within the city, for the corporate limits embrace the whole island. There is one at Yorkville, about five and a half miles from this office; one at Manhattanville, about seven and a half miles; one at Harlem, about seven and a half miles; one at Washington Heights, about nine miles; and one at King's Bridge, about ten miles.

Above 118th street, the island diminishes in width rapidly, and continues very narrow to its northern extremity at King's Bridge. From the peculiar conformation of the island, if it were now in its upper portions as compactly built up, and as densely peopled as it is in the lower part of the city, all the postal facilities it would need could be furnished by means of the six post offices and six stations already established, with the addition of a station near 35th street, in the Sixth avenue, and another in the neighborhood of Bloomingdale. The five up-town post offices may be made, like this office and its stations, centers of radiation for the delivery of letters by carriers; and, by the establishment of street boxes, as the city extends, for the collection of letters, and boxes for delivery at the stations, when they shall be called for, the wants of the city will be amply provided for. There is already a carrier at the Yorkville post office, who goes out three times a week with the letters which have not been called for; but, as there is do provision by law for paying him except by his fees, he cannot afford to make more frequent deliveries. They will increase as that part of the city fills up, and its correspondence is sufficient to pay for the service. It would certainly be very desirable that there should be a free delivery throughout the city, but this would require an annual appropriation of about one hundred thousand dollars from the public treasury by Congress, at the present time, and a corresponding addition to that amount every year, as the city extends.

It would also be desirable to increase the number of daily deliveries from four to six, making an average of one in two hours for each day of medium length throughout the year. But to perform this additional service, about sixty more carriers would be required, and a further expenditure of at least $30,000 per annum.

### Rhyming, Etc.

The "Poet's license" still continues to be exercised upon the envelopes of letters committed to the post office. We hope our readers will find in the following, some slight improvement in comparison with former specimens. We confess *we* do not:

Come, now, honest old ABE, it's an office I'm wanting;
I've been everything, from a Whig to a Know-nothing;
In politics, sure I'm something of a novice,
But that's no reason why I shouldn't have the post office.
My qualifications are some of the best,
For as a Wide-Awake, truly, I beat all the rest.
I am as poor as the devil, but of course that's no sin,
So give me the office, for I'm in want of the *Tin*.

To HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Washington, D. C.

From
FITCHBURGH, MASS.
God save the Commonwealth of Mass.

---

For S. M. READ this note is meant,
And so to "RYE" it must be sent;
But as a note for him is rare,
I send it in his Uncle's care.
His Uncle, "Smith," is called by name,
With William H. before the same,
On North street, at the latest date,
Westchester county, New York State.

---

Postman, postman, haste away,
To Mr. JENK's, the printer,
And to his eldest daughter give
This little scrap of paper.
In *Sixth* street the lady you will find, sir,
With rosy cheeks and laughing eyes,
And disposition kind, sir;
If you're inclined, you this may say,
That I shall wait upon her,
And state my views of love and truth,
Upon my word and honor.

---

Oh, lovely Louisiana,
And hast thou, too, seceded;
Thy crescent city was our pride,
And thy cotton we much needed,
Though a Northerner they call me,
Yet I love—adore—admire—
One of thy gifted sons,
T. J. CASTELL, Esq.

New Orleans,
Southern Confederacy.

---

Bad newa you take, but don't delay,
Surely your postage they will pay:
Go on, go on, and never stop,
Till you reach FLANDIN at GOOD HOPE;
If Capt. ADAM is not there,
Then quickly find his son ISIAH!

---

Uncle Sam, you good old soul,
Carry me to ARTHUR COLE,
Who in the famous town of TROY,
Has lived ever since he was a boy.

---

A DUTCH LETTER.—Copy of a letter recently brought to the New York post office to be translated:

Nashville, 27th Feb., 1861.

Dir Seerr,

I Hir yu bui prass aud cohar leet an pwuiter, send mie the prais woht yu Pae for dis artigels mui tiraktshen is Peter Lewinson No Boxs 346.

[TRANSLATED.]

Dear Sir:

I hear you buy brass and copper, lead and pewter. Send me the prices what you pay for these articles. My direction is

Peter Lewinson,
No. Box, 346

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE —We would respectfully suggest to postmasters recently appointed, that they will find the U S. MAIL a useful and valuable reference and assistant in the discharge of their new official duties

To any one who will send us the names of five yearly subscribers, we will forward, postage paid, a copy of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," or a gallery of correct portraits of all the Post Masters General, since the organization of the government, from steel engravings, by the celebrated artist, RITCHIE. There will be *twenty* of these portraits, including that of the present Chief of the Department.

### Official Letter Writing.

There is a class of officials, connected not only with the Post Office Department, but with other departments of the Government, who seem to think that their reputation for efficiency and intelligence chiefly depends on the amount of paper and ink they consume in conducting their correspondence with head quarters and elsewhere. Like Philip the Second, they revel in words. They are inebriated with ink, and when they have seized the pen, it runs away with them, as the cork leg did with its luckless owner Their portentious communications strike terror into the hearts of those whose duty it is to examine them, who, however, "gaining courage from despair," plunge recklessly into the sea of verbiage, and fish out the facts which it may contain. Some of these long-winded gentry do not hesitate to occupy several closely-written pages with the account of the loss of a letter containing some trifling sum, or of a few hours' delay of a mail, entering largely into speculations on the possible causes of the delinquency, and, as the result of their exertions, leaving the department in a sort of darkness visible, upon which the postscript often sheds more light than any other part of the communication.

A sight of the countenance of a Government official, as he opens and glances over one of these ponderous documents, would, we think, bring any scribbling sinner to a sense of his enormities.

Well-turned, labored sentences, and classical allusions, are as much out of place in a business document as jewelry on a steam-engine, or flowers in a corn-field If our epistolary friends must indulge in the luxury of "fine writing," we would suggest, by way of compromise, the placing of all the brilliant passages at the close of their official productions, allowing the statement of facts to stand by themselves. This would materially facilitate business in the Department, and at the same time render harmless the torrent of words.

A model official correspondent carefully eschews all superfluous words, however elegant they may be, and however strong the temptation to use them He is fully aware that every unnecessary sentence consumes to no purpose the time of both the writer and the reader, and accordingly aims at the brevity of the telegram, and the accuracy of a bank-clerk Thus he does something to lighten the labors of the often heavily-burdened officials, and commends himself to the Department as a man of few words and much sense.

### Despatch Agent.

But few of our readers, or for that matter, anybody else's readers, know much about the peculiar duties of a "Despatch Agent," although it is an office of much importance and responsibility. It was created by Mr. Van Buren while Secretary of State, in 1829, and has since constituted one of the "institutions" of the government.

The appointment emanates from the State Department, and the incumbent is its confidential officer, to whom, as the Forwarding Agent, is entrusted all the official correspondence between that Department and our accredited agents and representatives abroad, as well as such other instructions, books, documents and articles as may be from time to time transmitted. There are but two officers of this description, one at New York and the other at Boston. From each of these central points the "Despatch bags" and packages are required to be made up under the Agent's supervision, and sent forward by the most expeditious and reliable conveyance at his command—usually by the regular mail steamers. His further duty is to receive such despatches, etc., from distant officials, and immediately transmit them to the Secretary of State at Washington, in special, closed pouches. The locks used for this purpose are of a peculiar construction, the key of which is kept at the State Department, the Agents being furnished with duplicates.

The office has generally been considered well nigh a sinecure. However this may have been in former times, it is far from it now, such has been the increase and growth of the diplomatic branch of the government, both as regards its correspondence, and the number of its foreign representatives.

Though not lucrative, it has always been considered a highly respectable and responsible appointment, and its recent acceptance by our worthy friend Col. Stetson, of the Astor, at once elevates it to the grade of a "first class office."

### The New Officers

OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We subjoin brief notices of some of the chief officers of the Post Office Department at Washington, under its present organization:

HON MONTGOMERY BLAIR

The new Postmaster General, was born near Frankfort, Ky., and is about forty-seven years of age. He is the son of Hon. F. P. BLAIR, whose reputation as a political writer, and a successful political leader, has not been surpassed in the last thirty years, and to whom, perhaps, more than to any other person in the country, is attributed the construction of the present dominant Republican party.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR received an excellent early education, and entered West Point an advanced scholar, and graduated with much honor He subsequently commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. B F Butler, then Attorney-General of the United States. Upon his admission to the bar he removed to St. Louis, Mo, then a small but flourishing town on the extreme frontier The Florida war, about this time, assuming a formidable aspect, Gen. Scott, with a large force of regulars and volunteers, was sent to Florida to subdue the Seminoles. Mr Blair, although just prepared to launch into his profession, believing that he owed a paramount duty to the country for whose service he had been educated, volunteered for the campaign, and served as volunteer Aid in the staff of Gen. Scott, throughout the whole war. This duty performed, he returned to St. Louis, and entered upon the practice of his profession. For several years he ably filled the office of U. S. District Attorney, was twice elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Missouri, a position which he held some six or eight years He was the intimate and confidential friend of Col. Thomas H Benton, up to the time of the death of that distinguished statesman.

On the death of his brother, Lieutenant James Blair, he removed to Maryland, near Washington, at the urgent request of his father, where he resumed the practice of law In the famous Dred Scott case, before the Supreme Court, he made the leading argument on behalf of the claimant, and was engaged as counsel in that Court in nearly all the important and memorable cases originating in California and the West. On the organization of the "Court of Claims," at Washington, Mr. Blair received the appointment of Solicitor, from the President, General Pierce. He was removed from that office by Mr. Buchanan, on strictly political grounds, essentially disagreeing, as he did, with the President and his party, on the Territorial questions which agitated the country

Judge Blair married a daughter of the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY.

HON GEORGE W McLELLAND.

Hon. GEORGE W McLELLAND, recently appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, was born at Portland, Me., in 1806. His age is, therefore, fifty-five years. His father was an enterprising and successful ship-master, and his grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution

In 1836 and 1837, he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, from the town of Eastport. In 1838 he was appointed Sheriff of Washington county, and in 1840 he was again a member of the Legislature In 1841 he was appointed by Gen. Harrison Collector of the Customs for the Northern District of Washington county, and performed the duties of that office until 1844. The following year he removed to Boston, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849. During this time he was an efficient member of the City School Committee, and in 1807–8 he was a member of the City Council from ward Eleven. In 1849 he received an important appointment in the Custom House, under Collector Greely, and in 1850 was made Deputy Collector, which position he filled with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the mercantile community and the government, till 1857.

Mr McLelland was also a prominent member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1860 and 1861, and became a leading politician in that State, in the capacity of Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Even his political opponents accord to him the reputation of an upright, able, and courteous gentleman, and an industrious, capable, and faithful public officer, wherever placed. He will find ample scope, it is believed, for the exercise of all these qualities in his new and very responsible position at Washington.

COL. THOMAS P. TROTT.

One of Judge BLAIR's earliest appointments, after assuming the Postmaster General-ship, was the selection of that worthy veteran in the service, Col. THOMAS P. TROTT, as Chief Clerk of the Department.

Col. TROTT is a native of Connecticut, and entered the Department as a clerk in the Auditor's office in 1841, and has consequently been in its service about twenty years. On Gen. Taylor's accession to office, Judge COLLAMER, then Postmaster General, invited Mr. TROTT to a principal Clerkship in his Department, which he accepted at a salary of $1,600. During Mr. Filmore's administration, Hon. N. K. HALL, then Postmaster General, offered MR. TROTT the appointment of Assistant Postmaster General to fill the place at the head of the Contract Office, made vacant by the resignation of Fitz Henry Warren, Esq MR. TROTT declined this promotion on the ground that the late William H. Dundas, Esq., then Chief Clerk of the Department, was, in his judgement, much better qualified for the place than himself. Mr. Dundas was finally appointed to the vacant Assistantship, and MR. TROTT to the Chief Clerkship of the Department, made vacant by Mr. Dundas' promotion. Soon after the election of General Pierce to the Presidency, Judge Campbell, Postmaster General, appointed a personal friend of his to the Chief Clerkship, and MR. TROTT was transferred to a subordinate place in official rank and emolument, but still of confidential and responsible duties. During that time and also since that period, the great experience and efficiency of Col. TROTT were and have been constantly made available to the head of the Department for the time being, in all the important details of its business; and it may be truly said that no officer has enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all his associates, superior as well subordinate, in a greater and more marked degree, than has this worthy gentleman. This results from his proverbial fidelity, the excellent judgment displayed in all official matters, and his winning frankness and courtesy toward all with whom he comes in contact.

Col. TROTT was the trusted and confidential friend of MR. HOLT, Judge BLAIR's predecessor, and that is indeed a high compliment to any subordinate official.

The Chief Clerkship of the Post Office Department is distinguished from that of any other in this, that besides the ordinary miscellaneous duties of a Chief Clerk, he is by virtue of his office, Chief of one of the four Bureaus into which the Post Office Department is divided—the First, Second, and Third Assistant Postmasters General, each presiding over one of the other three branches.

THE NEW POST OFFICE QUESTION.—The question of the location of the new post office in this city still remains undecided, if we read the legislative reports from Albany correctly, and what is more, there is little prospect that the necessary leave to own real estate in Nassau street will be granted the government. And so, what was considered a mere matter of form to be executed as soon as asked for, has become an insurmountable and fatal obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of one of the most desirable and necessary reforms ever demanded by the business interests of this great city. Of the immediate cause of the opposition we have nothing to say. Bitter and interminable quarrels, as to post office sites, have occurred in smaller communities than New York, but it seldom happens that the government is rendered entirely powerless, in the final settlement of the dispute.

One thing is quite certain. By the provoking delay in the building of a new office, not only the people of New York are suffering, but to a greater or less extent, the postal interests of the whole country. For, without proper and convenient facilities at this important point, the mails, and the entire correspondence of all sections, must be subject to mishaps and delays.

P. S.—Since the above was prepared, we learn that the Legislature has at length legally authorized the government to purchase the present post office site, or any other which may be selected. Therefore, unless some new cause of embarrassment or delay arises, the Postmaster General will soon settle the matter definitely, either by ordering the demolition of the old Dutch Church, and the erection of a post office "as is" a post office, on the ground it now occupies, or by purchasing a new site, somewhere north of the present one.

BOX LETTERS.—It is estimated that the average number of letters to each box, in the New York Post Office, per annum, is 1,850. There are about 4,250 boxes, making the annual aggregate number of this class of letters delivered, 7,862,500

The great mass of these important letters are called for by the clerks and porters of the parties to whom they belong, and we must again allude to the necessity of the observance of due caution in the selection of messengers employed for this responsible duty. The sad consequences of a neglect of this precaution, both to the employer and the employed, are constantly coming to light in all our large cities and towns.

Not that merchants' clerks and porters, as a class, are any more liable to yield to temptation than others, but in many cases their extreme youth and inexperience places them in the power of older and more unprincipled persons, who, we are sorry to say, find superior facilities for their artful frauds, in the too frequent exposure of important business correspondence, on its way to, and after it has left the post office.

DELIVERING WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.—In a recent paragraph in our paper, we gave too liberal a construction to the law of Congress authorizing weekly newspapers to circulate free of postage in the county where printed and published. The following is the official decision of the department:

"Postmasters are not bound to receive from publishers weekly newspapers published in the city, town or village where the post office is kept, and deliver them to subscribers calling at the office for them. The right to "circulate in the mail within the county where published," does not impose on postmasters the duty of receiving and delivering papers which do not go into the mail; and where a publisher seeks to throw upon the postmaster the labor of delivering his papers for the purpose of relieving himself from the expense of their delivery, the postmaster will be justified in refusing to deliver them, and he should, in such cases, inform the publishers of his intention not to receive such papers."

STAMPED LETTER SHEETS.—The Postmaster General has ordered the preparation of sheets of letter paper, cut, gummed and embossed with the three cent postage stamp—combining in one both a letter sheet and envelope. Also similar sheets, note size, to be packed in such manner as may be necessary to insure the safe transmission of the sheets by mail.

This will be a capital safeguard against the carelessness of correspondents who are prone to omit placing postage stamps on their letters. It will also be just the thing to obviate the legal difficulty which sometimes arises in identifying the date of an enclosure with that of the official post mark.

☞ By reference to extracts given in another column, from recent laws of Congress, it will be seen that hereafter all "drop letters" must be prepaid by postage stamps.

Also, that regular rates of postage are to be charged on all letters returned from the Dead Letter Office.

The provision limiting the pay of the Route Agents to $800, has been repealed.

### New Postal Laws.

The following sections, attached to the Post Route law, passed by Congress 27th February, 1861, are now in force, and all postmasters should see that they are duly observed

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalty of fifty dollars, provided by section eighth of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish certain post roads and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall apply as well to the using of a stamp cut from a stamped letter or newspaper envelope, as to the re-issue of the envelope entire.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That letters which have been advertised under existing laws (vide section twenty-six, act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and section five, act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one) shall be returned to the Post Office Department as dead letters, if unclaimed two months after the date of the advertisement: *Provided*, That letters at seaports intended for persons on board of certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters specially marked to be retained a longer period, shall be excepted from the operation of this act. *And provided further*, That said letters shall be returned under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the unclaimed money from dead letters, now appropriated to the use of the Department, under section twenty-six of act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, may be exclusively applied in future to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, by providing for a more careful examination of letters, and the return of a larger number to the writers, (whether with or without valuable enclosures:) *Provided*, That said officer shall make a detailed report of his proceedings to Congress during the next session thereof.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all letters returned from the dead letter office there shall be charged the usual rates of postage, to be collected on delivery, and accounted for by postmasters in the same manner as other postages.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage: *Provided*, That upon all letters or packets conveyed in whole or in part by steamers or steamships over any route upon which, or between ports or places between which the mail is regularly conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, the same charge shall be levied, with the addition of two cents a letter or packet, as would have been levied if such letter or packet had been transmitted regularly through the mail.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon, as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a daily or semi-weekly delivery of letters and newspapers by carriers, throughout a circuit of nine miles from the City Hall, in the city of New York, under the supervision of the Postmaster of New York, whenever, in his judgment, the revenue from such service shall defray the expense thereof.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall also be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes,'" passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require the ten cent rate of postage to be prepaid on letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from any State or Territory on the Pacific to any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. And all drop letters shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

NEW GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES.—It is well known that the only rates of postage adapted to the stamped government envelopes at the present time, are 1, 3, 4, 6 and 10 cents.

With a view to extend to the public the full benefit of the law of Congress on this subject, the Postmaster General has ordered the manufacture of Envelopes, with the additional rates, 20, 24, 30 and 40 cents, adapting the sizes of the envelopes as nearly as possible to the bulk and weight intended to be enclosed.

By the use of these government envelopes, letters and other enclosures can be sent either in or out of the mail, but they must be sealed, and the address written or printed, with the date of transmission.

The new envelopes will soon be for sale at the principal post offices.

QUALIFICATION OF A POSTMASTER.—A correspondent, over the signature of "New England," enquires if it is necessary for a person receiving the appointment of postmaster from the President, to be confirmed by the Senate before entering upon his duties. In answer, we quote the 7th section of the Regulations of the Department:

"Upon the appointment of a Postmaster, he is furnished with a letter of appointment and a blank bond. Upon executing the bond as required, taking the oath of office, inclosing them in a letter directed to the Appointment Office, depositing such letter in the post office, and receiving his commission from the Department, and not before, he is authorized to take charge of the office."

NEWSPAPERS.—Some idea of the quantity of newspapers sent in the mails from the New York post office, may be formed from the fact that the *Tribune* alone receives from the office weekly about five hundred canvas newspaper bags, capable of holding two bushels each, which are filled and sent off by the various post routes.

NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES.—Additional articles to the United States and French postal Treaty, have been agreed upon by the Post Office Departments of the two countries, constituting Portland, Detroit, and Chicago new offices of exchange on the part of the United States, for mails to be conveyed by means of the Canadian packets plying between Great Britain and Portland.

The above arrangement goes into effect on the 1st day of April inst.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—The service on the Overland (Butterfield) mail route, from St. Louis to San Francisco, having been discontinued by a recent act of Congress, mails from all parts of the country for the Pacific must necessarily take the direction of New York and Panama, until the new route, authorized by the same law, from St. Joseph, by Salt Lake City, to Placerville, Cal., shall go into operation, probably early in June next, when the proper notice of the change will be officially given.

A WEARY OFFICIAL.—Although it is unofficial to make any excepting necessary entries or other endorsements, upon post bills, still they are occasionally made the vehicles of sundry brief messages between post office employés.

A recently removed postmaster thus announces the fact of his removal, upon a corner of his last post bill:—

"There is rest for the weary."

SEEDS AND CUTTINGS.—A recent act of Congress recognizes seeds and cuttings, in packages, as mailable matter, and such packages are to be charged with postage, at the rate of one cent an ounce, when sent under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce when sent over that distance. Parcels of this description are not allowed to exceed eight ounces in weight.

Envelopes used for this purpose should be of sufficient strength to warrant the safe transmission of the articles referred to, through the mails.

### New Appointments.

We give below some of the most important appointments made thus far, in connection with the Post Office Department.

POSTMASTERS.

William B. Taylor, New York.
John G. Palfrey, Boston, Mass.
George G. Swift, at Geneva, N. Y.
Charles C. Jennings, at Easton, Pa.
George Sandre, at Abingdon, Va.
George H. Bergner, at Harrisburg, Pa.
Alexander McDonald, at Lynchburg, Va.
Waldo M. Pottor, at Saratoga, N. Y.
Rolf E. Sanders, at Memphis, Tenn.
George Dawson, at Albany, N. Y.
John M. Stockton, at Maysville, Ky.
Almon N. Clapp, at Buffalo, N. Y.
Jos. M. Sterrit, at Erie, N. Y.
Wm. F. Pope, at Little Rock, Ark.
David T. Linegar, at Caire.
Sharron Tindale, at Bellville, Ill.

WORCESTER (MASS.) POST OFFICE.—A late number of the *Worcester Transcript* has an article showing the increase in the business of that office, a detailed account of the manner in which it is transacted, and closing with a complimentary notice of the present head of the establishment. We give a few extracts:

"The post office is the very heart and center of the social and business life of any community. Its system of intercourse is the most perfect that has ever been devised. A town without a post office would be the anomaly of the age. The amount of business done there is an index to the character of the place; for an educated people draw much of its literature thence. All its social intercourse from without its borders passes through the post office, and an extensive business must make the extensive use of the transmission of letters. We therefore present our readers to-day with the statistics of the Worcester Post Office, as affording some clue to the habits and business of this community.

And we are glad to state, in the first place, that the growth of the business has been steady and uniform. Even in years when the population seemed to have receded, there is an increase of mail matter. Each year outstrips its predecessor. The amount of revenue received here is about $4,500 a quarter; $18,000 a year. It will soon reach $20,000." * * * *

"It may be useful to know that papers with postage unpaid are never sent away from the post office. Many an absent friend is deprived of a "reminder," because of the neglect to put Ben Franklin's head on the outside. Others are not sent because of their contents; sometimes writing on the inside; sometimes a piece of lace, and then a piece of candy; now a stocking, and then a glove. In all such cases letter postage is charged, if the sender is known."

* * * * * * * * * *

"It is surprising to see how many dead letters there are—how many duns never reach the debtors; how many passages of affection never come to the knowledge of those to whom they are sent! There are *six thousand dead letters* annually come to this office. These are kept in the office three months, then advertised, then sent to Washington and opened. If they contain valuables, they are returned to the writer; if not, they are burnt up. And if Worcester furnishes 6,000 dead letters a year, what a heap of ashes all the dead letters of the country must produce!" * * * * * * * * *

After giving a list of the persons employed in that office, the *Transcript* adds:

"As these gentlemen are not likely, all of them, to hold their offices for many months after the 4th of March, it will hardly be called worshipping the rising sun, to say that the community was never better served at the post office than it is now, and fortunate indeed will Mr. Bannister's successor be, if he should happily meet all the public wishes as the present postmaster has done."

ROUTE AGENTS.—A section in the Post Office Appropriation Act repeals a former provision restricting the pay of Route Agents to $800 per annum, of course leaving such salaries to be regulated hereafter by the Postmaster General.

☞ A new post office has been established at Wauregan, in the town of Plainfield, Windham Co., Conn.

[Advertisement.]

Hon. HORATIO KING will attend to business before the Post Office and the other Executive Departments, at Washington, D. C.

[The entire familiarity with all the business rules and forms of the Department, must render the services of Mr. King very useful to those requiring such agency.]

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and hi approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED BY ORDER OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

[*To March 16th inclusive*, 1861.]

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Ash Hill | Butler | Missouri |
| Bald Eagle | Bath | Kentucky |
| Barren Forge | Claiborne | Tennessee |
| Bear Creek | Luzerne | Pennsylvania |
| Big Tarvera | Miller | Missouri |
| Big Rush Creek | Jo Daviess | Illinois |
| Bona Camp | Madison | North Carolina |
| Camargo* | Jefferson | Indiana |
| Cherburg | Clallam | Wash. Ter. |
| Contrary | Buchanan | Virginia |
| Cuba Landing | Humphrey | Tennessee |
| Cross Roads | Winona | Minnesota |
| De Witts Ridge | Coshocton | Ohio |
| Dudleyville | Bond | Illinois |
| Fall River | Lawrence | Tennessee |
| Fountain Green | San Pete | Utah |
| Forest Home | Buncombe | North Carolina |
| Forks | Tama | Iowa |
| Fulton | Fulton | Kentucky |
| Guittard Station | Marshall | Kansas |
| Harsenville | New York | New York |
| Hearin's Store | Union | Kentucky |
| Hibernia | Pulaski | Arkansas |
| Hickory Point* | Lake | Indiana |
| Indian Trail | Union | North Carolina |
| Jones' Corners | Coshocton | Ohio |
| James' River | ——— | Dakota |
| Liberty Church | ——— | Michigan |
| Lively Grove | Washington | Illinois |
| Little Lake | Mendocino | California |
| Long Island City | Queens | New York |
| Mount Landing | Essex | Virginia |
| Mount Vernon | Fairfax | do |
| Mooresville | Monongalia | do |
| Mooresborough* | Cleveland | North Carolina |
| Nash's Ford | Russell | Virginia |
| Nora Springs | Floyd | Iowa |
| Oak Harbor | Island | Wash. Ter. |
| Orangeburgh | Rockland | New York |
| Otway | Sciota | Ohio |
| Pewee Valley* | Oldham | Kentucky |
| Pines' Bridge* | Westchester | New York |
| Pleasant Hill* | Cedar | Iowa |
| Pond Creek | Sciota | Ohio |
| Poplar Ridge* | Darke | do |
| Port Discovery | Clallam | Wash. Ter. |
| Port Orchard | Kitsop | do |
| Raysville* | Henry | Indiana |
| San Juan | Whatcom | Wash. Ter. |
| South Pass City | ——— | Nebraska |
| South Bethany | Bartholomew | Indiana |
| Snohomish | Island | Wash. Ter. |
| Storm's Creek | Jennings | Indiana |
| St. Bonifacius | Hennepin | Minnesota |
| St. John* | Harrison | Iowa |
| Taladega | Dent | Missouri |
| Tooele | Tooele | Utah |
| Unionville | El Dorado | California |
| Valle Montis | Wautanga | North Carolina |
| West Lake | Howell | Missouri |
| Willow Green | Pitt | North Carolina |

NAMES CHANGED.

Boyden, Iredell Co., N. C., to Poplar Bridge.
Broad Oaks, Pope Co., Ill., to Glendale.
Corson's, Lycoming Co., Pa., to Tivoli.
Coveland, Island Co., W. T., to Ebey's Landing.
Napoleon City, Lafayette Co., Mo., to Lisbon.
New Durham, Hudson Co., N. J., to Weehawken.
Otter Creek, Jennings Co., Ind., to Nebraska.
Pettit, Bureau Co., Ill., to Lone Tree.
Rhinebeck Station, Duchess Co., N. Y., to Rhinecliff.
Sac and Fox Agency, —— Co., Kansas, to Greenwood.
San Francisco, Carroll Co., Mo., to Coloma.

Re-established.

## Post Office Items

FOR ALL CLASSES.

As one of our standing sentinels in assisting to enforce uniformity and accuracy on the part of Correspondents, Postmasters, etc., we have prepared a synopsis of the rules and requirements generally applicable to post office operations. To this, we shall add from time to time, such items as we may have overlooked, or which may grow out of future legislation, and decisions of the Department.

Taking it for granted that the official book of "Laws and Regulations" is in the hands of all post masters, the publication here of its contents in detail is not deemed essential, nor would be impossible. We rather intend to make the "Mail" an humble guide to the voluminous work in question:—

FREE NEWSPAPERS.—Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

COMMISSIONS.—The post master who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or the periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments.

DELIVERING LETTERS.—Post masters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices, which may be addressed to and deliverable at other offices.

☞ Under no circumstances can a post master open a letter not addressed to himself.

☞ Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

DEPARTMENT FILES.—Copies of papers on the files of the Post Office Department are not furnished on the application of individuals, except where a suit is commenced and pending, and on certificate of counsel that such copy is material to be used in evidence in such suit. Nor are papers allowed to be withdrawn from its files, after action has been taken in the case to which they relate.

DELIVERING AND RECEIVING MAILS.—The Department, as a general rule, expects mail-carriers to deliver and receive the pouches at the door of a post office. On stage and coach routes, the drivers are to place their teams as near the post office door as practicable, but not to leave their seats for the purpose of exchanging the mail bags.

On railroad routes, the messengers, and others connected therewith, are to hand up the mail bags to the baggage masters or route agents, and not to leave them on the ground near the cars.

Inquiry is made us to the disposition of mail matter intended for an office which has been abolished.
Send it to the office nearest the defunct office, without additional postage charge, unless otherwise requested by the proper parties.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Cannot newspaper and other publishers be induced to pay more close attention to the manner in which persons employed to address packages for the mails execute the work assigned them? In many cases this is done in the most reckless manner, and both the parties directly interested, and the P. O. Department, suffer in consequence.

"Can comic valentines be sent through the post office, in unsealed envelopes, for one cent each?"
They can, if less than three ounces.

A Subscriber inquires why letters having the business card *printed* on the envelope, when the letter cannot be delivered, may not be returned to the writer without going to Washington, the same as when the name of the writer is *written* on the envelope.

One reason will no doubt suffice. Thousands of letters are written in hotels and stores, by parties not belonging there, and put into envelopes having the card of the hotel or firm, printed thereon. It will readily be seen that much confusion and injury would arise if such letters were returned according to the aforesaid business cards.

If business firms should incorporate into their printed cards a request to return the letter if not called for, it is quite probable the Post Master General would decide that such request could be complied with under the law.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

### LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post-office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, "held for postage."

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed until it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to altar or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it, even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamphlet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail. This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offendor.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five cents for each letter, but if lost, Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, *or purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles...............10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles.................15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassand, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. Franco in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.
6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montgomery, Ala | 3 |
| Augusta, Geo. | 2 | Mobile, Do. | 5 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Baton Rouge, La | 6 to 7 | New Orleans, La. | 4 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 1 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 3 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | Raleigh, N. C. | 2 |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | Richmond, Va. | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8 to 10 | Tallahasse, Fla. | 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 5 | Vicksburgh, Miss. | 5 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark | 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| | | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.


## MYSTERIES OF THE POST OFFICE

["A Mail Bag is an epitome of human life."]

# "TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS;

—OR—

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT."

12mo.—432 pp.—Price, $1 00.

Beautifully illustrated with sixteen Steel Portraits, by Ritchie, and twelve Wood Engravings, from designs by Darley.

This work—undertaken with the sanction of the chief officers of the Post Office Department, by a gentleman who has long been, and is still, one of the special Agents of that Department—is the first book of the kind ever issued, calculated to give the public an insight into the practical operations of the *Post Office Establishment*, and the almost certain means which skill and experience have furnished for the detection and punishment of offenders against the laws enacted for the security of the mails, and the inviolability of private correspondence.

Never has a volume been offered to the public under a more hearty and universal commendation of that enlightened and powerful censor, the PRESS. Brief extracts from some of these many flattering notices are annexed:

From the following certificate of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, it will be seen that copies of this work were officially placed in all the school libraries in that State:

"A thousand copies of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," being a sufficient number to supply all the Township School Libraries of this State, were ordered from this office, after the Superintendent, on personally reading the book, had become satisfied of its being admirably adapted to the school libraries.

"The work gives ample satisfaction to the readers of our libraries, and is in great demand.

"W. C. LARABEE,
"*Supt. Public Instruction.*"

"Here is fact as strange and exciting as the most subtle fiction, related in a spicy and most agreeable manner. Any forlorn face that wouldn't draw instantly into a most undeniable pucker at the story of the dancing horse "Bob," or the "Harrowfork Gentleman," must have been cast like iron into the mould of grief; any eyes that wouldn't moisten with the diamond-dew of sympathy at the tale of the postmaster who purloined "The Rouse's Point Letter;" the self-sacrifice of Mrs. Willis, by which she saved a felon husband from the retribution of his crimes, and at other pathetic and vividly interesting scenes painted in the book—such eyes belong to souls we do not envy."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Few persons suspect how much of romance there is connected with the postal service. The volume before us has a dramatic interest which we hardly expected to find in such a work."—New England Farmer.

"The book will prove one of the most entertaining of the season, and in liveliness, interest, and general truth to nature, will form a pleasant addition to our stock of popular light literature."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"We are bound to concede to Mr. Holbrook's narrative of his Post Office experiences, the merit of being an exceedingly interesting and suggestive book."—N. Y. Herald.

"The cutest and most entertaining book we have recently seen. Some of Mr. Holbrook's true, unvarnished recitals, beat all that one finds in Reynold's monstosities, and any one who reads them will realize at once that romance still lives and thrives amid our modern life."—Boston Post.

"This work commends itself by the nature of its subject, to every person, who can read a book or write a letter."—Phila. Pennsylvanian.

"A more amusing, and at the same time interesting work of its kind, has never been published in America."—Phila. Bulletin.

"A well written and amusing work, from which we shall make an extract or two for the benefit of the community."—Phila. Sat. Post.

"It abounds with sketches of novel and instructive matter."—Phila. Inquirer.

"This book is indeed a novelty, exceedingly entertaining, and opening a new source of amusement."—Hartford Daily Courant.

"No person who has ever allowed himself to harbor for a moment the idea of opening another person's letter, can read the book without shuddering at the frightful precipice on which he has stood."—New Haven Register.

☞ A copy of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags" will be sent, postage paid, to any postmaster or other person, who will act as our agent, and remit us the names of five subscribers to the "U. S. MAIL," with the yearly subscription price paid in advance. Or the book will be sent on receipt of $1 00, postage paid.


### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $8 24 per 100.
No. 2 Letter size, $0 28c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 12c. per 100.
No. 2 Letter size, $1 05c. per pkg. of 25, or $4 19c per 100.

SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.
No. 2 Letter size, $0 29c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 15c. per 100.
No. 2 Letter size, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Despatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 43 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10th, 18th, 26th | 30 | 4th, 13th, 18th, 27th |
| Southampton | 4th 12th, 20th, 27th | 38 | 2d, 10th, 19th, 25th |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Humburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Laroica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mabé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon. | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *00 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

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Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havana* | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Hamburg. | Hamburg. | 1 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | 3 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Vanderbilt | U. S. | 6 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Matanzas. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana* | U. S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 13 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | 17 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 15 | | Hamburg |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 22 | | Havana. |
| California | U. S. | 22 | | Aspinwall. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Havana |
| Havre | U. S. | 27 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Liverpool |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, MAY, 1861. No. 8.


## The Mail Bag.

A modern essay "Of Vicissitudes of Things" might materially extend Bacon's enumeration, especially if it were to treat of vicissitudes in a more particular way than he has done. Shakspeare has a touch on the same subject:

"Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away.
O, that the earth which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw."

There is something attractive to the imagination in the various changes and casualties which befal even inanimate objects. The old house, falling into ruin—how easily does the fancy people it with a long succession of inhabitants—fathers, and mothers, and children, who have been sheltered by its roof, and who have acted their drama of life within and around its walls! The poetic instinct, of which few are wholly destitute, gives a sort of vitality to the ancient domicile, and we almost feel as if its deserted hearths and empty rooms must retain some memories of the scenes which they witnessed before the fires were for the last time extinguished, and while yet the apartments rung with the voice of laughter, or softly echoed the sob of grief.

"A mail bag," as we have said elsewhere, "is an epitome of life," and it is not exempt from the chances and changes which beset every human being and human device. The wide range and peculiar nature of its experience, from its entrance into the public service, fresh and young, and resplendent with brass and iron, to its final dismissal into obscurity, an old and worn out veteran in office, offer no small attractions to the speculative mind, and will not, perhaps, be found unworthy of the attention of our readers.

Many of the tribe of mail bags can trace their descent from a hempen origin, while others are related to the Bull family, canvas and leather being the principal materials used in their construction. The leathern pouch now quietly jogging along in its daily routine of duty, may once have covered the sides of some monarch of the herd, and roamed, post-free, over the plains of South America. Like a candidate for West Point, or a recruit for the army, the mail bag must undergo the scrutiny of an inspector, in order to determine whether it is able-bodied and fit to endure the rough-and-tumble life to which it is destined. It is the ever-flying shuttle which weaves together the threads of social and commercial intercourse, and aids in developing the many-colored pattern of a nation's life—the grave and the gay, the light and shade, ever mingling and contrasting. In the discharge of its important duties it is exposed to innumerable perils by land and water. It may be engulfed in the ocean, sinking in some noble ship, which carries down with it not only its precious charge of human lives, but a treasure of thought and affection destined never to reach those for whom it was hopefully sent on its voyage to distant lands. "The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean" have received many of these dead letters, but it is not the way of the sea often to return anything upon which it has once laid its grasp.

The mail bag occasionally plunges through a railroad bridge, and is no match for its aqueous enemy, which enters the sacred precincts, despising locks and fastenings, unseals letters, and either washes the ideas entirely out of them, or leaves the characters which represent them poor, pale, meagre ghosts of their former selves. And not content with this piece of mischief, it reduces newspapers to their primitive pulpy state, fusing truculent and antagonistic editorials into a soft and homogeneous mass, wonderfully contrasting with their former sharp and hard individuality.

Our leathern functionary is also exposed to the assaults of the mail-robber, whose taste for letters shows itself in a very unclassical way. He has a passion for autographs, especially those of bank presidents and cashiers, and he would meet with no checks except those payable to A. B. or bearer. He despises *billet doux*, and regards only *billets de banque*. In such hands the mail bag fares badly. It is speedily relieved of its burden by this mail accoucher, and loses its portliness like Falstaff. "Am I not fallen away vilely since this last action? Do I not bate? Do I not dwindle? Why, my skin hangs about me like an old lady's loose gown."

But the mail bag not unfrequently has its revenge, for its mutilated remains sometimes appear in court to confront the criminal, and to aid materially in procuring his conviction, as, for example, in the Rutland case, which is detailed in a former number of the Mail.

For fear of drawing too largely on our readers' sympathy, we forbear to extend our enumeration of the ills that mail bags are heir to, and would rather glance at the nature of their contents — so oddly compounded — a chaos of thoughts and languages—love and hate sleeping for the time quietly side by side; rascality and innocence lying down together like the lion (or the wolf) and the lamb; defiant editorials, big with pent-up thunders, and perhaps the Mail, maintaining a sort of official supervision.

It would be interesting to calculate (were this possible) the amount of effect of different kinds which the contents of each mail bag produce in the place to which they are brought: the new ideas which are introduced, the change of plans, the various emotions which result from each day's arrivals. Such an estimate, however, is beyond the reach of statistics, and the amount of moral and intellectual power which is daily set in motion by the mails, is incalculable by any known rule of dynamics.

But even a leathern constitution must yield in time. Joints become rheumatic, and as man sometimes succumbs to "stitches in the side," so mail bags give out for want of them, and are consigned to oblivion, to end their days in some official Hospital of Incurables.

## Post Office History.

Prior to the year 1689 the American colonists appear to have depended on chance, or private arrangements, for the transmission of letters. But, in that year, it appears from the records of the General Court of Massachusetts, that that colony took the subject in hand by issuing the following order, viz:

"That notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, are to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to directions; and he is allowed for every letter 1*d*., and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind; provided, that no man be compelled to having his own letters (sent) except he please."

Dr. Snow, in his history of Boston, says:—"Something like the rudiments of a post office is discoverable in the colony records, in May, 1667, when, upon the petition of several merchants of Boston, Mass., the court appointed John Hayward, Scrivenor, to take in and convey letters according to their directions."

A few years prior to this, the Colonial Legislature of Virginia, with a view to secure the speedy transit of public dispatches from the seat of government to the interior of the province, passed a law requiring each plantation to provide a messenger to convey such despatches to the next plantation on the route, with the greatest speed, under a penalty of one *hogshead of tobacco*.

In 1672, in pursuance of "his majesty's commands," Governor Lovelace, of the New York Colony, established "a post to goe monthly" between New York and Boston. This, it is probable, was the first organization of a mail route in America.

In 1683, the Proprietary Governor of Pennsylvania, the celebrated William Penn, established a post office at Philadelphia, and authorized Henry Waldy, of Takony, "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the Falls of Delaware," notice of the departure of which was to be carefully posted "on the meeting-house door, and other public places."

In January, 1692, letters patent were issued by the British Crown to Thomas Neal, authorizing him, his executors and assigns, to organize post offices and post routes in America, for the period of twenty-one years. He appointed Col. Andrew Hamilton, of New Jersey, his Postmaster General for the Colonies.

The Colonial Council of New York, in the same year, established a post office at New York City.

In 1710, Col. Hamilton having resigned his privileges to the British Government, the establishment was consolidated with that of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Crown appointed a Postmaster General for America. A chief letter office was to be kept in New York, and other similar offices in some convenient place or places, in each of her majesty's provinces or colonies in America.

Under this act John Campbell was appointed postmaster at Boston. He was a bookseller in that city, of Scotch extraction, and had published there, in 1704, a weekly newspaper, the first published in America.

In 1711 a weekly mail was conveyed from Boston to Plymouth and Maine, and a fortnightly one from Boston to Connecticut and New York.

In December, 1717, the mail took four weeks to go from Boston to Williamsburg, in Virginia, and double that time in the winter months.

The next event of interest to the general reader in the annals of the Establishment, was the introduction of Dr. Benjamin Franklin to a share in its management; first, in 1737, as postmaster of Philadelphia; and subsequently, in 1733, as Postmaster General, conjointly with Wm. Hunter. Hear him as he writes on this subject in his autobiography:

"In 1737 Col. Spotswood, late Governor of Virginia, and then Postmaster General, being dissatisfied with the conduct of his deputy at Philadelphia, respecting some negligence in rendering, and want of exactness in framing his accounts, took from him the commission and offered it to me. I accepted it readily, and found it of great advantage; for, though the salary was small, it facilitated the correspondence that improved my newspaper, increased the number demanded, as well as the advertisements to be inserted, so that it came to afford me a considerable income."

Again, in reference to his advancement in 1753: "The American office had never hitherto paid any thing to that of Britain. We were to have six hundred pounds a year between us if we could make that sum out of the proceeds of the office." He further states that, during the first four years the business was managed by himself and his partner, the office run them in debt nine hundred pounds, in consequence of the improvements they made in the mail service; but that it soon began to repay them, and that, prior to his displacement by a "freak of ministers," on the 29th of January, 1774, they had brought it to yield three times as much clear revenue to the British Crown as the post office of Ireland. He adds: "Since that impudent transaction (his removal,) they have received from it not one farthing."

When the Doctor took charge of the concern in 1753, as during the twenty-five previous years, the mail traveling north of Philadelphia went but once a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter. One of the improvements directed by his progressive mind was to send it tri-weekly in spring, summer and autumn, and weekly in winter. Another consisted in so expediting the posts between New York and Boston, that answers to letters might be obtained in three weeks, instead of six, as before. The renowned philosopher, although endowed with a fertile genius, would, doubtless, have smiled at the suggestion, had some prophetic spirit offered it, that in less than a century thereafter, in consequence of anticipated discoveries in motive power, and in the construction of roads, nine hours would suffice for the purpose.

In 1755, according to the statement of Dr. William Douglass, in his historical and political summary of the British settlements in North America, the regular posts extended only from Portsmouth, N. H., to Philadelphia. An irregular mail—whenever a sufficient quantity of matter offered—was sent South as far as Williamsburgh, Virginia, and occasionally this was continued to Charleston, S. C.

On the occurrence of hostilities between the colonists and the mother country, they became dissatisfied with the management of the office by the British officials, and organized a temporary, informal establishment of their own, which they styled the "Constitutional Post Office." They were mainly moved to this procedure by Mr. Goddard, the editor of a very independent newspaper in Philadelphia, who complained of the restrictions laid on its circulation by the British authorities, and who visited most of the large towns for the purpose of delivering harangues, and publishing exciting appeals on the subject. In consequence of the disuse of the British bags and post offices, and the disrespect with which the persons in charge of them were treated by the colonists, the British Postal Secretary in America, Francis Dashwood, issued a printed notice at the city of New York, on the 25th December, 1775, stating that he was compelled, for the time being, *to stop all his majesty's posts in the colonies*.

One of the first objects of attention by the Provincial Congress, when the colonies revolted against the arbitrary measures of Great Britain, was the post office. On the 10th of May, 1775—more than a year prior to the Declaration of Independence—this venerable body, at its second session, held in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia, passed a resolution setting forth that the critical situation of the colonies rendered it highly necessary to devise ways and means "for the speedy and secure conveyance of intelligence from one end of the Continent to the other." They also appointed a committee for the purpose, consisting of Mr. Franklin and others.

This committee having reported, the same body, on the 26th of July following, resolved to appoint a Postmaster General—unanimously electing Dr. Franklin to the post—who was to hold his office at Philadelphia, and receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, with authority to appoint a Secretary and Comptroller, with salaries of three hundred and fifty dollars each, and such number of deputies as he might deem necessary. Also, that the Postmaster General should establish a line of posts from Falmouth in New England, to Savannah in Georgia, with such cross posts as he might think fit. Dr. Franklin appointed Richard Bache, his son-in-law, as his Comptroller, whose duties, doubtless, were to audit the accounts and keep the books of the establishment. The resolutions passed at this time show that Congress invested the Postmaster General with very unrestricted authority in the management of the concern.

On the 7th of November, 1776, Dr. Franklin being absent, the Continental Congress appointed Richard Bache to succeed him, who continued in the office till the 28th of January, 1782, when Ebenezer Hazard, who had rendered important service as a Surveyor of the posts, was elected to the position, which he filled till the *debut* of the Federal Government, in 1789.

The details recorded in the public archives in relation to the operations of the office between 1775 and 1789, are exceedingly meagre. The statistics presented show that it made little, if any progress during the entire period of about fourteen years, there being at the close thereof but 75 post offices, and 1875 miles of post roads. Its stationary condition was owing, it is presumed, to the prostrating effects of the revolutionary war upon commerce and business generally, and the consequent check upon correspondence.

The little ledger of the Establishment kept by Mr. Bache, in 1776 and 1777, is still to be seen at the Department. It consists of about three quires of foolscap paper, half bound, filled in with an exceedingly legible hand, and is very properly regarded as an interesting relic.

Stages ran over the road between New York and Philadelphia as far back as 1756, but the first line of mail coaches of which we have an account, was established in pursuance of an act of the Continental Congress, passed on the 7th of September, 1785, to extend from Portsmouth, N. H., to Savannah, Ga.

During the period of the confederation of the colonies, the energies of the office were cramped by its lack of power to arrest depredators on the mails, without the co-operation of the individual colonies in which such arrests were to be made. A stronger arm than the Provincial Congress was needed to supply it with proper authority for this important purpose, as well as adequate resources in other respects. The infant Hercules had hitherto slumbered in his cradle, exhibiting but faint indications of his future strength, when the processes adapted to the development of his powers should be better understood, and when the potent aid of the steam-paddle and the iron horse should be called in to augment his native energy. The legislative authority referred to was supplied by the transfer of the Establishment to the Federal Government, organized in 1789, under our present Constitution.

## Post Office Changes.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* comes to the rescue of the "Ins" in gallant style, in an able article, in which some very timely and wholesome truths are set forth, touching the policy of indiscriminate removals among postoffice officials After alluding to the larger and more lucrative offices, where changes for political reasons are perhaps to be expected, reference is thus made to another class, in which, it is claimed, frequent changes in the incumbents conflict more directly with the interests and convenience of those for whose benefit post offices are established:

"The post offices of our larger towns and our smaller cities, where the postmaster (with an assistant or clerk, perhaps his son) is personally cognizant of every transaction of his office, and is brought directly in contact with every citizen, are by no means sinecures.

Not even a daily newspaper is a more perfect tread-mill in the way of labor. The infinitismal cares make up an aggregate of responsibility heavier than most men are qualified to assume, and a thousand-fold more than ordinarily difficult from the minuteness of subdivision and distribution The little missives which are hurried through the official's hands in such marvellous numbers, are of no interest in the world to him, but they each have an importance to the writer—the merchant's remittance, the lover's message, the tidings of a death—*even his successor's application for his office*—are committed to him with confidence, and share equally the mechanical fidelity which he is accustomed to bestow alike on all. He is no respecter of persons. The illiterate Irish girl who craves the favor of a superscription while the "steamer's mail" is closing, and the belated merchant, with his inclosure to pay a city note at bank, appeal to his courtesy with the same title to success. He has a thousand daily opportunities to confer a trivial favor, and a thousand unknown favors are thus conferred without acknowledgment.

The careless correspondent misdirects his letter, and *he* suggests the correction. The heedless banker deposits his package of checks and drafts unsealed, and *he* secures the envelope. A publisher's clerk confuses the address of two or three city lists into one, and *he* returns the bundle carefully for redirection. A wrong initial is inadvertently inserted in a well known address, and *he* detects the error and saves the letter from the perils of the Dead Letter office. He learns by slow processes all the channels through which the delivery of a "transient" letter may be ventured; for he knows people by neighborhoods, the individuals who compose firms and families; not only men's names, but men's wives' names, and the names of sons and daughters, and of son's wives, and their cousins, and all their kindred, and even of their periodical visitors so accurately, that *their* occasionally reappearing correspondence reaches its destination, through his ingenuity with an unexpected celerity. He knows to whose hand another's missive may be entrusted with perfect safety, and in whose it will encounter the risks of dishonesty, or of curiosity.

He carries a thousand confidences in his bosom which he is bound in honor to consider sacred; for it is a necessity of his position that he must know what churchmen are buyers of lottery tickets, and what minister's sons are fanciers of obscene books; that the letters of a wife are addressed in another than a husband's care, and what daughter's correspondence is not intended to fall into "the old folks'" fingers; and the sudden installation of his successor, even if he be fitly chosen, must inevitably upset many of these little arrangements just as surely as it must derange or delay the current of general correspondence, and retard that ready "delivery" of an office which can only be acquired by time and the most constant attention. It is a pity, we think, that the disadvantages of needless or frequent post office changes cannot be *felt before*, as they invariably are *after* they have been effected. In that case the power of petition would be exercised in the reverse direction, and remonstrances would go in from every business community which is now favored with an unexceptionable, perhaps favorite postmaster, that would arrest the progress of "rotation" for the benefit of place-seekers, in a department of the public service where "change of itself is an evil," and should always be regulated by a careful concern for the integrity and efficiency of all incumbents. * * * * *

If rotation is to be the rule, let the tests of qualification be severely applied, and let the exceptions from the rule be as frequent as they are deserved. There is many an official of moderate views whose experience is worth more to his community than the influence of all his competitors put together to the Administration; whose untiring patience and suavity, whose pleasant relations to members of all parties make him a universal favorite; whom the Department can well afford to retain, or rather cannot well afford to spare from the service, and whose re-appointment would redeem a policy which cannot otherwise be vindicated by any other than the spoilman's rule.

The Late Judge McLean.—We make the following extract from a biographical notice of the late Hon. John McLean, who once filled the office of Postmaster General:

"After dignifying the Supreme bench for six years, President Monroe appointed Judge McLean, in the summer of 1822, Commissioner of the Land Office; and, in the next year, he was elevated to the position of Postmaster General. Here he distinguished himself in a highly admirable manner, and drew forth the highest encomiums. He ignored the idea of placing men in office for their political opinions, or because they had served party purposes He sought out the most suitable men among the applicants, and these he entrusted with the duties of office. They were accepted for their capacity to do duty, and had to do it Business was attended to, and a most gratifying success was the result. Judge McLean personally superintended the details, and arrived as nearly at perfection as was possible. In consequence, the salary attaching to the office was almost unanimously raised by the Senate and House of Representatives from four to six thousand dollars per annum. Those who rigidly followed party discipline, and opposed the motion, did so reluctantly. As an evidence of the estimation in which Judge McLean's arduous and successful labors were held, the fact may be instanced that John Randolph said the salary was for the officer, and not for the office, and that he would vote for the bill if it should be made to expire when Judge McLean left the office. Charles J. Ingersoll has said he was 'the very best postmaster that the country ever had; he discharged the office with industry, punctuality, and economy, and displayed great ability in the arrangements. Judge McLean employed many females in various small towns, and found the postmistresses quite as efficient as the postmasters.' And another writer fills out a sketch of his official career in charge of the post office by characterizing it as marked by the greatest wisdom and moderation."

Letters by Private Hand.—Of all the "kind offices" solicited on the score of acquaintance or friendship, that of asking one to convey and deliver a letter by private hand is among the most unpleasant and annoying. And it is also the most uncertain mode of conveyance in the world, for we think it may be safely said that not one in ten of those who resort to it, ever get the benefit of a prompt delivery of their communications, but frequently find that they have been resting quietly in the carpet bag or pocket of the obliging private messenger, for days and weeks, entirely forgotten and neglected. Such has been our own experience, both as the sender and receiver of letters by private hand, and we presume that promptness and accuracy in the matter referred to, is the exception and not the rule. Men's thoughts are apt to be upon their own business, and although when they assume such little obligations, they intend to carry them out, yet they often discover to their great mortification, that they have made a miserable failure in their attempt to play private letter carrier. This is our advice, don't send letters which are of the least importance by private hand, if it can possibly be avoided.

## Letter Addresses.

"Haste away old engine—thou fiery steed,
Bear me to W. H. Martin by lightning's speed.
You will find him engaged in going about,
Insuring property for fear it burns out.
While receiving an Agent's penury bounty,
From the people of Rushsylvania,
Logan County,
Ohio.'

To double u, double o, L-E-Y,
Whose Christian name begins with I.
If he's not tight he'll be at work,
A lumbering, at Jackson's Fork,
State of Missouri,
Texas Co.

Oh! Lord, forgive his many sins,
I know he is a rascal,
But thou, Oh Lord, thy mercy show,
To Charles Fitz Henry Haskell,
Memphis.
Tenn.

"This 'Billet doox' had ne'er been written,
Were it not meant for Albert Sitton,
In Litchfield Hills he lives by thunder,
If not, I fear he has gone under."

A likely Miss is Sally Brown,
Who lives in Pine, New York,
Then take this letter to that town,
In the valley of Mohawk.

To Mistress Bridget Mullony,
New York City.
And as the poor cratur cant read, will the postmaster *read it to her if he can*.

Mrs Martha Spaulding,
formerly Robinson,
now Harris,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

Mister
christolf out of lancaster.
to boston
this letter shall stay in the letter post to Boston till Mr christoph will fech him.

too Mr barney maguire what lives in
3 strete, next dore to tony walnuts
Barber shop, and Right fornent the
express office where the Big Dog is,
to be delivered ameditly. Philadefia city

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

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## Advice to New Postmasters.

A great deal of perplexity and discomfort may be avoided by those about to assume the responsible duties of postmaster, by adopting, at the commencement, and rigidly adhering to certain very simple and reasonable rules in the internal management of their offices

In small post offices especially, where the net profits to the incumbent depend upon economy in his expenses, the temptation is strong for the employment of assistants and clerks whose services can be obtained at the lowest possible figures, as well as for the selection of cheap and circumscribed places for the accommodation of the public. These are, indeed, most troublesome points upon which to tender advice or suggest remedies, inasmuch as they relate to a principle of selfishness difficult to be set aside, especially, we are sorry to admit, in government affairs.

But there is a difference even in those who are willing to put a low price upon their services. Reference should be had to the circumstances, and habits of extravagance or economy of candidates, and particularly to their private history, entecedents, and general standing. There are in every community young and middle-aged men of sterling worth and fixed principles, who can be had on terms the most reasonable, because they have no expensive personal habits, and owing to the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. The employment of such persons, even at a remuneration a little in advance of what the services of others less reliable or known, could be procured for, would give the public greater satisfaction, and the postmaster himself much more comfort and security. The neglect of these considerations, at the outset, has too often resulted in great injustice to the public, mortification to the postmaster, and downright ruin, to those who have been put in places of responsibility and temptation merely because they could be had "for a little or nothing" The law does not allow of the employment of any person in any branch of the mail service who is under the age of sixteen years, and yet this well known provision is too often disregarded from mercenary and other interests, too important, it would seem, to be overlooked.

The general loose management observed in some offices, has often been excused by a postmaster on the ground that his predecessor had inaugurated certain free and easy practices on the part of outsiders, a discontinuance of which would give great offence! In this class of offices it is not uncommon to see the "leading men" of the town or village coolly walking behind the letter cases, or thrusting their long arms through the general delivery, and helping themselves to letters supposed to be their lawful property To suggest to these gentlemen the impropriety of such a course, would be to "distrust their honesty," forsooth! They do not stop to reflect that even admitting their own infallibility, the example might be followed by others perhaps less scrupulous as to what mail matter they selected. It is astonishing to witness these weaknesses, as we often do, on the part of men of intelligence and good breeding in other respects, and who, in their own business affairs, would indignantly repel any such free and easy actions, alike on the part of acquaintances and strangers.

Our advice to old as well as new postmasters is, to shut down the gate at once as to these and all kindred "liberties"—treating all classes of your customers with courtesy and attention, and yet knowing no privileged classes among the outside public. You will thus save yourselves a world of trouble, and the loss of some self-respect, while at the same time you fulfill the obligations implied by the acceptance of the office, and comply with the orders and instructions of the Postmaster General, accompanying your appointment.

## Money in the Mails.

There was some force in a remark once made by a prominent Congressman, while alluding to the comparative insecurity of the mails. Said he, "if I could have my way, I would make a law that there should never be a dollar of money sent in the mails, for there is no just reason why letters to my family should be intercepted and destroyed, because some one else takes it into his head to send by the same mail a five dollar note. If money remittances were by law kept out of the mail bags, they would seldom if ever be disturbed, and thus domestic and business correspondence, for which the post office was originally intended, would go safely."

It is doubtful whether the custom, which has become so thoroughly interwoven with our present postal system, of using the mails as a medium for making cash remittances, can ever be abandoned with the general consent of the public. If it is to be continued, our own experience satisfies us that the most effectual safeguard for the security of the mails, is to be found in the *certain enforcement of the penalties* provided by Congress for their protection.

These penalties, especially in regard to persons in the employ of the P. O. Department, are indeed severe, but not too much so when the enormity of the offence at which they are aimed, is taken into the account. In the whole catalogue of crimes, it is certain that none are meaner or more dastardly than that of letter robbing.

## "Nothing."

"Is there anything for me to-day?" "Nothing." It is estimated that this question and answer are repeated at the different post offices in the United States at least two millions of times on each working day, or six hundred and twenty-six million times per year—an expenditure of breath fearful to contemplate.

In many post offices, where the number of letters arriving is not too large, an alphabetical list of the letters received by each mail (except those for box-holders) is posted up in some convenient place, and by this device the number of applications is materially lessened. This custom has its disadvantages, however, as it affords an opportunity for those who are so inclined, to gratify an idle curiosity respecting the recipients of letters through the post office, and, more and worse than this, it facilitates the operations of a class of knaves who, on seeing a letter upon the list, whose possession might be of some advantage to them, would not hesitate to accomplish their object by any means in their power.

Post offices in many places are made to serve a purpose not contemplated by the Department. Persons of both sexes, but more usually females, often find it convenient to make the post office a rendezvous for themselves and their friends. An inquiry for an imaginary letter furnishes a pretext for parading through the streets, or for keeping an appointment. This convenience, however, is obtained at the cost of much additional trouble to post office clerks, whose time is sufficiently occupied in attending to their ordinary duties, without being compelled to answer an indefinite number of frivolous questions. This evil is especially prevalent in manufacturing towns and villages. It is estimated, for example, that in the city of Lowell not less than one thousand applications are made each day, when the applicants have no reason to expect to find anything addressed to them, the same persons calling several times a day, and without the slightest reference to the arrival of the mails.

Should these remarks meet the eye of delinquents like those we have mentioned, we trust they will in future be more considerate, and think twice before putting such unnecessary burdens upon the already overtasked postmasters and post office clerks

## What are Valuable Letters?

When a wholesale robbery of the mails takes place, how often do we hear the question asked, "was there much money in the letters?" As if the real value of the mails were to be estimated according to the available cash enclosures they contain! We once had the satisfaction, while distributing a lot of stolen and mutillated letters, recovered from a rifled mail bag, of visiting the sick chamber of a gentleman in Boston, and handing to him a letter from his wife, who was several hundred miles distant He was a resident of a Western city, and had gone to Boston for medical advice, and to undergo a dangerous surgical operation. As we entered his lonely chamber he was walking the room, the picture of loneliness and dejection. The object of the call was at once explained, and the welcome letter from his absent companion placed in his hand. His countenance brightened up, as he hastily seized the long-wished for missive of love and affection *from home*, and glanced at the well known hand-writing, when he addressed us as follows: "Sir, this is the happiest moment of my life. You are indeed a welcome visitor. For six long weeks have I remained here among comparative strangers, with physical suffering and sleepless nights, almost beyond endurance, without one word of sympathy or information from my distressed family." He sank into his chair, and without a word of interruption from us, hastily ran his eye over the contents of the letter

"Thank God for this much," said he, "they are all alive and well, and I here find that my good wife has kept her promise to write me weekly, but this is the first line I have received from her. What can have become of the other letters?"

The investigation had already settled that point. The packages from Milwaukie to Boston, which had contained the missing letters, had all been intercepted and *burned*, according to the confession of the author of the robberies, a fact which was corroborated by the records in the Boston post office, showing the failure of nearly all the Milwaukie packages for several weeks.

Who will attempt to fix a pecuniary value upon the lost letters of which we have been speaking, or undertake to estimate the amount of sorrow and mental agony occasioned by the ruthless acts of the guilty author of all this mischief? And yet this was only a single instance of the disappointment and distress occasioned by those oft-repeated and reckless depredations.

JEFF'S POST OFFICE.—Several gentlemen formerly holding important positions in our Post Office Department at Washington, are now connected with Jeff's Southern postal establishment. A gentleman just from Montgomery, Ala., informs us that he paid a short visit to the Post Office Department there, and found Mr Clements, recently Chief Clerk of our Department, and Mr. Offutt, recently Chief Clerk of the Auditor's office, busily engaged in arranging the machinery for the new concern.

Proposals for mail bags, mail locks, keys, blanks, &c., appear in the New Orleans and other Southern papers.

OUR FLAG.—The Post Office is doing its full share of duty in disseminating patriotic emotions and sentiments among the American people. A large proportion of the letters sent through the mails from this city the past fortnight, have borne upon their envelopes representations of our national emblem

An accompaniment to one of the many of these appropriate designs is the noble and manly order sent by ex-postmaster Dix, while Secretary of the Treasury, to one of the officers of a revenue cutter then at the South, namely, "Whoever dares to haul down that flag, shoot him on the spot"

## The Old Dutch Church.

The warlike atmosphere which surrounds us, and the military preparations going on in our city, remind us strongly of scenes which were once witnessed here, when a foreign power was waging war within our borders, and occupying the commercial metropolis of the country The circumstances in which we are now placed invest with fresh interest the memorials of past conflict which remain. The progress of improvement has swept away many of the ancient edifices whose history was identified with that of the stirring times of the Revolution; but some of these edifices have survived the general demolition. Among them, the old Dutch Church, which has been occupied as the Post Office for seventeen years, deserves at least a brief mention on account of the various characters it has sustained from time to time, and the diverse scenes which its walls have witnessed. The experiences have been those of ecclesiastical, military, and civil life. It was built in 1726-7, and occupied as a house of worship from 1729 until the city was seized by the British troops during the Revolutionary war, when it was used for some time as a prison, and afterwards as a riding-school. The whole interior was destroyed, leaving nothing but the bare walls, and so it remained until 1788, when it was repaired, and re-opened for Divine service on the fourth of July, 1790. The last sermon was preached within its walls August 11, 1844, since which time it has been occupied for a post office.

The interior of the building now presents an appearance strikingly in contrast with the scenes displayed while it was in possession of the British troops. Hundreds of flags (our "Stars and Stripes") of various sizes, now decorate the walls, and look down upon the animated scene below, where scores of clerks are busily engaged in the peaceful occupation of preparing the mails for their departure, or receiving them as they come in. Certainly the emblems of our nationality can be displayed in no place more appropriate than this, abounding as it does in historic associations, and now having become one of the great centers of the world's correspondence—a power in peace or war

A splendid Liberty-Pole, sixty-five feet long, and Banner, thirty by twenty, manufactured expressly for the purpose, under the direction of Thomas Clark, Esq, of the New York Post Office, were placed upon the roof of the old Church, at the south end of the building, on Thursday morning of last week. The occasion was one long to be remembered by all who witnessed and participated in the interesting ceremonies. At a given signal, the flag was hoisted, amid the booming of cannon and the deafening cheers of the multitude assembled in the immediate vicinity. General Dix, surrounded by nearly the whole force of the Post Office, made a brief yet highly appropriate and patriotic address, of which the following is the substance:

Fellow citizens: I regretted to see it announced in the morning papers that I was coming here to make a speech. I assure you I have no such intention. The time for speeches has passed [applause]; the time for action has come! prompt, earnest, vigorous action. I came here at the request of my old associates, on an occasion alike honorable to their patriotism and their spirit; and I throw myself on your indulgence, while I carry out my purpose in the briefest manner.

When my connection with you [the speaker here turned towards his former associates in the post office] was dissolved some three months since, that beautiful flag had been repudiated by one of the States of the Union, and some time after, six more followed her example. If I may judge others by my own feeling, I can say that this indifference to the precious memories connected with one of the most glorious banners that ever floated over a free people, has only had the effect to endear it still more to our hearts. [Loud and prolonged applause.] I rejoice to see this banner floating over this venerable edifice, which was an eloquent witness of all the great events in the history of our city, from the Declaration of Independence to the time when the hostile tramp of the last departing soldier was heard in our streets.

I speak from personal knowledge when I say it will float here over true and faithful men; and may we not hope, gentlemen, that under the favor of Providence the blessings which for so many years were invoked within these once consecrated walls, upon our beloved country, will be reflected upon her time-honored banner, and nerve our hearts, while it shall float over this ancient house of prayer, to defend and uphold it as the living emblem of our national Union.

MANUFACTURE OF POSTAGE STAMP ENVELOPES.—The paper, as received, is counted off into layers of 250 sheets. The first process is cutting by a knife in the form of an envelope, which is forced by a press through 250 sheets of paper, making at each operation 250 envelopes.

These envelopes are next passed to the embossing presses, where they receive the impression of the die and the coloring. They are then prepared for self-sealing, which is the only part of the process performed by hand.

The folding, which completes the envelopes, is done by machinery, which also counts and delivers them in packages of 25 each. After this they pass through the hands of seven girls, who each count them, and examine whether they are perfect, the last of whom places the paper-bands on the packages of 25 each.

They are then handed to the Superintendent of this branch, and packed in straw boxes made to contain 500 envelopes precisely. If less than twenty packages are put into the box the deficiency would be evident—more than twenty packages they would not contain.

The boxes are then tied with tape, and covered with three envelopes of strong manilla paper, and pasted with strong glue or flour paste, being then ready for delivery.

The stock on hand varies from one to two and a half millions. Duplicates of the machinery are kept in another part of the establishment, to prevent delay in furnishing the orders of the Department, should that in use be destroyed or injured.

## Hon. John A. Kasson,

FIRST ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL.—This gentleman was born at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822—was educated at the Burlington University, and stood second in rank in the graduating class of 1842.

The following winter, owing to bad health, (caused doubtless by too close attention to study) he visited the South, and returned in improved health the next year, pursuing his law studies at Worcester, Mass., with the Hon. Emory Washburn, now Professor of the Law School connected with Harvard University. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar by Judge Washburn, and practiced several years at New Bedford, as partner of the Hon. Thos. D. Eliot, M. C. from Mass. While a resident of this place, he was nominated by the Democrats for the State Legislature, and was offered in 1848, by one wing of them, a nomination to Congress, which he declined. In 1849, Mr. Kasson removed to St. Louis, Mo., and decided on a vigorous prosecution of his profession there, and did so very successfully for several years.

It was during his residence at St. Louis that Kossuth came, and the reception committee of citizens selected Mr. Kasson to give him the formal address of welcome, which duty he performed with honor to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

Mr. Kasson married at Washington in 1850, a lady who was a native of that city, a grand daughter of Judge Dawes, formerly of the Mass. Superior Court, and daughter of the late Wm. G. Eliot, Esq., of Washington City.

In 1854, he was a delegate to the commercial convention at Memphis Tenn., and took an active and leading part in the debate for the Central Pacific Rail Road, as against the Tehauntepec route. It was at this time that on account of the health of himself and family, he was obliged to change the climate. After visiting Europe in 1855, he removed to the higher and healthful valley of the Des Moines, in the interior of Iowa, and established himself in his profession, at the capital of the State, prior to the first assembling of the Legislature there, since which time he has enjoyed a liberal practice, and has made numerous and warm friends throughout the State.

Mr. Kasson has twice served as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa. As chairman of a board of commissioners, under an act of the Legislature, he examined the various Executive Departments of the State Government with a view to improve their efficiency, and made a full and elaborate report thereon to the Legislature.

In 1860, Mr. Kasson was a delegate at large from Iowa to the Chicago Convention, represented his State upon the committee on resolutions, and was a member of the sub-committee of five on whom devolved the labor of forming the platform, and for his services there he was highly complimented by the public press of the country. In the political canvass following that convention, he made speeches in nearly all parts of the State, and was acknowledged to be one of the most effective and popular speakers in the campaign.

The Iowa Delegation in Congress (many senators and representatives concuring with them) unanimously presented Mr. Kasson to the President for the office of the First Assistant Post Master General, and his nomination by the President to the Senate, immediately followed the confirmation of the Cabinet appointments.

Since he has occupied his present position he has discharged the duties (many times of a very unpleasant nature) with such courtesy and promptness as to meet the approbation of all having business with the Appointment bureau of the P. O. Department.

Mr. Kasson is yet a young man, and his numerous friends predict for him a brilliant future.

## Canada.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General of Canada, has just laid before the Canadian Legislature his Report for the year 1860. From it, we glean many useful ideas of the way in which our cousins across the lakes manage their postal affairs. We learn that not only is the Department self-sustaining, but that there has been an excess of receipts over the expenditure of nearly three thousand dollars. Such a result must be highly gratifying to the Canadian people. The working of the Department is carried on with the most rigid economy.

We quote a few of the most interesting items:

Number of post offices in operation Sep. 30th, 1860, 1698.

The net revenue of the year has been $658,451.

The amount received from the United States post office for the sea conveyance of mails during the year 1860 has been

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For quarter ending | 31st March, 1860. | $28,223 |
| do | 30th June........ | 20,232 |
| do | 30th Sept......... | 26,280 |
| do | 31st Dec. ........ | 29,905 |
| | | $104,641 |

The correspondence passing by the Canadian packets both of Canada and the United States is slowly but steadily increasing.

No. of letters passing during 1860 between the United States and Europe by Canadian packets were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from United Kingdom........ | 500,000 |
| " " France and Belgium .... | 70,000 |
| " " Prussia.................. | 50,000 |
| Total............ | 620,000 |

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Postage on the correspondence between Canada and the United States during the year was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Collected in the United States........ | $86,882 |
| Do. in Canada..................... | 91,249 |
| Total............ | $178,132 |

The epistolary intercourse with the United States has more than doubled within the last ten years.

We cannot refrain from complimenting our Canadian friends on the very satisfactory and able report of their Postmaster General.

☞ We would again solicit contributions to our columns from postmasters and others.

BUSINESS AT THE POST OFFICE.—It is a remarkable fact, that the correspondence of New York has been but very slightly lessened since the commencement of our national troubles, as indicated by the receipts for postage stamps sold at the post office.

The falling off in the sales during the month of April has been less than fifty dollars per day.

☞ Hon. SOLOMON FOOTE, now President *pro tem* of the U. S. Senate, was for a time a Special Agent of the P. O. Department. His great frankness of character, and the entire absence of anything like secrecy in his composition, quite disqualified him for a successful discharge of his peculiar duties. And no one knew this or more readily acknowledged it, than Mr. FOOTE himself. He made a poor Special Agent, but is a dignified, noble specimen of a U. S. Senator, and is really fit for President. If by implication, the facts here stated raise the office of "Special Agent" a peg or two, it is no fault of ours!

## New Postal Instructions.

The Post Master General has directed the publication in pamphlet form of the Postal Laws recently passed by Congress, together with his instructions as to the execution of those laws, by postmasters and others. We regret that we did not receive a copy in time to be published in full in our present number.

We give the following synopsis, and will insert it entire in our next:

RATES OF POSTAGE.—Charge on letters conveyed by private ships or vessels, five cents, (instead of six, as heretofore,) if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rates to which it would be subject if originating at such offices.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper-covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Ten cents chargeable on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

All drop letters must be prepaid by postage stamps.

No allowance in future to postmasters for delivering free letters or newspapers.

All dead letters for California, Oregon, and Washington to be returned to Washington city, under the general regulations herein prescribed.

No private post, horse or foot, to be established on any streets, lanes or alleys declared by the Postmaster General to be post-roads in any city or town.

PONY EXPRESS.—In connection with a daily overland mail (from and after the 1st of July next) between St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Francisco, California, there will be a semi-weekly *pony express mail*, which will convey letters prepaid at the ten-cent rate of postage, provided they are also properly marked, so as to show the payment of the extra charge of *one dollar per half ounce* allowed by law to the contractor.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—Letter-sheets embossed with postage stamps are authorized to be issued, combining in one both a sheet and envelope; also stamped wrappers for newspapers.

The use of a stamp cut from a stamped envelope is finable with fifty dollars, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp.

DEAD LETTERS.—Letters which have been advertised and remained unclaimed two months are to be returned to the dead-letter office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters specially marked to be held a longer period.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the Department, under section 181, chapter 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following descriptions are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the dead-letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz.:

Letters held for postage, including drop letters.

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected, or directed to places where there are no post offices.

Refused letters and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away.)

Sections 185, 186, 187, 180, 189, 309, and 312 of the Standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, instead of three thousand.

Writers of letters can have them returned, if uncalled for within any given period, by endorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the dead-letter office.

☞ The Grand Jury have indicted John Corcoron for robbing the New York Post Office, where he was employed until his recent arrest.

THE PORTRAITS.—A few orders have been received for the gallery of steel Portraits of all the Post Masters General, twenty in all, which we propose to supply for fifty cents per copy. Sixteen of these likenesses have already been engraved, but the execution of the remaining three, including the present head of the Department, will take some time. As soon as completed the orders will be filled.

TRUE CHARITY.—A gentleman, whose name we do not remember, was formerly in the habit of calling at the Philadelphia post office, and paying the postage on foreign letters deposited there for the packets by those who were not aware of the post office laws, such depositors being mostly poor persons.

[Advertisement.]

Hon. HORATIO KING will attend to business before the Post Office and the other Executive Departments, at Washington, D. C.

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## New Postal Laws.

The following sections, attached to the Post Route law, passed by Congress 27th February, 1861, are now in force, and all postmasters should see that they are duly observed:

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That letters which have been advertised under existing laws (vide section twenty-six, act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and section five, act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one) shall be returned to the Post Office Department as dead letters, if unclaimed two months after the date of the advertisement. *Provided*, That letters at seaports intended for persons on board of certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters specially marked to be retained a longer period, shall be excepted from the operation of this act: *And provided further*, That said letters shall be returned under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the unclaimed money from dead letters, now appropriated to the use of the Department, under section twenty-six of act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, may be exclusively applied in future to promote the efficiency of the dead letter office, by providing for a more careful examination of letters, and the return of a larger number to the writers, (whether with or without valuable enclosures:) *Provided*, That said officer shall make a detailed report of his proceedings to Congress during the next session thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all letters returned from the dead letter office there shall be charged the usual rates of postage, to be collected on delivery, and accounted for by postmasters in the same manner as other postages.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage: *Provided*, That upon all letters or packets conveyed in whole or in part by steamers or steamships over any route upon which, or between ports or places between which the mail is regularly conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, the same charge shall be levied, with the addition of two cents a letter or packet, as would have been levied if such letter or packet had been transmitted regularly through the mail.

Sec 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon, as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a daily or semi-weekly delivery of letters and newspapers by carriers, throughout a circuit of nine miles from the City Hall, in the city of New York, under the supervision of the Postmaster of New York, whenever, in his judgment, the revenue from such service shall defray the expense thereof.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall also be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes,'" passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require the ten cent rate of postage to be prepaid on letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from any State or Territory on the Pacific to any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. And all drop letters shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

"Upon the appointment of a Postmaster, he is furnished with a letter of appointment and a blank bond. Upon executing the bond as required, taking the oath of office, inclosing them in a letter directed to the Appointment Office, depositing such letter in the post office, and receiving his commission from the Department, and not before, he is authorized to take charge of the office."

## Post Office Items

FOR ALL CLASSES.

FREE NEWSPAPERS.—Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

COMMISSIONS.—The post master who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or the periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments.

DELIVERING LETTERS.—Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices, which may be addressed to and deliverable at other offices.

☞ Under no circumstances can a post master open a letter not addressed to himself.

☞ Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

DEPARTMENT FILES.—Copies of papers on the files of the Post Office Department are not furnished on the application of individuals, except where a suit is commenced and pending, and on certificate of counsel that such copy is material to be used in evidence in such suit. Nor are papers allowed to be withdrawn from its files, after action has been taken in the case to which they relate.

DELIVERING AND RECEIVING MAILS.—The Department, as a general rule, expects mail-carries to deliver and receive the pouches at the door of a post office. On stage and coach routes, the drivers are to place their teams as near the post office door as practicable, but not to leave their seats for the purpose of exchanging the mail bags.

On railroad routes, the messengers, and others connected therewith, are to hand up the mail bags to the baggage masters or route agents, and not to leave them on the ground near the cars.

Inquiry is made as to the disposition of mail matter intended for an office which has been abolished.
Send it to the office nearest the defunct office, without additional postage charge, unless otherwise requested by the proper parties.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Cannot newspaper and other publishers be induced to pay more close attention to the manner in which persons employed to address packages for the mails execute the work assigned them? In many cases this is done in the most reckless manner, and both the parties directly interested, and the P. O. Department, suffer in consequence.

"Can comic valentines be sent through the post office, in unsealed envelopes, for one cent each?"
They can, if less than three ounces.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

### LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.

Each letter should be plainly postmarked on the day of its receipt in the post-office, and the words "held for postage" stamped or written across the face.

Such letters are to be enveloped separately, addressed "Dead Letter Office," and marked on the outside of every package, "held for postage."

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it, even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

A singular notion seems long to have prevailed that it is no violation of law to send an *unsealed* letter outside of the mail. This makes no difference whatever. Even if the paper written upon is not folded, it is a letter.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or other privileged person can authorize his assistant, clerk, or any other person to write his name for the purpose of franking any letter, public or private.

Money and other valuable things, sent in the mail, are at the risk of the owner. But, if they be lost, the Department will make every effort in its power to discover the cause, and, if there has been a theft, to punish the offender.

Letters can be registered on the payment of the registry fee of five sents for each letter, but if lost, Congress has made no provision for restitution, if the letter contains valuables.

Postmasters will not suffer newspapers to be read in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Packets of every description, weighing more than four pounds, are to be excluded, except public documents, printed by order of either House of Congress, or such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or *purchased*, by order of either House of Congress, or joint resolution of the two Houses, and legally franked.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*; and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamblets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montgomery, Ala | 3 |
| Augusta, Geo. | 2 | Mobile, Do. | 5 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Baton Rouge, La | 6 to 7 | New Orleans, La. | 4 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Charleston, S. C. | 2 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Columbia, S. C. | 3 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | Raleigh, N. C. | 2 |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | Richmond, Va. | 2 |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Tallahasse, Fla. | 5 |
| Galveston, Texas | 8 to 10 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Vicksburgh, Miss. | 5 |
| Jackson, Miss. | 5 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

## MYSTERIES OF THE POST OFFICE

["A Mail Bag is an epitome of human life."]

"TEN YEARS

AMONG THE

# MAIL BAGS;

—OR—

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT."

12mo.—432 pp.—Price, $1 00.

Beautifully illustrated with sixteen Steel Portraits, by Ritchie, and twelve Wood Engravings, from designs by Darley.

This work—undertaken with the sanction of the chief officers of the Post Office Department, by a gentleman who has long been, and is still, one of the Special Agents of that Department—is the first book of the kind ever issued, calculated to give the public an insight into the practical operations of the *Post Office Establishment*, and the almost certain means which skill and experience have furnished for the detection and punishment of offenders against the laws enacted for the security of the mails, and the inviolability of private correspondence.

Never has a volume been offered to the public under a more hearty and universal commendation of that enlightened and powerful censor, the PRESS. Brief extracts from some of these many flattering notices are annexed.

From the following certificate of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, it will be seen that copies of this work were officially placed in all the school libraries in that State:

"A thousand copies of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," being a sufficient number to supply all the Township School Libraries of this State, were ordered from this office, after the Superintendent, on personally reading the book, had become satisfied of its being admirably adapted to the school libraries.

"The work gives ample satisfaction to the readers of our libraries, and is in great demand.

"W. C. LARABEE,
"*Supt. Public Instruction.*"

"Here is fact as strange and exciting as the most subtle fiction, related in a spicy and most agreeable manner. Any forlorn face that wouldn't draw instantly into a most undeniable pucker at the story of the dancing horse "Bob," or the "Harrowfork Gentleman," must have been cast like iron into the mould of grief; any eyes that wouldn't moisten with the diamond-dew of sympathy at the tale of the postmaster who purloined "The Rouse's Point Letter;" the self-sacrifice of Mrs. Willis, by which she saved a felon husband from the retribution of his crimes, and at other pathetic and vividly interesting scenes painted in the book—such eyes belong to souls we do not envy."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Few persons suspect how much of romance there is connected with the postal service. The volume before us has a dramatic interest which we hardly expected to find in such a work."—New England Farmer.

"The book will prove one of the most entertaining of the season, and in liveliness, interest, and general truth to nature, will form a pleasant addition to our stock of popular light literature."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"We are bound to concede to Mr. Holbrook's narrative of his Post Office experiences, the merit of being an exceedingly interesting and suggestive book."—N. Y. Herald.

"The cutest and most entertaining book we have recently seen. Some of Mr. Holbrook's true, unvarnished recitals, beat all that one finds in Reynold's monstosities, and any one who reads them will realize at once that romance still lives and thrives amid our modern life."—Boston Post.

"This work commends itself by the nature of its subject, to every person, who can read a book or write a letter."—Phila. Pennsylvanian.

"A more amusing, and at the same time interesting work of its kind, has never been published in America."—Phila. Bulletin.

"A well written and amusing work, from which we shall make an extract or two for the benefit of the community."—Phila. Sat. Post.

"It abounds with sketches of novel and instructive matter."—Phila. Inquirer.

"This book is indeed a novelty, exceedingly entertaining, and opening a new source of amusement."—Hartford Daily Courant.

"No person who has ever allowed himself to harbor for a moment the idea of opening another person's letter, can read the book without shuddering at the frightful precipice on which he has stood."—New Haven Register.

☞ A copy of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags" will be sent, postage paid, to any postmaster or other person, who will act as our agent, and remit us the names of five subscribers to the "U. S. MAIL," with the yearly subscription price paid in advance. Or the book will be sent on receipt of $1 00, postage paid.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $0 28c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 12c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 05c. per pkg. of 25, or $4 19c per 100.

SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $0 29c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 15c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

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NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerasund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |

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NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Salina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas *via France* other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | U.S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Hamburg | U.S. | 4 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Matanzas | U.S. | 8 | | Matanzas. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U.S. | 11 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Havana* | U.S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| California | U.S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 14 | 15 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U.S. | 18 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| California | U.S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U.S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 22 | | Liverpool. |
| Havre | U.S. | 25 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Havana* | Gt. Brit | 25 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | 29 | Liverpool |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1861. No.9.


### Harrowfork Post Office.

There is no blessing bestowed upon us by a kind Providence, which man's selfishness may not pervert into a grievance. We have seen this principle illustrated in the use and abuse of post offices, as often as in any other civil institution.

How society in the nineteenth century could exist without mail routes and the regular delivery of letters, it is impossible to conceive.

Imagine a town without a post office! a community without letters! "friends, Romans, countrymen, and lovers," particularly the lovers, cut off from correspondence, bereft of newspapers, buried alive from the light of intelligence, and the busy stir of the great world! What an appaling picture!

We have always thought that Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday might have enjoyed a very comfortable existence, had Juan Fernandez been blessed with a post office. But think of a society of Crusoes and Fridays! nobody receiving letters, nobody writing letters—no watching the mails, no epistolary surprises and enjoyments, which form so large an element in our social life to-day!

But gloomy as the picture appears, we have many times thought that some very respectable and enlightened villages would be decidedly benefited, were the post office stricken from the catalogue of their institutions. This is a bone of contention, which often sets the whole neighborhood by the ears, and communities, which might otherwise enjoy the reputation of being regular circles of "brotherly love," break out into quarrels, contentions, slanders, litigations, and all sorts of un-christian disturbances.

The case of the town of Harrowfork, which we find recorded in our note book, will most capitally illustrate the point under consideration. Harrowfork, by the way, is not the real name of the town, but a fictitious one, which we use for our convenience, to avoid personalities. It is located on the eastern slope of an eminence which overlooks one of the fairest of valleys on one of the most beautiful New England streams. The town was once a favorite place of resort with the writer, during the summer season; and although this was years ago, the pretty village is still fresh in his memory, with its green hills, its handsome residences embowered in the foliage of trees and vines—its rival churches, with their emulous spires pointing toward heaven; its shady roads, and magnificent prospects, looking far off upon the wide-spread valley, dotted with farm-houses, and beautified by the sinuous, glittering waters of the stream.

Its sunrises were particularly fine, and it has always seemed to us that the poet must have had them in his mind, when he penned the sonnet commencing

"Full many a glorious morning I have seen
Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye.
Kissing with golden face the meadows green,
Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchemy!"

It appears to us a strange dispensation of Providence, that such a perfect nest of loveliness should be invaded by inharmonious cat birds, and mischief-making wrens. But dissensions did creep in through the post office. Up to a certain time, such universal peace prevailed among the inhabitants, that its two lawyers would have been beggared, had they not wisely resorted to farming, as a more reliable occupation than the occasional and precarious one of conducting some tame and straight-forward case, for a petty fee. But now the lawyers have enough to do without turning aside from their regular profession; litigation is brisk and spirited in Harrowfork, and intricate and aggravated cases are numerous. Neighbors quarrel, church members sue each other, deacons go to law, the lawyers build fine houses, their families grow extravagant in dress—all owing to the post office.

As long as old Uncle Crocker was postmaster, there was no difficulty. He seemed just the man for the business. He was looked upon as a part of the institution. Nobody thought of turning him out, more than they would have thought of petitioning for the removal of Harrowfork Hill.

But Uncle Crocker was not a permanent institution, notwithstanding the people's faith. One of his daughters married, and settled in the West. Excited by the report she made of the country, two of his sons followed her, and in the course of time, Uncle Crocker himself "pulled up stakes," retired from the post office with honors, and migrated to the new territory.

As soon as the old gentleman's intention was made public, there was a slight flutter of interest in the community, in relation to the subject of a successor in his office. At first, if the name of a new candidate was hinted at, it was offered like Snagsby's expression of opinion in the presence of his wife—only as a "mild suggestion." But there was a good deal of partisan feeling latent in Harrowfork, and this was just the thing to develope it; and gently as the breeze had arisen, it freshened and increased, until it blew a perfect hurricane, that not only disturbed the whole county, but became troublesome even as far off as Washington.

At an early period of the excitement, the friends of an enterprising tradesman in the place had gone quietly to work, and procured his appointment to the office. It was quite a surprise to many of his fellow-townsmen, and no small sensation was produced when Deacon Upton was announced as the new postmaster. Many were dissatisfied, of course; and although the deacon had always been known as a quiet, inoffensive man, he suddenly became the subject of derogatory remarks. The personal friends who had been instrumental in securing the appointment, formed a spirited minority in his favor, while all who had not been consulted in the premises naturally felt bound to range themselves on the side of his critics and opponents.

To make matters worse, a Presidential campaign followed Mr. Upton's inauguration, and politics "ran high." The post office became the great centre and source of excitement. People met, on the arrival of the mails, and glanced over the editorial columns of their newspapers, and talked over their grievances. At length the great crisis came. A change of Administration was effected. And as the health or sickness of the nation appeared now to depend entirely upon the post office incumbent at Harrowfork, this subject received prompt attention from all parties.

All sorts of communications, full of absurd complaints, contradictory statements, imperative commands, and angry denunciations, were now poured in upon the Post Office Department at Washington. To show what human nature is at such times, and also to designate how perfectly clear and beautifully pleasant the duty of the appointing power becomes, in the progress of the snarl, we will give a few specimens of these conflicting missives.

Here is one version of the story:

"TO HIS HONOR THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AT WASHINGTON.

"SIR,—Your Honor's humble petitioners, legal voters in the town of Harrowfork, respectfully submit the following *undeniable facts* for your consideration.

"First, the person who now holds the office of postmaster in our place is *totally unfit* for the business. He was got in by a clique of interested individuals who used underhand measures for the purpose, and succeeded in their object only by blinding the eyes of the Department to the real character of the man, and the wishes of the people. Not one man in fifty is in favor of the present incumbent; and those who are, turn out generally to be persons who seldom write or receive letters, and have little or no business in connection with the post office.

"Second, the office is left during a great portion of the time in the charge of the postmaster's father-in-law, a worthy old gentleman, but whose sight has somewhat failed him; so that when persons call for letters or papers, he has first to hunt up his spectacles, which he has been known to be near five minutes in finding; then he has to go over with the letters, &c., very slowly, to avoid making mistakes, very often taking them out of the wrong box at that, and after all giving the wrong letters to people, or giving them none at all, when the fact is, letters for them have perhaps been lying untouched in the office for weeks. Such cases are nothing uncommon.

"Third, valuable letters have been lost through carelessness on the part of persons in the office, or from *less excusable* causes, of which we leave your Honor to judge. Letters containing money are particularly liable to miscarry.

"Fourth, it is a fact which merits your Honor's special consideration, that, in consequence of the dissolute habits of the postmaster's nephew, who attends in the office evenings, a not very respectable gang of young men are encouraged to hang about the doors till late at night, making it very unpleasant for the more sober citizens to go there for their mails.

"Fifth, the present postmaster is a deacon of the church, and very sectarian in his views. There may be no direct connection between this circumstance and the fact that the religious newspapers of different sects from his own are apt to be lost or destroyed in the mails, while the *Helmet of Truth*, a paper for which he is commissioned to obtain subscribers, is always punctually delivered! Your honor's petitioners state this only as a remarkable coincidence, which may, however, have some bearing upon the case.

"In view of these stubborn and undeniable facts, we the undersigned, legal voters in the town of Harrowfork, humbly petition your honor that the present postmaster be removed, and a more suitable person be appointed in his place.

"We also beg leave to suggest to your honor's consideration the name of Josiah Barnaby, as a fit and reliable candidate for the office, and a person who would be sure to give more general satisfaction to the community than any other available man.

"Trusting that the foregoing statements will receive your honor's early attention, and such official action as the merits of the case demand, we remain

"Your honor's respectful petitioners,

"Signed by

"AMINADAB FOGLE, and thirteen others."

This was certainly a strong case, and it would seem perhaps clear that "his Honor" should straightway remove Upton, and appoint Barnaby to fill his place.

But close upon the heels of the above petition followed another of a very different character. The framers of the last also maintained that a change should be made, and adduced strong charges against Upton; but it appeared after all, that Barnaby was not the most reliable man.

"Such an appointment," said the new document, "would give greater dissatisfaction, if possible, than the old one has done. The said Barnaby is an infidel, who makes himself very obnoxious to all right-minded citizens by his avowed disbelief in the Scriptures, and his contempt of the Sabbath, and the ordinances of religion. Your honor's humble petitioners, therefore, submit that it would be an outrage upon the feelings of a Christian community to have such a person appointed to so important and responsible an office.

"Furthermore, the undersigned take it upon themselves to affirm that it is not the wish of over four persons in our district that the said Barnaby should receive the commission. We understand the petition in his favor was drawn up by one Aminadab Fogle, whose name heads the list. Now it happens that the said Fogle is a brother-in-law of the said Barnaby, while at least three others in his (Barnaby's) favor are likewise connections of the family, and persons, like him, entirely destitute of religious principles. With regard to other persons who signed the petition, the most of them privately acknowledge that they did so because they were urged, and could not refuse without offending their neighbors.

"Under these circumstances, the undersigned respectfully represent that they express the general feeling of the community when they nominate Mr. Homer S. Clark as an eligible candidate for the office in question."

Then follows an eulogy on Mr. Homer S. Clark; the whole winding up with a grand rhetorical flourish, to the tail of which are attached some twenty-three names, representing the active "better class" of society in Harrowfork.

So it appeared that Clark was the right man and undoubtedly the Department would have proceeded at once to invest him with the disputed honors; but before any action could be had in the matter, a candid representation from another party, strengthened by affidavits, served to cast "ominous conjecture" on the whole affair. This was a petition from the Upton party, wherein it was maintained, that of the two aspirants for office, Barnaby was the better man. Clark having made himself very unpopular by failing for a large amount some years before, going through chancery, and afterwards living in a style of elegance unbecoming a man who had dismissed his creditors with ten cents on a dollar.

It was also shown that the prime mover in favor of Clark was a cousin of his, and the same person who was supposed to have held a large portion of bankrupt property in trust for the said Clark at the time of his failure! Still Barnaby was no more fit for the office than the petitioners in favor of Clark had represented. There were fifty in Harrowfork eminently qualified to fulfill the duties of postmaster, and who would give infinitely better satisfaction than either of the new candidates; but of them all there was no one who, in the opinion of the petitioners, was better calculated for the office than the present incumbent. It was only a few dissatisfied, mischief-making people, who pretended to consider a change at all desirable. Upton had now been in a year; had shown himself obliging and faithful; and although a few unimportant mistakes, unavoidable under the circumstances, had escaped his eye in the early part of his career, he was now experienced, and no such errors would be likely to occur in future.

The attention of the Department was then called to the fact that the names of John Harmon, Solomon Corwin, Amos Fink, and several others, probably would be found on both the Clark and Barnaby petitions! This inconsistency was easily accounted for. In the first place, John Harmon had always been accustomed, when Crocker was postmaster, to make himself quite at home in the office. Mr. Upton, however, exercising a stern impartiality, had from the first excluded every outsider from the private room, Harmon not excepted, during the business of opening and assorting the mails. Thereupon Harmon had taken offence, and was ready to sign any petition against Upton, without regard to the source whence it originated. With respect to Corwin and Fink and any others whose names might be found on both the previous petitions, they were easy, good-natured individuals, who could not say "no;" and who might generally be prevailed upon to sign any sort of a paper to which their attention was called.

It was therefore the humble prayer of the petitioners, that no needless change should be made, but that the present postmaster should be continued in office, at least until some good reason should be assigned for his removal.

Then followed a good show of names designed to impress the Department with the power and influence of the Upton party.

This put a different face upon the matter, and simple justice seemed to require that the actual incumbent should remain unmolested in the enjoyment of the honors and emoluments of his office.

But there came another statement from a fourth party, containing grave and serious charges not only against Barnaby and Clark, but also against Upton, and recommending the removal of the latter, and the appointment of a new candidate, Mr. Ezekiel Sloman to the vacancy. It was made to appear that Mr Sloman was the man, of all others, to please the community at large; and for a time his prospects were very good; but some of Upton's friends getting wind of the matter, it was satisfactorily represented to the department, that although an honest, well-meaning man, the said Sloman was entirely destitute of energy and business tact; that, indeed, he had so little worldly capacity that he was literally supported by the charity of friends; and that in order to relieve themselves of the encumbrance, these friends had united to have him appointed postmaster.

Thus Sloman was cast overboard. The Upton party exulted. Their opponents were exasperated, and a coalition was formed between the Barnaby and Clark factions.

Aminadab Fogle and John Harmon put their heads together. Both Clark and Barnaby were dropped, and all hands agreed to support a new man named Wheeler. But the main thing was to remove Upton. The following strong point was accordingly made against that individual, in addition to the previous charges.

"Although entirely disinterested in the matter, except so far as the common rights of humanity are concerned, the undersigned consider it their conscientious duty to inform your Honor that the said Upton is decidedly opposed to the present national administration. He has long been at heart an abolitionist of the deepest dye, and of late his fanaticism has shown itself in public. During the recent Presidential campaign, the post office was made the head-quarters of the Free Soilers, and was, during a large portion of the time, converted into a regular caucus room by the leaders of that party. That your honor may judge for yourself what this man's political conduct has been, the undersigned take the liberty of calling your attention to the enclosed editorial notice of a Free Soil meeting in which Deacon Upton took an active part. It is clipped from the columns of the "Temperance Goblet," a paper neutral in politics and religion, and entirely independent and impartial on the post office question.

The following is the newspaper paragraph referred to:

"Next, we were a little surprised to see our respected friend postmaster Upton take the floor, and treat the audience to a harangue, which as a specimen of eloquence will, we venture to assert, find nothing to compare with it in the orations of Cicero. But it was the matter, more than the manner of the speech, which excited our astonishment. We had always given our friend credit for being a law and order man, *notwithstanding his well known abolition predjudices*," (words in italics underscored with ink by the petitioners,) until the occasion of this public demonstration of the most ultra Garrisonianism. How a man, uniformly discreet, should have suffered his feelings to run away with his judgment in a political discourse, we cannot conceive, unless it be that in the whirlwind of eloquence that bore him away, all consideration of law, patriotism, and duty, were lost sight of. After all, it is not Upton who is to blame, it is the times. He should have lived in Athens, in the palmy days of Grecian oratory. What would Demosthenes have been by the side of the giant Upton? Echo answers "What?"

This proved the decisive blow. Upton was cut off like Hamlet, senior,

"Even in the blossoms of his sin."

Scarce was his removal effected, however, when the eyes of Harrowfork were suddenly opened to the fact that he was "about the best man for postmaster, that could be had, after all!"

The slanders that had been circulated to his disadvantage, were turned in his favor. Among other instances of dishonest dealing, in the opposition party, the great fraud touching Upton's Abolitionism, was now discovered and exposed. He was proved to be entirely innocent of any such "political heresy;" and it was further shown that the slip of editorial clipped from "The Temperance Goblet," had never appeared in the columns of that paper—that it had been prepared expressly, and privately printed for the dishonest purpose it had served!

But the the correction of the false and malicious statements came too late to benefit Upton in his official capacity. He had "gone out with the tide," and the returning waves were ineffectual to bring him in again. He was politically defunct, and a new postmaster "reigned in his stead."

*[To be continued.]*

### Patriotic Demonstration.

The Post Office Department at Washington was the scene of a most interesting and patriotic demonstration, on the 22d ult., on the occasion of the raising over that noble public structure a magnificent specimen of our dear old National Flag. At the appointed moment, the banner was elevated by President LINCOLN, in person.

This demonstration, although appropriate and beautiful, was hardly necessary as establishing the entire loyalty of the officers and privates of the Post Office Department, for since the commencement of our national troubles, better specimens of true patriots have not been found in the land. Each has carried aloft his own patriotic banner—the heart being the flag, and the fearless and erect form itself, constituting the flag staff!

We give the following condensed report of the ceremony, from a Washington correspondent:—

After a patriotic air from the band, General Skinner, Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, at a few minutes to twelve o'clock, addressed President Lincoln as follows:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL SKINNER.

MR. PRESIDENT—The officers and clerks of the Post Office Department, with a view to publicly manifest their devotion to the country and the constitution and to the preservation of the Union, have determined to raise over the building in which they are employed the flag of the United States—the glorious Stars and Stripes under which our fathers fought, under which they obtained the freedom of this country, and under which we hope its continuance will be perpetuated to all time. On this occasion, sir, we deem it to be the highest privilege that could be conferred upon us, if you would honor us by raising the flag to the masthead from which it is to float. At this time, sir, permit me to digress for a moment to say, in behalf of the clerks in the Post Office Department, that they are a devoted and determined set of Union men and are proud in having, at this time and in this presence, an opportunity of testifying to you, sir, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, their devotion to the American Union, and their determination to assist in maintaining it to the end.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, having advanced to the front of the platform, was enthusiastically greeted from the crowd. He said:—

SIR—Permit me to say, in response to your invitation, that I am very happy, upon this, as upon all occasion, to be an humble instrument in forwarding the very worthy object which you have expressed. I therefore shall take pleasure in performing the part assigned me upon this occassions, and I hope in a satisfactory manner. I suppose that extended remarks are not expected of me at this time, but that it is desired by all that we shall proceed at once to the work in hand, of raising our glorious national ensign to the proud and lofty eminence from which it is designed to have it wave. I am now ready to perform my part.

The ropes attached to the staff, and on which the flag was fastened, were then placed in the hands of the President, when, amid the most deafening applause from the crowd below, the flag was raised to its prominent position. There being but a slight breeze at the time of its reaching its place at the top of the staff, it remained for a moment or two motionless, when suddenly, a gentle wind rising from the north, its ample folds were extended to the breeze in a most graceful and beautiful manner, eliciting one universal outburst of applause from the assembled multitude, which was kept up for some time, as the flag continued waving its folds, extening in the direction of the South, as if offering to ensure protection to the advocates and upholders of the goverment and principles of which it was emblematical, in that section of the country. This happy incident had the effect of eliciting the following appropriate remarks from the President:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I had not thought to say a word, but it has occurred to me that a few weeks ago the "Stars and Stripes" hung rather languidly about the staff all over the nation. So, too, with this flag, when it was elevated to its place. At first it hung rather languidly, but the glorious breeze came, and it now floats as it should. (Cries of "good," and applause) And we hope that the same breeze is swelling the glorious flag throughout the nation.

SPEECH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAIR.

After the applause following these remarks had subsided, repeated calls were made for the Hon. Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General, in response to which that gentleman came forward, and spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—On behalf of the officers of the Post Office Department, I thank you for your presence here on this occasion, to cheer them in their efforts to reawaken the heart of this nation to that proud old banner which you all hailed with so much enthusiasm on this occasion. As the President has said, it seemed for a moment as if the affections of the people were gone from that flag in one portion of this country. But, my friends, that is a great error. The old flag is yet dear to the nation in all parts of the country, and the people are coming forth everywhere to uphold and maintain it. (Loud applause) It is not because of the beauty of its colors; it is not because it has the stars and stripes upon it. It is because it has associated with it all that is dear to American freemen—the emblem of that freedom, the emblem of that glory, the emblem of that popular government, which is sunk so deep in the hearts of this nation. (Cries of "Good," and applause) It is for that, and that only, that the people of this country are rising, not as party, for we have ceased to be parties. [Cries of "Bravo," and enthusistic applause.] We are no longer democrats, we are no longer whigs, we are no longer republicans—we are Americans—[vociferous cheering]—standing up for free institutions. [Renewed applause.] And we intend to exhibit to the world that in the presence of the great principle of maintaining free institutions, we are one people, devoted unto the end, be that end far or near. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] Do not mistake my own people of the South. I am a Southern man, and the people, speaking through my voice, beg you to come and preserve them from a military despotism—[Cries of "We will do it," and applause]—a despotism installed by conspirators against freedom [Cries of "We'll hang every one of them?" and loud applause.] Yes my friends, do not be deceived in supposing that my people have lost that sentiment for which their fathers and our fathers struggled in the infancy of this government. They are true and loyal to it; but the conspirators have secured a little power, and bayonets are ready to be pierced into the bosoms of all those who would rise and honor, as you do, that glorious flag. They beckon you to come and disarm those conspirators, and they will re-echoed the voices that you have uttered here to-day at beholding the unfolding of those Stars and Stripes. [Applause] Again thanking you, my friends, for your presence here on this occasion to aid us in doing honor to this glorious ensign, I will take my leave of you.

### War Envelopes.

Patriotism evinces itself, during our national troubles, not only in songs but in emblems and badges that are displayed in a variety of ways. Flags float in the breeze, and the "red, white and blue" is worn by all classes of society. The post office too, is made the means of the dissemination of sentiment, and envelopes with patriotic motto or device, are much used in correspondence. A collection of such envelopes has been made at the New York Post Office, by the Secretary, Capt. Morgan, and it is really a curiosity. They are of every degree of workmanship as far as engraving is concerned—from the finest steel to the coarsest wood—plain and colored, gay and grave, some all love and fervor, and others threatening war and devastation.

Our flag, the glorious old flag, with every star in its place, is oftenest used on these envelopes, with mottoes of various import, viz: "Our first love," "Our Flag," "Long shall she Wave," "The Union," "God save the Union, "Death to Traitors," and some with a verse from the Star Spangled Banner, or from Drake's poem. Gen'l Dix's order—"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," is repeated in a variety of ways and with all sorts of devices. Among the comic envelopes is a picture of the "Twa dogs,"—not by Burns. Also a "See-session" of darkies, who come to the conclusion that "'Twill cost all massa's money and more too." Jonathan making rope for traitors—and the "Innocent cause of the war," a sleek looking darkey.

The "Putnam style" envelope, takes one back to Revolutionary days. The old hero is represented as leaving the plow and seizing his musket, ready to do battle for his country. The motto is—

"Around this banner we will stand,
And soon will let the traitor's see
There is no North—there is no South—
But a United Nation—free.

Some of the regiments have their own envelopes. That got up by the Rhode Island regiment is a good one, displaying the coat of arms of the State. That of the Irish Brigade in honor of the 69th, Col. Corcoran, a fine steel engraving by Kimmel of 59 Nassau street, is a beautiful affair. We quote the lines—

"In view of the guilt and the treason,
The Goddess of Liberty sighs,
Let us up and defend her in season,
And bring back the joy of her eyes.
Bear the Stars and the Stripes o'er you proudly,
Nor let your march be delayed,
Till the foe flies in terror before you,
When charged by the IRISH BRIGADE."

THE LAST GRAB.—A postmaster located in one of the disaffected States, orders of one of the U. S. Agencies for furnishing post office wrapping paper, blanks, &c.; *twelve balls* twine and *ten reams* paper! It is a small office, using perhaps one ball of twine in the course of a year.

Compliance with the order was of course declined.

### Letter Addresses.

Begone thou little Messenger,
Far over hill and plain,
To the little Town of *Hudson*
Down in the *State* of *Maine*.
Let Mrs. Susan Wilder
Be the first to break thy seal,
To her thy little Messages
In confidence reveal.

Don't charge but one postage upon this letter,
Although its going to *Dublin*.
If you do, John Fry will be your debtor,
And its him you will be troublin.

To James R. Porter
Who is no small beer,
And lives in New Bedford,
I send this 'ere.

In Troy
There lives a boy
Whose name is Andrew McCoy.
This letter deliver
To him, near the river,
If you don't, you won't be worth a stiver.

Upon this letter waves our flag—
Why can't the letter then be free?
I see—it's now as clear as mud,
That glorious flag's prepaid in blood!

Quick, fly away, to J. B. Gray,
Who lives in Boston city,
If he's not there in Market Square,
Why then the more's the pity.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.
☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

### Southern Mails.

By order of the Post Master General, under anthority of the act of Congress of Feb. 28th, 1861, all mail service in the States which claim to have seceded from the Union, was discontinued on the 31st day of May nlt., "nntil such time as it may safely be restored." Letters directed to offices in those States, cannot therefore be forwarded, but are to be treated as dead letters, and sent to Washington.

Mails for the following counties in Western Virginia, are ordered sent to Wheeling, Virginia, for distribution, *via.* Harrisburg and Pittsburg Pennsylvania, namely:

Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Monongahela, Preston, Berkley, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Harrison, Doddridge, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Lewis, Braxton, Gilman, Wirt, Wood, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Kanawba, Webster, Clay, Roane, Calhonu, Cabel, Wayne, Marion.

All these counties gave Union majorities at the late election.

### Double Distilled Rascality.

Various benevolent institutions in this and other cities, have for a long time suffered considerahle pecuniary loss hy the stealing of money letters sent them from all parts of the country. Considering that the resources of these institutions are derived almost entirely from the contributions of those who sympathize with the poor and sick, and the neglected outcasts of society, one would think that even a slight feeling of compassion would withhold the hand of any one in human form from violating the sanctity of such charitahle offerings. A highwayman would hlush to rob a helpless child, and many notorious cutpurses have scorned to take from the poor his little all; indeed, they have been known not unfrequently to relieve the wants of the destitute, and thus have shown that every spark of humanity was not dead within them.

But these thieves who intercept the supplies designed for the support and comfort of widows and orphans—who steal with sacreligious hands the offerings placed upon the altar of charity, are as far beneath ordinary rascals as ordinary rascals are beneath honest men. In Coleridge's poem, "The Devil's Thoughts," wherein this personage is represented as having gone a walking

> "To visit his snug little farm the earth,
> And see how his stock goes on."

no mention is made of that portion of his stock which we are endeavoring to characterize, for the reason, probably, that not even the poet's imagination could conceive of such a profundity of meanness as that which these beings have reached.

Let them make the case their own: let them fancy their own wives and children left destitute and dependent, and deprived of the supplies intended to relieve their wants, by the villainy of persons who act just as they themselves are doing. To them Justice will be meted out in all its strictness, since their offense is without the palliations that are sometimes found for the house breaker, and even the murderer.

### Stopping the Mails.

Through misapprehension, we presume, of the limits of their powers, the Police in this and other cities are in the habit, when the streets are occupied hy processions or other displays, of stopping the vehicles in which the mails are being transported to or from the cars and steamboats, or else ordering them to take some roundabout way to their destination. This is all wrong, and contrary to the laws of the United States, which in such matters take precedence of State authority, and which forbid interruptions of whatever kind, to mails in their transit.

We have no doubt that this interference on the part of the police arises from ignorance of the law, and we would suggest the expediency of issuing instructions on this point to the police, in order that uninterrupted passage through the city may be secured for the mail wagons at all times.

The interests of the public requiring the closing of the mails at the latest possihle moment, the time allowed for them to reach the various points of final departure, is necessarily short, so that even a trifling detention might lose the connection, and result in serious consequences to thousands of persons in the community.

The law of Congress on this subject is as follows:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, knowingly and wilfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or of any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage, conveying the same; he shall, upon conviction for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and if any ferryman shall, by wilful negligence, or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars."

POP CORN.—Some of the Southerners the other day, sent an ear of fresh-grown corn to Gen. Scott, through the mail.

We are glad to see not only their hig Cobbs, but so many of their Colonels (kernels) directly from the field, thus quietly surrendering into the hands of the old Hero. He will probahly be in possession of more of their *long ears* before the war is over.

### Special Agents.

"Human natur and soft sawder," according to that eminent anthority, Sam Slick, are the great moving powers of life—the foundation elements of success. And whatever may be true of other occupations, that of a Special Agent in the postal service, requires a thorough knowledge of the first at least of Slick's indispensables, and a judicious use of the others never comes amiss. He who enters upon the duties of this office with the belief that all men are what they seem, that a smooth face never covers a lying tongue, or that innocence and guilt may not exchange places in their outward aspects; nay, if he does not know that a person with the most honest intentions may be so warped unconsciously by his prejudices as to diverge widely from the truth in his statements regarding others, he will continually be foiled in his efforts to detect knavery. All these, and many other sources of error must be eliminated by the Special Agent, before he can work out the complicated prohlems which he is every day required to solve.

The Agent, for instance, is desirous of obtaining information regarding the character of some person upon whom suspicion has fallen, and of course he resorts to those who are acquainted with the person in question, and know something of his habits of life. Now in order to weigh accurately the testimony of these witnesses in the case supposed, it is often necessary, particularly in country towns, to ascertain the relations, social, ecclesiastical, or political, in which they stand to the suspected individual. For if he is A B's wife's eighteenth cousin, A B's testimony regarding him may be good for nothing. If he attends "our meeting," we shall be predisposed to think him an honest fellow, but if he is connected with some other denomination, we find it easy to believe that he will never come to good, and we "hint a fault and hesitate dislike."

And so of political ties. Before the advancing tide of patriotism had huried party landmarks beneath its waves, "our side," generally speaking, were angels, and the other was mostly composed of devils; therefore, in a community where political animosity ran high, this disturbing element entered largely into people's views of one another.

Amid the conflicting views which are thus received from different persons, it is often a matter of no small difficulty to determine where the truth lies, and frequently it is only a sort of acquired instinct that will enahle one, in such circumstances, to steer his course successfully among so many shoals and rocks.

But besides the anxieties and perplexities attending the occupation of the Special Agent, there are many painful experiences which fall to his lot. He is compelled to witness distress which he would gladly relieve were he to consult his feelings rather than his duty. How often does he behold the tears of anguish wrung from a mother's heart hy the ruin of her son, who has listened to the voice of the tempter, and hlighted the hopes of his fond parent, who finds it hard indeed to believe that the son of her love and prayers has been guilty of acts which merit a felon's punishment. How often too, must he stand by in silent sympathy, while the loving wife parts in despair from her miserahle husband, as he goes to expiate hy a long confinement, the crime he had committed against society.

The Special Agent's experience, fortunately for him, is not always of this somber hue. The readers of "Ten Years among the Mail Bags" have found in that work some specimens of the professional life of one of our hrotherhood, in its more humorous aspects. Nor is that vein yet exhausted. We shall continue to give from time to time incidents both grave and gay, which may fall under our observation, and we again invite our friends in the postal service to furnish us with such hits of their experience as may add to the interest of our columns.

### "Boxing up" Letters.

Among the mistakes which post office clerks, particularly in large offices, are in danger of making, that of placing letters in the wrong boxes is one which it is particularly important to avoid. For not only may much inconvenience result to the persons concerned, hy the commission of this error, hut it may be, as it has been, the means of placing a strong temptation in the way of the young men and boys who are sent to the office for their employer's letters. For example, a young man takes from his employer's box a letter intended for some other person, and wrongly placed there. It naturally occurs to him that if he were to retain possession of the letter and appropriate its contents, the chances of his detection would be small, since the post office clerk, who boxed the letters would be unahle to tell where he placed this particular one, and in fact would not be likely to believe that he had committed an error in boxing. This probable impunity (as he deems it) would be very likely to turn in the wrong direction the mind of one who was wavering between right and wrong.

An example to this point occurred not long ago in one of our large cities. A letter containing several coupons of Hartford city bonds was wrongly boxed, and taken out by a clerk of the person in whose box the letter had been placed. The clerk opened the letter, and finding the coupons within, wrote under a false name to the Mayor of Hartford, requesting him to cash the coupons. The Mayor, not considering this to be one of the duties of his office, and suspecting something wrong from the irregularity of the transaction, referred the case to a Special Agent. Some investigation hrought to light the fact that the numbers of the bonds to which the coupons belonged were the same as some that had been stolen in an extensive rohbery of the mail at the West, some months previously. It was arranged between the Special Agent and the Mayor, that a letter should be written hy the latter, inclosing a check for the amount of the coupons, and addressed as requested hy the clerk, to box No—(which was that of his employer.) Watch was kept, and the young man was seen opening the letter from the Mayor. Being detained and questioned, he stated in explanation of his proceedings, that he had seen the coupons lying for some time in a drawer in the office of his employer, (a broker) and thought he would try to collect them, for which purpose he adopted, as we have seen, the original device of sending them to the Mayor of the city which had issued the bonds.

Further investigation showed that the young man's account was correct, the coupons having been placed in the drawer by a responsible book keeper in the establishment, who found them on the floor where the clerk afterwards confessed he had placed them. The truthfulness of this statement was corroborated by the fact that the coupons were advertised at the time when they were thus found. But the letter containing them having been destroyed by the clerk, all clue to the Western robbery, which seemed about to be supplied by the twice-stolen coupons, at once vanished.

It became the duty of the Agent to disclose the matter to the young man's employer, who, notwithstanding the intercession of the Agent, called the clerk and thus addressed him: "You scoundrel, what do you mean by using our box and disgracing the firm? Go and starve if you want to. I don't want thieves hanging round me. You may go to destruction for anything I care." And thus he went on for some time, displaying no sympathy with the poor youth, who had undoubtedly been guilty of a highly blameworthy action, yet this, so far as could be ascertained, was his first offence, and the course taken by his employer was directly calculated to drive him to discouragement and ruin. The virtuous indignation of the hroker was believed by those who knew him best, to be a "bogus" article. But satan rebukes sin with a great deal of fervor, perhaps from a jealousy of being outdone in his own line.

In view of such sad results as the above, be careful in the matter of "boxing up."

### A Rascally Trick.

We have before alluded to the ingenious frauds resorted to sometimes even by individuals and business firms in good standing, to fix distrust and suspicion on the post office, in the matter of money remittances claimed to have been sent through the mails.

A case of this kind has just been brought to light within the boundaries of the "Nutmeg State," (and outside of all the counties with the exception, perhaps, of old Middlesex,) which in justice to the P.O. Department and its employees immediately interested, ought not to be passed over in silence. It was none of your commonplace pieces of knavery, but a cool, well arranged scheme for fixing a criminal charge on innocent parties connected with the post office.

A gentleman (?) doing business in M——, was indebted to a firm in F—— H——, in the sum of $120. The money was to be sent as other remittances had previously been by mail. The letter was received minus the cash. Information of the loss, was communicated to one of the Government special agents who investigated the matter closely. The first question to be settled was, was the money actually enclosed in the letter?

It appeared from the statement of the merchant, that having previously written the letter, he sent his clerk to the bank to obtain large notes, two fifties and one twenty, which were folded into the letter in the presence of the young man, who took it immediately to the post office. This was fully confirmed by the clerk in question, who with great apparent and no doubt real honesty, insisted that he witnessed the whole transaction—saw the money enclosed, and the letter sealed, which he carried directly to the office, where he would take his oath, both the letter and its contents were safely deposited in the hands of one of the post office clerks, of whom a stamp was purchased and placed upon the letter. There seemed to be left hut slight grounds upon which to base a suspicion, outside the post offices at least. The thing had been beautifully fixed up to be sure, and our slippery friend, the merchant, thought the Agent might as well go about other husiness if he had any!

But certain indescrihable evidences of something wrong in the merchant's manner, and the trifling affair of *three cents*, led to the final discovery.

In separately questioning the employer and the employed, the former stated that he *gave* the latter the money with which to buy a postage stamp, while the clerk was perfectly sure that he went to the money-drawer, some distance from where the two had been standing, for the three pennies. Here was exactly the required opportunity for the bank notes to be withdrawn from the letter, without the clerk's knowledge.

The next point was to endeavor to discover privately where our friend had passed the large bills which he prohahly had failed to remit. Anticipating the possibility of this discovery, the merchant absolutely let pussey out of the bag himself. He ohtained two other fifties on the same bank as the others, went to a confidential friend and asked him to take the bills and hand them back to him again, in order that if the place of exchange of the first notes was found out, he could refer to this friend as having paid him bills of that denomination and bank! The friend being an honorable man, and seeing that the request bore upon the letter transaction, declined to comply, and very promptly exposed in the proper quarter the application thus made to him. Not only did he do this, hut knowing of a considerable payment recently made by the merchant, intimated where the original fifties had been used. The clue thus obtained, hrought out the whole transaction, and effectually fixed the guilt of this cunningly devised plan upon the right shoulders.

It is to he regretted that Congress has provided no penalty for this class of troublesome delinquencies.

☞ The order of the Post Master General, stopping the Southern mails, applies only to the following States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.—Letters for Western Virginia are to be sent to Wheeling for distribution. Matter for other Southern states, is sent as usual.

### New Postal Laws and Instructions.
[OFFICIAL.]

The following Extracts from Postal Laws of the session of 1860-61, with instructions to postmasters, have been prepared at the Post Office Department:

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE UNDER AN ACT ESTABLISHING CERTAIN POST ROUTES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage: *Provided*, That upon all letters or packets conveyed in whole or in part by steamers or steamships over any route upon which, or between ports or places between which the mail is regularly conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, the same charge shall be levied, with the addition of two cents a letter or packet, as would have been levied if such letter or packet had been transmitted regularly through the mail.

Sec 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed."

Under this law, ship and steamboat letters, as described in section 164 of the standing Regulations of the Department, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive, (instead of six cents, as formerly;) if destined to be conveyed by post from such office, two cents in addition to the ordinary rates of inland postage. For instance, a ship letter arriving at New York, or San Francisco, for any place in the interior, and not over 3,000 miles, nor beyond the Rocky mountains, will be charged five cents; and if over 3,000 miles, or beyond the Rocky mountains, twelve cents.

The existing regulation (168) is repealed. The proviso as to letters or packets conveyed, in whole or in part, by steamers or steamships over any route on which the mail is conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, must be carefully observed; so that in such cases the rates by private vessels shall not be lower than hy those regularly conveying mails.

"Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon, as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a daily or semi-weekly delivery of letters and newspapers hy carriers, throughout a circuit of nine miles from the City Hall, in the city of New York, under the supervision of the Postmaster of New York, whenever, in his judgment, the revenue from such service shall defray the expense thereof."

The effect of this is to entitle regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to the same abatement of the rates of postage (without paying quarterly or yearly in advance, but upon the receipt of their packages) as is now made for regular subscribers, under section 117 of the standing Regulations.

"Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall also be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps."

These sections explain themselves. Section 12 adds to the articles heretofore enumerated as mailable matter the following, viz: Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes. Postage is chargeable by the weight of the package, not to exceed four pounds, at one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Books, bound or unbound, are emhraced in this section, (changing the former laws and section 134 of the Regulations, which fixed 3,000 miles as the limit within which one cent an ounce is chargeable.)

Section 13 provides that cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages, weighing *not less than eight ounces*, and packages of seeds or cuttings, not more than eight ounces in weight, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid hy stamps.

All packages referred to in sections 12 and 13 must he plainly marked, showing their contents, and (excepting those containing seeds) so packed that their true character may be *seen*. Cuttings must be so secured as not to endanger other packages contained in the same mails. No written or printed matter, except the address and description of the contents, can accompany packages of seeds or cuttings without separate postage thereon; and to guard against attempted fraud in this respect, postmasters shall exercise the privilege of opening and examining packages of seeds and cuttings, as provided by section 139 of the Regulations in reference to all printed matter.

"Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes,'" passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require the ten cent rate of postage to be prepaid on letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from any State or Territory on the Pacific to any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. And all drop letters shall be prepaid by postage stamps."

(5.) This is an important law, affecting especially the rates of postage between the Atlantic and Pacific States and Territories. No letter can now be sent for less than ten cents, prepaid by stamp, whatever the distance, from any point in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, or from any State or Territory on the Pacific, to any point in the United States east of the Rocky mountains. Heretofore the rate was three cents within the distance of three thousand miles. This provision is now repealed so far as letters between points east and west of the Rocky mountains are concerned.

Section 14 also makes the prepayment of drop letters, by postage stamps, compulsory.

Further changes are made by an act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, approved March 2, 1861.

Section 1 provides that no compensation shall be paid to postmasters after June 30, 1861, for the delivery of free letters or papers to their recipients, except to the postmaster at Washington city. Therefore sections 309 and 312 of the standing Regulations of the Department are repealed.

Section 2 repeals the law under which dead letters are now opened and disposed of in San Francisco, California, and provides that they shall be sent for that purpose to the Department at Washington.

Section 4 prohibits any one, other than the Postmaster General or his authorised agent, to set up any foot or horse post for the conveyance of letters or packets upon post routes which have been or may hereafter be established in any town or city by the Postmaster General.

Section 9 requires the contractors for mails between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Placerville, California, in addition to the daily overland mail, to run a pony express semi-weekly at a schedule time of ten days during eight months of the year, and of twelve days during four months of the year. They are also to carry for the government on this line, free of charge, five pounds of mail matter, with the liberty of charging the public, (beyond the regular rate of postage, to be prepaid,) for transportation of letters by said express, any sum not exceeding one dollar per half ounce.

Postmasters will therefore take notice that letters prepaid at the ten-cent rate, at any point east of the Rocky mountains, and marked to go by the pony express, must be mailed to St. Joseph; and those on the Pacific, similarly prepaid and marked, must be mailed to Placerville.

But no letter shall be forwarded by the pony express from the post offices at St. Joseph and Placerville, or from any point between the same, except (1) government mail matter, and (2) such other letters as shall bear, in addition to the prepaid United States postage, the proper authorized mark of the contractors, showing the prepayment of such sum (not exceeding one dollar per half ounce) as they shall require under the said section of the law.

Such payment to the contractors is not within the duties of postmasters. Their whole duty is to see that the United States postage is in all such cases prepaid, and that no other than government letters are sent by the pony express, except they also bear the contractors' authorized mark of their own prepaid charge.

Unless the contractors' charge is thus shown to be prepaid, all such letters, although marked "*per pony express*," will he forwarded hy the regular daily overland mail.

Postmasters at St. Joseph and at Placerville are instructed to deliver to the agent of the pony express, at their respective offices, all prepaid packages directed to such agent; but such packages cannot be remailed without additional postage, at the regular rate, to be prepaid at the point of remailing.

All packages marked "*per pony express*," and prepaid as aforesaid, but not thus directed for delivery "to the agent of the pony express at ——," will be forwarded in the express mail pouch, under lock, between St. Joseph and Placerville, and thence forwarded by regular mail.

But the postmasters at Placerville and St. Joseph will deliver to the agent of the contractors at those points a way-bill showing the contents of each pouch sent by pony express mail from their offices; hlanks for which will be furnished by the contractors, to be filled up by the postmasters, and to serve the contractors as checks on its contents.

### POSTAGE STAMPS & ENVELOPES.

ACT OF CONGRESS ESTABLISHING CERTAIN POST ROUTES, APPROVED FEBRUARY 27, 1861.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure and furnish letter sheets with postage stamps impressed thereon, (combining in one both a sheet and envelope,) and to adopt such other improvements as may be deemed advisable, from time to time, in connexion with postage stamps or stamped envelopes for letters or newspapers, subject to the provision that such stamps or envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same, as near as may be, and to all other provisions of the eighth section of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes,' approved August 31, 1852."

The department is not yet prepared to furnish stamped letter sheets or newspaper envelopes. Letter envelopes, official size, of larger denominations than any now in use, are expected soon to be issued.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the penalty of fifty dollars by section 8 of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1853, shall apply as well to the using of a stamp cut from a stamped letter or newspaper envelope entire."

This section imposes the same penalty for using a stamp cut from a stamped envelope as that which now attaches, under the acts of March 3, 1851, and March 3, 1853, to using a second time an ordinary postage stamp or stamped envelope.—(*See sections* 147 *and* 151 *of the Postal Laws for the use of postmasters.*) Sections 405 and 406 of the Regulations are therefore so changed as to embrace stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

### DEAD LETTERS.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That letters which have been advertised under existing laws (vide section twenty-six, act of March three, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and section five, act of March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one) shall be returned to the Post Office Department as dead letters, if unclaimed two months after the date of the advertisement: *Provided*, That letters at seaports intended for persons on board of certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters specially marked to be retained a longer period, shall be excepted from the operation of this act: *And provided further*, That said letters shall be returned under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster General."

This new law now requires that all letters remaining unclaimed two months after the date of their advertisement shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office. Heretofore they have been retained in post offices three months or longer, and generally sent to this department at the end of each quarter with the quarterly return.

In this respect the new law makes a radical change; requiring the return of dead letters without reference to the quarterly periods, and separate from the quarterly returns.

The law of March 3, 1851, requires that lists of letters remaining uncalled for shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster General may specially direct.—(*See section* 56 *of Postal Laws.*)

Section 181 [chap. xiii] of the Regulations requires post offices to advertise letters as follows:

1. Once in six weeks when the gross receipts do not exceed $500 per quarter.
2. Once a month when the receipts are over $500, and not over $1,000 per quarter.
3. Twice a month when the receipts are over $1,000, and not over $7,500 per quarter.
4. Once a week when the receipts exceed $7,500 per quarter.

(15.) Returning unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertise-

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

ment, it follows that offices of the first class above named must make such returns every six weeks;

Those of the second class, every month;

Those of the third class, twice a month;

Those of the fourth class, every week.

Under this arrangement each office of the first or smaller class will regularly, once in every six weeks, make up a package of the letters, foreign and domestic, which have been advertised and remained unclaimed for two months, with a *bill* showing the number and their rates as now required; plainly post-mark such package, and direct it to "*Dead Letter Office, Washington city, D. C.*;" and in order to promote its security, this package should be placed under another envelope or cover, directed to the distributing office through which it must first pass on the proper route to Washington city, D. C.

At offices of the second class, making *monthly* returns, when there are two or more packages of dead letters, they must first be securely enveloped and tied, and then compacted under a canvas or strong muslin cover, carefully stitched, so as to form one single package, which must be plainly post-marked, indorsed "MONTHLY RETURN," and directed to "*Dead Letter Office, Washington city, D. C.*"

At the larger offices, embraced in classes three and four, returning *twice a month* and *weekly*, particular care is to be taken to number consecutively the several packages of letters, beginning with No. 1, and to place the bill in the highest numbered package, marking the same "*Bill*;" and also to mark on the outside of each package the description of letters contained therein.

The weekly returns must, in all cases, be made in separate locked pouches, with wooden or leather labels, marked "WEEKLY RETURNS from—[name of office and date of mailing,"] plainly directed "*Dead Letter Office, Washington city, D. C.*"

The semi-monthly returns must be similarly bagged, unless the several packages of letters can be compacted under a strong canvas or muslin cover, properly stitched, and sealed with wax, making *one bundle*, and plainly marked "SEMI-MONTHLY RETURNS." It is of the first importance to guard against the separation of the several packages belonging to the same return.

In making up the regular return of dead letters every two months after advertising, the domestic letters, the foreign letters, and registered letters, must each be put up in separate packages, and the contents of each package plainly marked outside, [the package of registered letters must be sealed, and the bill accompanying it must give the register number and address of each letter,] and the whole then be securely put up in *one bundle* or locked pouch.

Every dead letter must bear on the sealed side *the post mark or stamp* of the office by which it is returned, and *the date of its return* to the department.

Upon such dead letter returned to the department [whether advertised or not] should be plainly written or stamped *the reason for its non-delivery* say "not called for," "person addressed deceased," or "moved away," or "held for postage," or "short paid," or "misdirected," or as the case may be.

(16.) Section 102 of the Regulations requiring notice to be given of unpaid letters is repealed, except so far as concerns letters in cities wanting the carrier's fee. Postmasters will therefore return to the Dead Letter Office, *at least once a week all letters held for postage*, or attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes, and unpaid letters *for* foreign countries on which prepayment is required; and also send with same return all letters not addressed or so badly directed that their destination cannot be ascertained, and that are misdirected: and also such as are refused or cannot be delivered. Each letter must bear, plainly written or stamped on its face, *the reason* why it is returned; and each must bear, on the sealed side, the postmark of the office by which it is returned, and the date of its return. Each description of letters should be put up in a separate envelope or parcel, and the whole then securely put up in a strong wrapper of paper, (or in a locked pouch from the larger offices,) and directed to "*Third Assistant Postmaster General Dead Letter Office, Washington city, D. C.*" postmarked and labeled "Letters held for postage, &c." no other matter should be sent with this return.

Sections 185, 186, 187, 188, and 189 of the printed Reglations are no longer to be regarded.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS will be rendered as heretofore, but unaccompanied by the dead letters.

There must be carefully attached to each account current at the end of the quarter a proper dead-letter bill, showing the whole number of dead letters returned during the quarter. This bill is to be prepared from the duplicates, which postmasters must keep, of the bills sent during the quarter to the Dead Letter Office.

The originals sent with the letters will be carefully examined and errors noted, but no allowance can be made in the quarterly settlement unless the account current be accompanied by a proper dead-letter bill.

Postmasters at seaports will be careful to observe the provisions of the new law respecting letters for persons on board of designated vessels expected to arrive.

All postmasters will regard special directions which may appear on letters to retain them a a specified time.

Particular attention is again called to the law of 1860 requiring "that when any person shall indorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer; and no such letter shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters until so returned to the post office of the writer and there remain. uncalled for two months."

Under this law postmasters will observe the following regulations:

A letter on which the writer has *indorsed* his or her name and place of residence, *without* direction as to time of remaining uncalled for, must be returned by mail to such writer after the expiration of thirty days.

When, in addition to the name and residence of the writer, the *time* for holding the letter (whether more or less than thirty days) is specified, such time must be observed.

A business card *printed* on a letter is not to be regarded, unless it embraces a request for the return of the letter to the writer, if uncalled for.

The date of receiving such letters must be carefully written or stamped on them, and also the dates when remailed to the writers.

A regular account must be kept of letters returned, showing the name and address of the writer, to whom sent, the date of remailing, and the name of the person to whom originally addressed, with the periods during which they remained uncalled for. A similar account should be kept of "*returned letters*" RECEIVED. In making up mails the *number* of such letters sent should be specially noted on post bills.

Send copies of the account to the Third Assistant Postmaster General at the end of each quarter.

When such letters are remailed to the writer, the words "*returned to the writer*" should be plainly written or stamped *across the face* of each.

Such letters are not to be advertised, either at the office to which originally addressed or at the one to which returned.

Under the regulation of July 23, 1860, no additional postage was chargeable for returning to the writer this class of letters; but as the law now requires postage on letters sent from the Dead Letter Office, postmasters will also charge the usual rates on the returned letters here alluded to, as in the case of forwarding under section 64 of the book of Regulations, to be paid by the writer on return delivery.

The eighth section of the act of 27th February, 1861, directs "that upon all letters returned from the Dead Letter Office there shall be charged the usual rates of postage, to be collected on delivery and accounted for by postmasters in the same manner as other postages."

Agreeably to this law, postmasters must collect postage on all letters sent to them from the Dead Letter Office for delivery. The amount will be given in the circular accompanying the letter, or marked upon the letter, and postmasters will be held accountable for the same.

Postmasters are required by law and the instructions of this department to keep their respective offices open during the usual business hours of the place; and it is their duty always to make proper search when a letter is applied for, and generally to manifest an accommodating disposition towards the public. Neglect of these duties, or either of them, must often prevent the delivery of letters and cause them to be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

It is apprehended that if letters are at once removed from the general delivery boxes on being advertised, especially in cities, it will often prevent their delivery.

There may be various and good reasons why applicants omit to say whether their expected letters are advertised or not; and it is the duty of postmasters to see that proper search is made, both amongst the letters that are advertised and those that are not.

Postmasters are expected to give special attention to this mattter, and not consider their duty to this department and the public fulfilled without the most careful attention to the delivery of letters, whatever additional labor may be involved, as this comprises a summary of all other duties.

## RECAPITULATION.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—Charge on letters conveyed by private ships or vessels, five cents, (instead of six, as heretofore,) if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rates to which it would be subject if originating at such offices.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper-covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Ten cents chargeable on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

All drop letters must be prepaid by postage stamps.

No allowance in future to postmasters for delivering free letters or newspapers.

All dead letters for California, Oregon, and Washington to be returned to Washington city, under the general regulations herein prescribed.

No private post, horse or foot, to be established on any streets, lanes or alleys declared by the Postmaster General to be post-roads in any city or town.

PONY EXPRESS.—In connection with a daily overland mail (from and after the 1st of July next) between St. Joseph, Missouri, and San Francisco, California, there will be a semi-weekly *pony express mail*, which will convey letters prepaid at the ten-cent rate of postage, provided they are also properly marked, so as to show the payment of the extra charge of *one dollar per half ounce* allowed by law to the contractor.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—Letter-sheets embossed with postage stamps are authorized to be issued, combining in one both a sheet and envelope; also stamped wrappers for newspapers.

The use of a stamp cut from a stamped envelope is finable with fifty dollars, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp.

DEAD LETTERS.—Letters which have been advertised and remained unclaimed two months are to be returned to the dead-letter office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters specially marked to be held a longer period.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the Department, under section 181, chapter 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following descriptions are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the dead-letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz.:

Letters held for postage, including drop letters.

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected, or directed to places where there are no post offices.

Refused letters and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away.)

Sections 185, 186, 187, 180, 189, 309, and 312 of the Standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, instead of three thousand.

Writers of letters can have them returned, if uncalled for within any given period, by endorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the dead-letter office.

## PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We offer to postmasters and others, a collection of steel portraits of all the Post Masters General of the United States, since the organization of the Government. Seventeen of these are already engraved upon one plate about 12 by 10 inches, embracing all the distinguished postal officials—heads of the Department—from Osgood to Campbell. We propose to add the portraits of the remaining four. Hons. MR. BROWN, MR. HOLT, MR. KING, and MR. BLAIR, provided the orders sent in bid fair to warrant the expenses of the additional engravings.

The price of the entire gallery will be fifty cents. When completed and framed, this will make a beautiful and desirable ornament either for a post office or drawing room.

The Portraits so far, were executed by Ritchie, of this city, one of the best artists in the country, to whom the additional work will be assigned. The likenesses are perfectly accurate, having been taken chiefly from Daguerreotypes and photographic impressions.

Orders can be forwarded, and the payment deferred until the Portraits are sent.

## LEGAL PENALTIES.

### OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

### POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

### PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

### MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles ....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles....................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles...............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegel, and subjects such printed matter, and the entira package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*; and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizoud, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands* (*not British*) *except Cuba. Central America* (*except Aspinwall and Panama,*) *and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to b considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

## MYSTERIES OF THE POST OFFICE

["A Mail Bag is an epitome of human life."]

### "TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS;

—OR—

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT."

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### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 38 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incholi, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 50 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 8 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2 500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Pera | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon. | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamborg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *13 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the seas of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenstown, Ireland |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 1 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| California | U. S. | 1 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana* | U. S. | 4 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Liverpool |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenstown, Ireland |
| Bremen | U. S. | 8 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Havana | U. S. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | 12 | Liverpool. |
| California | U. S. | 11 | | Aspinwall. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenstown, Ireland |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 15 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Liverpool. |
| California | U. S. | 21 | | Aspinwall. |
| Havana | U. S. | 24 | | Havana |
| Havre | U. S. | 22 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | 26 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 29 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 29 | | Queenstown, Ireland |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, JULY, 1861. No.10


### Harrowfork Post Office.

[CONTINUED.]

About the new postmaster. He was the favorite of no faction, and the appointment came to him as unexpectedly as the public. This is the way of it.

About the time, the "Town Committee," having first endorsed a paper in favor of Wheeler, sent privately to Washington to inform the Post Master General that the said endosement was a mere formality, to be taken no notice of whatever; and to recommend a new candidate named Foster.

The Department becoming not a little disgusted with the whole business, wrote to a "reliable" man in the vicinity, but not in the town, for advice on the subject. Flattered by the compliment, the "reliable" person drew up an elaborate paper on the subject, demonstrating that the party would be endangered by the appointment of either of the rival candidates, and representing that some such cool-headed and discreet individual as Mr Walters, (a widower of forty,) against whom no prejudice had been raised, and who would no doubt prove acceptable to the entire community, should receive the commission. This "reliable" man was supposed of course to be quite disinterested. His suggestion was accordingly adopted, and Walters walked into the post office, as Upton walked out.

But little opposition would have been excited against the new incumbent, had the manner of his appointment remained a secret. But the "reliable" man thought it too good to keep. He desired that society should know what an important personage he had become. The dignity of his being consulted by the Department at Washington, would be but half enjoyed privately. He accordingly rode over to Harrowfork, shook hands with the "Selectmen," talked about the post office, and laughed inwardly, holding his sides and looking suspiciously wise, whenever the subject of the new appointment was broached. He knew a thing or two—*he* could tell a secret if he chose—there was more than one way to settle a quarrel;—he knew the Department, the Department knew him. Ha! ha! ha! and ho! ho! ho! etc.

Horrible doubts racked the brain of John Harmon. He took Aminidab Fogle aside.

"Look here!" said he. "What relation is Judge Ames (the "reliable man") to the new postmaster?"

"I declare," replied Fogle, "I never thought of that! Walters is Ames' wife's sister's husband's youngest brother! He is dreadful thick, too, with the family, and the talk is he is going to marry Ames' oldest daughter."

"That explains it," said John Harmon; "I knew there was something of the kind at the bottom of it all. Keep dark, and I'll pump the Judge until we get out of him all about the way this rascally appointment has been made."

Already it was "a rascally" appointment. After Harmon's talk with the Judge, who was but too ready to acknowledge his instrumentality in the matter, it became a "detestable appointment," and an "underhanded proceeding." And scarce had the tail of the Judge's horse disappeared over the bridge that night, when all Harrowfork rang with the discovery that had been made. Little thought the "reliable" man as he went home, chuckling over the joke, what a hornet's nest he had disturbed. But he probably knew something of it the following Sunday, when the widower, Walters, went over to Amesbury to pay a visit to the Judge's family in general, and his eldest daughter in particular.

The truth is, a deafening hum of indignation had gone up from Harrowfork, and it was universally declared that the new appointment was by far the most objectionable that could possibly have been made.

The result was, the Deparlment, the "reliable" man, and the new postmaster, individually and collectively, got soundly abused by all hands; and it was not long before a delegation was dispatched to Washington to expose the fraud, and remonstrate against the continuance of Walters in office. Against the latter the most serious charges were preferred. It was claimed, among other things, that he had been in town but a few years; furthermore, that he had some time since held the office of postmaster in a neighboring State, and had resigned to prevent being removed for official delinquencies. It was mainly on this ground that the Postmaster General was induced to recall his commission. Scarcely was this done, however, when it was discovered that the unfortunate man had been wronged; that it was another Walters who had been a postmaster, &c.

Anxious to make immediate reparation, the Department hastened to send on the papers again; but by this time, Walters, indignant at the manner in which he had been treated, refused to accept the office, writing a high-toned and dignified letter on the subject to the Postmaster General:

"I do not wish," said he, "to have anything whatever to do with the petty strife of politics. I have not sought, neither do I desire, any public office. Had such been my ambition, my recent experience would be sufficient entirely to eradicate the disease, unless it had become chronic, from the effects of breathing too long the malaria of political society.

"'some men are born great; some achieve greatness; and others have greatness thrust upon them;' mine was of the last description; but I am thankful that it has been temporary: nor shall I again consent to endure 'the slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune,' in so lofty and exposed a position as that of postmaster of Harrowfork."

The sharp and independent style of this epistle made Walters quite popular with the Department, and he was again urged to accept the commission, which he again refused.

The trouble was accordingly no nearer a settlement than at the outset. The Department had unwittingly offended everybody, and the "reliable man" was, perhaps, the most violently indignant of all. When applied to a second time, he fired off an explosive epistle at the Postmaster General, which would serve as a model for that style of writing.

"He was not the person," he said, "to place himself more than once in a position to be gratuitously insulted." And he was surprised that the Department, after subjecting Walters to the treatment he had received, should again apply to him (the Judge) for assistance. Had he an enemy whom he wished to make the victim of public animadversion and disgrace, he might possibly nominate him to the office. But certainly he could not think of laying such an affliction at the door of his friends. In conclusion, the Postmaster General, President, and Company were politely invited to "look elsewhere for support in future."

The truth is, the Judge's vanity was touched. Having enjoyed the notoriety of procuring the appointment of Walters, he naturally became incensed at the turn affairs had taken, and seized the first opportunity of emptying the viols of his wrath in a quarter where they were expected to produce a sensation. The Administration, however, survived.

Meanwhile Mr. Atkins, editor of the *Temperance Goblet*, who had *his* special candidate—a speculator named Blake—was playing his cards adroitly. He had a strong ally in Hon. Mr. Savage, M. C., then at Washington. The last-named gentleman, who had previously taken offence at the Postmaster General for having the independence to fill a vacancy in a post office in his district without consulting him, now, however, came alertly to the rescue, assuring the Department that Blake was the most suitable man that could be chosen. Blake was accordingly honored with the commission which Walters had refused.

Now Blake was a strenuous advocate of the "Maine law." He, accordingly, had for his enemies all the opponents of his favorite doctrine. The *Harrowfork Freeman*," an anti-Maine law organ, was particularly bitter against him. The editor of that paper lent his columns to the exposure of the new postmaster's course, and in a "scathing article" accused him of having been formerly the proprietor of a large distillery, and of having accumulated the bulk of his property in that business.

On the other hand, Atkins, of the *Goblet*, devoted his paper to the defence of his candidate. At the same time, Hon. Mr. Savage had become reconciled to the Postmaster General, in consequence of the attention paid to his recommendation in the case, and wrote a friendly and familiar letter to the Department explanatory and apologetic of Blake's course. He alluded to the article in the *Freeman*, and expressed a hope that the Department would not be prejudiced by its statements.

This reference, by the way, was the first intimation the Department had that such an article ever appeared. The honorable member went on to treat the subject as if the General Government and the nation at large stood waiting with breathless anxiety for the issue.

"True," said he, "he was at one time engaged in the manufacture of liquor; but certainly that circumstance should not injure him in the estimation of high-minded and liberal men. It is an honest calling, if honestly followed, and nobody will pretend that Blake has not shown himself upright in all his dealings. For my part, I hold to enlightened views on the subject of eating and drinking; nor do I believe that one citizen has a right to penetrate and criticise another's private life."

Blake was continued in office, whether in consequence of the honorable member's championship, we cannot say. But certain it was that in the election struggle which came off soon after, Atkins of the *Goblet* supported the regular candidate for Congress, who was no other than this same Mr. Savage, of "enlightened views;" and by carrying the mass of the temperance vote, secured his re-election by some forty-five majority.

The *Goblet's* course in this business appeared not a little mysterious. It had supported Blake for postmaster—a man whose temperance professions were now regarded as entirely superficial and worthless—and Savage for Congress, a person more than suspected as being a moderate drinker and a man of boasted "liberal principles." Messrs. Harmon and Fogle put their dissatisfied heads together to discover the secret. They were aided and encouraged by the editor of the *Freeman*, and presently in an article in that paper headed, "How to Make Tin Night-Caps out of Pine Shingles," the whole "black history of shameless fraud and double-dealing," as it was called, was revealed to an astounded public. We quote a few paragraphs from the *Freeman's* article:

"Here," said the merciless reviewer, with genuine satire, "here is a beautiful instance of love and harmony in political life! Here is prophecy fulfilled! 'The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.' Savage—rightly named—is the lion. Blake—innocent, harmless, dove-like Blake, who never did anything wrong—is the lamb; and Atkins is the little boy. He leads them into sweet pastures of public office, and gives them to drink of Congress water and post office pap. O happy trio! O honest and consistent coalition!

"What makes the union appear all the more admirable, is the fact that the most discordant elements have here been made to blend an intermingle. Savage is a moderate drinker, who loves his wine at dinner, and his punch before going to bed. Atkins is a stiff and uncompromising temperance man. One is Maine law, the other is anti-Maine law. As for Blake, he is sometimes one, sometimes both, and sometimes neither one thing nor the other. But Atkins supports Savage, Savage supports Blake, and they all support each other.

"Now, as our grandmother used to say, 'wherever you see a turnip-top growing, you may be sure that there s a turnip at the bottom of it. Large or small, it's still a turnip.' Now, we have long admired the luxuriance of Savage, Atkins, Blake & Co.'s turnip-tops. We have recently been looking for the turnip, and lo! here it is! Who secured Savage's re-election? Blake, when at the last county convention of the Maine Laws, he advised them not to make an independent temperance ticket for Congress. Who devoted his paper to the cause of the moderate drinker? Atkins. Who got Blake the post office? Atkins and Savage. But what are Savage and Blake doing for Atkins all this time? Is Atkins so unselfish as to work for them gratis? Nobody believes it! Where, then, does the milk in the cocoa-nut come from? Let us see.

"In the first place—we have it on the authority of an old lady who knows the genealogy of every family in the county, and can trace most people's ancestry back to Noah—Blake is Atkins' second cousin. There's one point. Now for another: Blake owns three-fourths of the entire *Goblet* printing establishment, and holds the property in such a way that he can any day take the paper into his own hands, and manage it to suit himself! Therefore, whoever edits the *Goblet* is Blake's tributary. We were going to say tool or slave, but concluded to sacrifice truth to politeness. Thus it happens that Atkins is only, as it were. Blake's left hand," &c.

After several more paragraphs of the same sort, the author of the annihilating article, who found it very difficult to conclude the subject, being of a very rich and attractive nature, finally summed up all his points, and bound them together with a striking original quotation attributed to Shakspeare; it was as follows:

"O consistency! thou art a jewel!
Which, like the toad, ugly and envious,
Bears yet a precious secret in his head."

It was this mongrel quotation which damped the *Freeman's* powder. The *Goblet* took it up, turning the laugh against its rival; and for months the modern style of rendering Shakspearé was a standing joke. Of course a copy of the *Freeman*, containing the editorial marked, was sent to the Postmaster General; but on reading about the toad at the end of the annihilating article, the Department dismissed the whole subject with a good-natured laugh.

Notwithstanding the truth of the charges against him, Blake was continued in office. 'Twas probably the fun of the thing that saved him.

Then followed a lull. The good people of Harrowfork were worn out with the harassing post office question, and it was permitted to rest until the approach of the next Congressional election.

Atkins of the *Goblet* went openly to work to secure the re-nomination of Savage. But in the meantime, a "spy in Washington"—there are always "spies in Washington"—privately gave information to the leading Maine-law men in the district, concerning the honorable member's very equivocal support of temperance principles. Armed with this intelligence, the indignant constituency remonstrated with Atkins on the inconsistency of his course. He, however, "flatly denied" the allegations against Savage.

"Very well," said the constituency; "you may be sincere, but we shall investigate the matter a litte."

At the allusion to investigation, Adkins winced, and endeavored to dissuade his friends from such a needless step."

"We'll have a committee appointed to write Savage a letter, at all events, and demand an exposition of his principles," replied they. "We want to know what sort of a man we are supporting. We went for Savage before, mainly through your influence; now we'er determined to make sure it's all right before we give him a single vote."

"Nonsence, gentlemen, said Adkins; "of course it's all right! Don't go to bothering our candidate with letters. Letters are the devil in politics."

The temperance men, however, were not to be dissuaded, and a letter was written, in which the Hon. member was asked, among other things, if he was, or was not "in the habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, while at the seat of Government?"

In reply to this question, the gentleman of "enlightened views" wrote to the committee:—

"I frankly admit, that in consequence of the bad water at Washington, which has so deleterious an effect upon my health, when I drink it, as to render me for a large portion of the time unfit for business, I have occasionally, by the advice of my physician, resorted to ardent spirits, simply as a remedial agent. Yet the habit has been confined *strictly* to the Capital. Never out of Washington have I indulged in anything of the sort, even as a medicine."

This letter was received with significant nods and winks, expressive of doubts and disapprobation, by the committee; and it was sent to the "Goblet" for publication. In the mean time, however, its author had given Adkins private instructions on the subject: and the "Goblet declined to publish the letter.

"Gentlemen," said Adkins, when called on for an explanation, "this is an absurd affair from beginning to end. I opposed the proceeding at the outset. I considder the letter perfectly satisfactory; but my readers are tired of these things, and so am I I must therefore be excused from having anything to do with the affair."

"You will publish the letter, however, as an advertisement?" suggested the committee.

"Not even as an advertisement!"

"Not if paid for?"

"No, not if paid for gentlemen!" said the imperturbable Adkins.

"Very well," replied the committee, exasperated, "we know who will publish it."

They went across the way to the office of the "Freeman," the "rum paper," as is was called. Harmon, who was of the committee, knew the editor, and took him confidentially aside.

"Atkins," said he, "refuses to print this document; 'twill be just the thing for you, and it will spite him to see it in the Freeman."

"To tell you the truth," said he, "I'm afraid to publish it. 'Twill just suit our moderate drinkers, and I'm not so sure but it would injure *our* candidate with that class of men. On the whole," said he, "I think I wont print it."

Foiled in this quarter, John Harmon bethought him of the "News Courier," a neutral paper published in a neighboring town, which offered to print communications relating to the approachinching campaign, provided they were written in a proper spirit, and did not compromise too much its position as a neutral journal.

The Savage letter was accordingly sent to the Courier, and promptly appeared in its columns. But the editor, desiring to keep both scales of the balance as nearly in equilibrium as possible, inserted in the same number of his paper a very profound, scientific treatise, signed "Filter," giving an analysis of the Washington water, showing that its chemical properties were identical with those of the member's own well at home! And strongly questioning the utility of mixing whiskey with it at all, and more especially such whiskey as is too often sold at the seat of Government!

The result was decisive. The Goblet lost popularity and patronage; Atkins lost influence and money; and Savage lost the election. On the other hand, the "News Courier" gained the favor and support of the temperance people, by "its bold and manly course" in exposing the rottenness of Savage's principles. John Harmon was triumphant; and one of the very leaders of the temperance cause was sent to Congress.

The new member was no other than Judge Ames, the "reliable" man, himself! Reader, be not surprised! Political life is fertile in such unexpected events. The Judge had gained popularity by coming out strongly for the Maine law. The old party to which he belonged had endorsed his nomination, John Harmon electioneered for him, and lent his horse and wagon to bring invalids, old men, and indifferent voters to the polls, on election day; and the Judge was returned by an overwhelming majority. *(To be concluded in next No.)*

*(To be concluded in next No.)*

### Southern Postmasters.

We print the following letter, believing that the views expressed by our eccentric friend are shared by not a few in his State, as well as in other Southern States. It was written previously to the discontinuance of the U. S. Mail service in that State:

R——, North Carolina, May 2, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

Hurrah for Uncle Sam! I shall venture to raise this shout on paper, though if I were to utter it in the hearing of any evil-disposed person, it might bring me in closer acquaintance with one of the staple products of our State than I should care to be. But as I am postmaster here, I think it will be safe to indulge in this little private burst of patriotism.

I am aware that this is a rather abrupt way of commencing a letter to a stranger, but I trust you will sympathise with the feeling which dictated it. If you have ever been placed in circumstances similar to mine, you know how hard a thing it is to keep still when you want to speak, and to be obliged to say one thing when you want to say another. People tolk of laughing in one's sleeve. One may swear a little in the same way.

I am for the Union, as I have a hereditary right to be. I was born in Boston, but being of a roving disposition, and in fact having an attack of the "seventeen year old fever," I thought I would seek my fortune, (which, by the way, I never found,) and in the course of my journeyings, I found an uncle in this part of the State, who very kindly befriended me when I had almost become reduced to the husky fare of the prodigal son, and obtained for me a clerkship in the post office of this town. My uncle is a slave holder on a small scale, but I have never attained to the dignity of owning a "fat nigger," as John Mitchel wanted to, or indeed any nigger at all, whether fat or lean. Post office clerks don't generally indulge in such luxuries. Well, after a while I succeeded the old man—(the postmaster I mean) and have enjoyed for a few years a salary sufficient for the wants of myself and my small family. But this confounded rebellion or revolution, or whatever you may call it, is likely to play the mischief with my prospects.

Uncle Sam is *not* a bad paymaster, anyhow. Whether Uncle Jeff will be as good remains to be seen, and I don't know in fact whether I shall stop to see. There are a good many Union men hereabouts, though they are a little uncertain as yet about the designs of the North. I believe a great many lies have been told about the North, and about the South too, for that matter, and if the truth was known, the Union feeling would be greatly increased and strengthened.

The Union folks know me to be one of them, and bring their letters to my office, knowing that their confidence will not be betrayed. I hear there is some talk of discontinuing the mail-service at the South on the part of the United States, and I don't blame 'em for that, though I fear it will be hard on me, as well as my brother officials. As my pay depends on the per centage I receive from mails, it has been growing smaller of late, and I can't tell what it will end in. I believe my office does better, though, than some others, because I always deliver what is sent here. I don't burn papers nor open letters, so people know that if they subscribe for a paper they will have it, as far as I am concerned. A good many papers have been stopped by the subscribers elsewhere, because the postmasters wouldn't deliver them, or would make a great fuss about their toking them. I don't think these postmasters were very wise for themselves in this course. However, that is their business. If they think it fair and right, so be it—*I* don't. But aside from personal considerations, it makes me feel sad to think that such a bond of union as the post office system may perhaps be severed. This seems to be the last link that holds the South and North together, and should this separation come about, I should feel more than ever that the nation was indeed divided.

I have read your paper with much interest, and not only that, I have found it almost indispensible in keeping me posted up about many things that I wanted to know in my office. I don't see how we ever got along before you commenced publishing the "MAIL." There are few merchants and no postmasters (at least at the North) to whom it is not worth far more than the subscription price. I judge by myself and by others who take it.

Excuse me, for this long and rambling letter, which may have occupied enough of your time in its perusal to have caught a rogue or two, and believe me. Yours respectfullly,

T—— S——.

BLACK MAILING.—The youngest clerk in a certain large post office, is in the habit of saying a good thing now and then—too good to be lost.

Hearing two of the older clerks the other day discussing the policy of Gen. Butler's holding on to the fugitive darkies, John asked if this did not subject the General to the charge of levying *black mule* upon the South.

On another occasion John modestly expressed the opinion that the stories about so many negroes coming into camp were no doubt highly colored.

### The Biter Bit.

A lady of very genteel and respectoble appearance called one day on a prominent New England postmaster, with a letter in her hand, which she insisted had been broken open and resealed. She handed the letter to the postmaster, who examined it, and appearances certainly seemed to justify her assertion.

She further declared that she well knew which clerk in the office had broken it open, and that he had previously served several of her letters in the same way. Upon hearing this, the postmaster requested her to walk inside the office, and point out the person whom she suspected.

Such an unusual phenomenon as the appearance of a lady inside the office, produced, as may be supposed, a decided sensation among the clerks there assembled. Nor was the sensation diminished in intensity when the postmaster informed them, that the lady was there for the purpose of identifying the person who had been guilty of breaking open her letters!

This announcement at once excited the liveliest feelings of curiosity and solicitude in the mind of almost every one present, and each one, conscious of innocence, indulged in conjectures as to who that somebody else might be, whom the accusing Angel (?) was to fix upon as the culprit

All their conjectures fell wide of the mark. After looking about for a moment, the lady pointed out the last man whom any one in the office would have suspected of such an offence—one of the oldest and most reliable of their number.

"That is the person," said she, indicating him by a slight nod of the head; "and if he persists in making so free with my letters, I will certainly have him arrested Why my letters should always be selected for this purpose, I cannot imagine; but if any more of them are touched, he will wish he had let them alone."

This direct charge, and these threats, produced a greater commotion among his fellow clerks than in the mind of the gentleman accused. Waiting for a moment after she had spoken, he broke the breathless silence that followed her words, by saying calmly,—

"Mrs. ———, I believe?"

"That is my name, sir."

"Have you concluded your remarks, madam?"

"I have, sir, for the present."

"Then, madam, I will take the liberty to inform you that *your husband* is the person on whom you ought to expend your indignation. He has, at different times, taken several of your letters from the office, opened and read them, and after resealing, returned them to the letter-box, having made certain discoveries in those letters, to which he forced me to listen, as furnishing sufficient ground for his course, and justifying former suspicions! He earnestly requested me never to disclose who had opened the letters, and I should have continued to observe secresy, had not your accusation forced me to this disclosure in self-defence. If you wish to have my statement corroborated, I think I can produce a reliable witness."

The lady did not reply to this proposition, but made a precipitate retreat, leaving the clerk master of the field, and was never afterwards seen at that post office.—*Ten Years Among the Mail Bags.*

OLD TIMES.—There is a clerk in the New York post office, who was employed some forty years ago to carry all the Southern mails across the North River, on their way to the South. The accounts which he gives of his performances in that capacity, are highly amusing, when compared with the extensive mail service of later years. He used to take all the mail bags in a small skiff, and "skull his own boat." In the winter season, when the passage was obstructed by floating ice, he says he would often be compelled to haul his boat upon huge cakes of ice, push it across, and then embark again with his treasures.

We intend soon to occupy a column or two with the interesting postal reminiscences of this veteran in the mail service.

### Letter Addresses.

The following lines were written upon and copied from a daguerreotype package from one of the camps near Washington, passing through the New York post office.

'Tis the pictured face of a loved one dear,
And father and mother will shed a tear,
As they gaze upon it and fondly sigh,
For the absent boy with the dark blue eye.
Let it pass on to the old ones dear,
Though they weep and sigh 'mid hope and fear,
It may be dearer yet some day,
Should the darling boy soon pass away.

I wish I was at FOAT MONROE,
Down there, down there,
Where "contrabands" are all the go,
Down there, down there, down there,
I soon would find friend BILLY WRIGHT,
And wouldn't he and I *get tight*,
Down there, down there,
Away in old VIRGINNI.

I want to go to FORT MONROE,
As soon as you can do it,
Now send me there, or this I swear,
You certainly shall rue it,
For I will get CORPORAL MINNETT,
To call on Mr. Blair,
And I suppose he'll pull your nose,
And probably your hair.

*Whereas:* Old Abe to save the nation,
Against the late rebellious rout,
Has called by public proclamation,
Some hundred thousand soldiers out—

And, *Whereas*, Jeff Davis also fearing,
The war may not be all his own,
Since he has gone to privateering,
And wishes to be "let alone"—

Now, *Therefore*, pass me on by mail,
In haste to ANNIE BRADY, then,
You'll find her out in Carbondale,
Just over in the State of PENN.

# UNITED STAEES MAIL.

J HOLBBOOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK JULY, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

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☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

## Curiosity.

Ah, curiosity, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still.

The beau-ideal of gastronomic delight for the donkey is the mastication of a good, prickly thistle. Under the influence of this spinous aliment the asinine character attains its full development at all points And there are bipeds of analogous mental tastes, whose instincts lead them nnerringly to revel io subjects which better natures scorn to touch or look npon. Knowledge is power, bnt the kind of power depeods upon the kind of knowledge that produces it. The accumnlation of knowledge tending to the annoyance or more serious injury of others, is only a power for evil, and the possessioo of snch a power is the highest aim of some ignoble characters who delight in holding the lash suspended *in terrorem* over their neighbors' heads, although they may not always use it But it is generally with them as with a child, for whom the ownership of a whip loses it charms if he is not allowed to crack it. The fact that a neighbor has an affair in hand which for any reason he would not like to have made public, is a sufficient stimnlus to their malicious curiosity, and all deficiencies in the information which they may ferret ont concerning the matter are snpplied by a fertile imagination which is snre to set forth in magnified proportions and vivid colors whatever circumstances may tend to the discredit of the person concerned.

There is another class of inquisitive persons more nnmerous bnt less malicious than those of whom we have been speaking; yet on the whole perhaps as mischievous as they The injury which they inflict is rather the result of the indulgence of a foolish cnriosity than of deliberate malice, but it is as real and as great in the one case as in the other It is small consolation to one who has his leg broken by the kick of a horse, to be informed that the kick was merely an ebullition of the aoimal's exuberant spirits.

These individnals of inquiring minds, when anything comes under their observation which has the spice of mystery abont it, cannot be easy nntil they have discovered at least so moch as to enable them to guess at the rest; nor is their satisfaction complete withont some willing ear into which they may pour the results of their investigation and conjectures.

The post office service, especially in conntry places, is too often made an instrument of annoyance by those who are officially connected with it, and who possess more or less of this meddling cnriosity.

The duties of postmasters and post office clerks should be regarded as strictly confidential toward the pnblic as well as toward the Government. It is nobody's business but that of the parties concerned from whom or to whom a letter is written, (excepting, of course, the cases in which there is reason to snspect a treasonable correspondence,) and every attempt to iotrude upon the sanctity of private intercourse through the mails is frowned npon by Government and punished, if discovered, according to the degree of the offense. There are postmasters and postmistresses, and post office clerks who do not hesitate to open letters, when they think they can avoid discovery, for the pitiful purpose of knowing what Mr A. has written to Miss B. or what she has replied to him, or some other matter interesting to gossips. And there are many more whose conscientiousness or fear of detection withholds them from such deeds of actual crime, who nevertheless make out such a chain of circumstantial evidences as they can construct from the address of a letter, its postmark (the indistinctness of which often causes them much tribulation,) and perhaps the facilities afforded by a very thin envelope, which permits words and even sentences of the contents to be deciphered. The conjectures thns shaped and molded are imparted, of course, in strict confidence, to half-a-dozen particular friends, and equally of course are discharged like a shower of grape-shot among the astonished pnblic.

Breaches of official trust like these have brought more discredit npon the Department, and have inspired more distrust than many graver misdemeanors and even actual crimes. People in general are sensitive, and justly too, in regard to the privacy of correspondence. This is shown, among other ways, by the fact that although a letter may be returned to the writer if not called for within a certain time, provided the request, with the writer's name, is indorsed npon the letter, very few avail themselves of this privilege. It may amuse a country community to hear the stories about one and another which are set afloat in the way we have described, bnt this feeling of amusement is succeeded by the consideration that no one knows when his turn may come to be pilloried in like manner, and a general distrust of the unfaithful official arises, which is sure to manifest itself to the disadvantage of the delinquent, whenever an opportunity occurs.

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☞ Post Master General BLAIR, made a flying visit to New York last week, on private business. His severe official labors do not seem to have affected his general health in the least.

## Female Post Office Clerks.

A lively French writer, in speaking of the difference between the mental processes of the two sexes—how the one will reach a conclusion by a sort of Instioct, which her slower brother must work out methodically and slowly—says that as yon ascend to your conclusion step by step, you find a woman already at the head of the stairs, waiting for you to come up. This quickness of the female mind often misleads the stronger-bodied, if not the stronger-minded sex. We may take no little pains to secure the pleasure and accommodation of our fair sisters, and after all may find our well meant endeavors fail of their object in consequence of our inability to view the thing from their "standpoint," or to discern, with our dull vision, the hidden evils which their more acute perception at once discovers, or, (if we may be allowed thus to speak) which their more vivid imaginatioo at once fancies.

An example of this is found in the experience of the Post Office Department. Reasoning *a priori*, it was supposed that by employing ladies to attend at the "ladies window" in our larger post offices, the wishes of those who patronised that window would be perfectly met, and that such an arrangement would, by presenting Uncle Sam in the benignant aspect of a amiling and attentive young lady, render a call at the post office almost as agreeable to the ladies themselves, as a shopping excursion. Delusive anticipation! For some reason, perhaps because young men are more courteous towards ladies, or because the fair sex are naturally suspicious of one another in confidential matters like this, or for some more inscrutable cause which cao only be dimly conjectured, it is certain that the innovation has met with no favor from those for whose benefit it was intended, and it has failed wherever it has been tried. Perhaps a female clerk at the gentlemen's window, would work better

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## The Falmouth Case.

An important trial for mail robbery has occupied the attention of the U S. District Court in Boston, recently, which has attracted no little interest, owing to the large amount of property involved, the curious history of the case from the beginning, and the influence and associations of some of the parties supposed to have been directly implicated, or in one way or another mixed up in the affair.

We will give a brief outlioe of the case, that onr readers may the more readily nnderstand the points in the trial to which we shall allnde.

On the 22d of October last, the cashier of the Falmouth bank at Falmooth, Mass., put np a $5000 package of bank notes, checks, drafts, etc., $1,700 beiog in the notes of various New England banks, directed it to the cashier of the Suffolk bank, Boston, and deposited it in the hands of the postmaster of his town. It has never reached the Suffolk bank, according to the testimony of the officers of that institntion, which is corroborated by the books of the bank in which such remittances are recorded, and still further by the records of the Boston post office, which show that no package for delivery, of the 22d of Oct., was received from Falmouth. Besides the bank letter and money parcel, there were five other letters in the package when it left Falmonth, all of which, together with the post bill, had mysteriously disappeared.

Falmouth is some 60 miles from Boston. The mail is bronght by stage 16 miles, to Monument, a small rail road station oo the Cape Cod rail road, and from thence to Boston by cars..

Between Falmouth and Monumeot there are three small post offices, but a way ponch is used for their accommodation, so that the Falmonth and Boston ponch, which is larger, is not opened or eveo removed from the stage coach ontil it arrives at the Monumeot station. The postmaster there opens it, assorts the contents, returning such parcels as are addressed to Boston, and putting in any which may have been made np at his own office.

In October last, the mail wonld have remained there abont an hour, waiting for the train from Hyaonis, which was to convey the pouch to Boston, in charge of the baggage-man. Arriving at Boston, it is taken directly to the post office by the regular mail messenger. At the office is kept a daily record of the arrival of all the pouches, independent of the "transcripts," or copies of post bills, and that shows that the bag from Falmonth was received at abont the usual time, and the transcripts prove that a distribution package did arrive from Falmouth, of the 22d October—at ooce settling the qnestion that the robbery conld not have been caused by the theft of the entire pouch.

By direction of the Post Master General, an Investigation of this loss was entered upon by one of his Special Agents, who soon became strongly impressed with the belief that the post master at Monument, for one, knew more abont the robbery than he was willing to communicate, bnt *he* was of course kept in ignorance of any such suspicion. The great intimacy discovered between the postmaster and two stage drivers by the name of Hewins, and some other signs still more significant, led to the belief that one or both of them were eqnally well posted, with Parker the postmaster, as to the true cause of the failure of the bank package. Parker, however, was for a while kept in confidential relations with the Government Agent, and agreed to keep an eye upon the drivers, and any one else in that neighborhood who had an opportunity to have stolen the money, and report from time to time any and all discoveries. At the same time, one or two reliable neighbors of Parker, were employed to watch *his* movements.

One of the embarassments of the case, was the fact that the bank cashier could furnish no means of identifying any of the bank notes, except that they were generally those of New England banks. Parker & Co. were aware of this, but they did not know the cashier had said that to the best of his recollection, there was one bill of the denomination of $500. Thus matters stood for some time after the loss, when one of those mysterious circumstances—almost an accidental discovery—which so often transpire in criminal matters, came to light, pointing conclusively to the guilty parties. On the 14th of Jaonary, Joseph S. Hewins, one of the drivers already referred to, preseuted at the counter of the Falmouth bank a $500 bill on the Canal bank, Portland, Maine, asklug for Falmouth bank ootes in exchange The cashier, without hesitation or any questioos, complied with the request, although at once connecting the circumstance with the robbery in October. He kept the bill he had thus received, and notified the Agent of all the facts

One G. H Baker, a citizen of Falmouth, accidentally hearing of the transaction, through one of the Bank directors, called at the bank and stated that In October last, he was at Portland, and having a check on the Canal bank for some $900, he drew the bills on that bank, one of them being of the denomination of $500—that he brought all this money directly home, and deposited it in the Falmouth bank, late in the afternoon of Saturday the 20th day of October. The cashier knew that early on Monday morning the 22d, he made up all his "foreign" funds—notes of other New England banks—for the Suffolk bank, aod hence it followed that the $500 bill in questiou, was in the stolen package. He also recollected the circumstauce of Baker making a large deposit, and upon his original memorandum of the cootents of the enclosures seot to the Suffolk bank, was an eotry made of just the amount handed in by Baker. The only link now wanting, in this singular chaio of evidence, was the full identity of the large bill in question. This was supplied by Baker, who fortunately had kept the uumber, aod also knew the bill by other distinct marks.

Hewins' mode of accounting to the Agent for the possession of the $500, was that it came through the mail, oo the 12th of January, iu an envelope bearing the Boston post mark, but contaiuing nothing to indicate who the sender might be, and that it was handed to him by the postmaster at Monument.

"Where is the envelope," asked the Agent.

"I don't know," replied Hewius, "I have hardly seen it siuce the day it came. I may have put it by, with some old letters."

After some further conversation, H went to his house, and a short search produced the desired dumb witness of the munificent act of some unknown friend or enemy, as the case might have been. It was indeed dumb in one sense, while in another, it was a loud-spoken accuser of a certain individual whose connection with this crime had been quite apparent from the commencement of the investigation. The address upon the eovelope, although written seemingly in a feigned haod, afforded uomistakable evidence as to its author, who lived maoy miles away from the city indicated by the post mark, aod not far from the office to which the envelope bad been sent. It is not deemed proper at this time to comment farther upoo the part which this individual is believed to have played in the transmission of the stoleo bill.

At the close of the interview with Hewins, just mentioned, he remarked that he thought he could guess who had sent him the bill—that he thought it might have beeu a certain man in Boston. As he declined to furnish the Agent with the name of the person iodicated, it was soggested that he shonld write to him by mail, on that or the following day, aod make known the answer received. This was agreed upon, bnt having little faith that the promise wonld be fulfiled, the Ageot at ooce arranged with the postmaster of Boston to have an accurate list kept of the address of every letter received from Falmonth and Monument for several days. At the same time the Falmouth cashier was directed to make inquiry of Hewins about the third or fourth day, as to whether he had written as he had promised, the Agent believing that if an affirmative answer was given, aod yet it could be shown that he *had not* writteu, it would be a tremendous fact against him, iu coonection with others. He did not write, and this being fully established, and admitted on the trial, it was one of the strong points relied npon to establish the gnilt of the accused. At the time the bill was received, as was claimed, through the post office, the fortunate recipieot took no note or memorandum thereof, bnt took it to the bank to be exchanged on the day after its pretended receipt. We have not the requisite space for anything like a detained statement of the evidence npon the trial, which lasted about nine days. Some fifty witnesses were examined for and against the Government. The case was ably conducted on both sides—for the prosecution, by Hon. R. H. DANA, the U. S. District Attorney.

The jnry were absent from their seats from 7 o'clock until 11 P. M., when they notified Jndge Sprague that there was no prospect of an agreement, and were discharged, ooe of the jurors having received a dispatch notifying him of the severe illness of one of his family.

The Jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Hewins was then required to give bail for his appearance in September, when a new trial will take place.

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EXAMINING POST BILLS.—Since the prepaymant of postage by stamps was inaugurated, no requirement of the Department bas been oftener disregarded than that embraced in Sec. 61 of the P. O Regnlations, respecting the examination of post bills at the time they are received, and the carefnl comparison of the figures, rates, etc., with the letters themselves. Au entire neglect of this duty or its hasty and partial performance, has led to mnch embarrassment in the investigation of complaints and has sometimes placed postmasters for a time in a most nnpleasant dilemma, the post bill itself showing the receipt of an important letter, subsequently proved not to have been in the package at all.

In large offices, where the exection of the details of the work are too often unobserved by the postmaster, this and other apparently trifling matters are in quite too many instances, loosely managed. It shonld be nnderstood that for all official purposes, the careful comparison of post bills with the letters, is as important as ever.

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The commuoication of W. was not received in time for this number.

## Official Courtesy.

It often comes in a postmaster's way to do a good-natured thing, and we are happy to say that so far as our observation extends, this class of government officers are ever ready to use the powers and privileges of their place as kind-hearted men should do. Au example of this is furnished by the subjoined letter, which was received some months ago by the Postmaster of New York:—

DEAR SIR:—I sent a letter by yesterday's mail, addressed—Henry James Simpson, Esq., 32 H—— street, *London*, England. This morning's mail brings me a letter from his mother saying that he is *dead!* And, oh God, that letter of mine to her son will reach *her*, if you cannot find it, and will wound still more her poor, wounded heart—for I have reproached him, the loved and lost one, for not writing—for having forgotten me—when his last word, almost, was "Ada!"

It has but one three ceot stamp ou it, which may enable you to decide in which steamer it would be sent. Oh, if you will get that letter and destroy it for me, I will bless you forever!

In sorrow, yours sincerely,
Ada C——

I enclose my address.

Oh, will you write me *one* word immediately, to say whether you have found the letter or not? Henry James Simpson is the name, remember.

The letter was found, and returned to the writer as requested.

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## A Hard Case.

Extract from a letter received from D. W. Moore, Esq., late Special Agent of the P. O. Deparment, for Peonsylvania.

"I retnrned home yesterday from the U. S. District Court at Williamsport, Penn., where I had been as a witoess, in the case of the U. S. against Isaac Keller, who you will remember was arrested io Oct. last, for robbing the mails, being carrier on the route from "Forks" in Columbia Co. to Laporte in Sullivan Co. The evidence closed on Wedoesday eveuing, and was cooclusive against the accused. On Thursday morniog he did not appear, but the trial went on, and be was convicted.

As I was on my way home yesterday I passed a grave yard about sixteen miles from here, whence the people of the neighborhood were returning. On asking who was dead, I was told that a straoger was shot by mistake, for a deer on Friday night. It appeared that a father and son were out deer huotiog—the father watching a "deer lick" aod the sou a "crossing," ou the turnpike road. This straoger came along about 10 o'clock P. M., and the son, mistaking him for a deer, fired and shot him through the heart. It subsequently turned out that this stranger was Isaac Keller."

Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

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CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A NOTED BURGLAR AND POST OFFICE ROBBER.—James Luther McCoy, the notorious burglar and robber from Troy, N. Y., and chief actor in several flagrant crimes in Western Massachusetts, has for a time terminated his criminal career, and is paying penance in the state prison at Clintoo, N. Y. He was tried at Troy on Friday, for burglary at W. F. Burden's house in that city, and failing to make any defeoce, he was convicted immediately, aod sentenced to tweoty years hard labor in the state prison. McCoy will be remembered as the fellow who, with au associate, entered the office of Crane & Co., paper makers in Dalton, and attempted to break opeo the safe; afterwards he robbed a store and post office in Worthington, and again the post offices in Becket aod Pittsfield. He also committed several dariog burglaries near Boston, for which there are now indictments peoding against him. At the time of his operations in this part of the State, be was living with his wife in quiet retirement with a family in Hinsdale, and the disclosnre of his character and crimes there was a matter of considerable surprise. During his residence there he spent the nights io plunder in the adjoining towns, and the property thus "confiscated" was probably transferred secretly, and disposed of in some city. McCoy is also supposed to be knowing to the fact, if not himself the murder of Horace B. Sargent who was killed outright and robbed, while walking the streets in Troy, early one evening last winter. During McCoy's short trial in Troy, be appeared an indifferent spectator, simply plead not guilty, and said he knew nothing of the crime charged, and if the case was pressed (which he declined to do), facts wonld be presented fully establishing his ionocence. He is a young man of promising and respectable appearance, and the son of a very wealthy bnt not reputable father. He seems to have chosen crime as a profession, and around his home was known as a most daring, successful and law-evading scoundrel. He will now have abundant opportunity to reflect upon the past, repent the errors of his ways, and when he returns to the community, an old man, the lessou learned will be of benefit and warning.

We congratulate the public on the final "bringing up" of this desperate and nnscrupulons scamp McCoy. In the matter of mail and post office robberies, we think he has done as much, and probably more than any villain who has figured in the criminal line for a long time. The daring and exteosive robbery of the mails at East Albany in this State, some months since, was no doubt one of his operations, as he was known to have been in the immediate vicinity about the time of the robberies in company with certain congenial companions, recent nnreformed graduates of the penetentiary.

The public will bo safe from the crimes of this desperado for at least twenty years, the term of his sentence.

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NEWSPAPER BLOCKADE.—It appears that Jeff." not having any formidable force on the water with which to meet the blockading squadron of the mother government, proposes a paper blockade of the Northern press. His new postal tariff fixes the postage on "local newspapers" per year, at 40 cents. Daily do., at $2.80. Daily newspapers published *outside* the limits of the "Confederate States." $5.60!

The postage for a daily paper as established by the goverument (Uncle Sam's,) is $1.56 cents. Difference between Northern and Southern yearly tax on a daily paper, $4.04 cents!

## Hon. Joseph Holt.

The U. S. Government and all its loyal citizens, and especially our large army of post office officials, have abundant reason to feel proud of the able statesman and devoted patriot whose name heads this article. As the Chief of the Post Office Department, and subsequently as Secretary of War at the most critical period in the history of our present national embarrassment, Mr. HOLT established an imperishable name as a true, consistent and fearless auxiliary in the administration of the nation's affairs—a name which during the early days of the great rebellion, was upon the enthusiastic lips of millions, without respect to sectious or parties.

The developments of the grand dis-Uoion plot has detracted not a whit from the patriotic ardor and boldness of this eloquent champiou of freedom, as clearly appears from his recent letter to the Louisville Journal. Mr. HOLT is a Kentuckian, and has a right to advise the people of his native State upon matters relating to their hooor and interests.

We give below the closiog portion of this truly thrilling and well-timed apperl to old Kentucky:—

Before proceediog further, Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approachiug, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such nninterrupted and such bouodless prosperity, she should ask herself, oot once, but many times, why do I go, and where am I goiog! Io view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry; but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow this movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southero Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a government which they have only known in its blessiogs; but the triumph of the government would nevertheless be certain in the end. She would abandon a government strong and able to protect her for one that is weak and that contains, iu the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the law of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has uo foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the federal constitutiou denounced; which has been denounced by most of the states and promineot statesmen now insisting upon its exercise; which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices, and passions, and transient interests of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upou them. * * * * *

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Unioo, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier state, aod necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial io history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is oot a home io infatuated and misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms, and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of this ancient commonwealth, dragged to the altar of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom aod every foe, Kentucky may read *her own*. No wonder, therefore, that she has been so coaxingly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breastwork, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered. Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy she would be weak for all the purposes of self protection as compared with her preseot position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and self-disintegrating league, Kentucky would soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone, in the presence of tiers of free states with populations exceeding by many millioos her own. Feeble states thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by rivers as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lions lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded.

Kentucky in her soul abhors the African slave trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the altars of King Dahomey. But although this traffic has been temporarily interdicted by the seceded states, it is well uoderstood that this step has beeo taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the border states, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalization of this trade, by a republic professiog to be based upon Africau servitude, must follow as certaiuly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition. Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial-plate of her civilization rudely thrust back a century, aud to stand before the world the confessed champion of the African slave-hunter; is she, with her unsullied fame, ready to become a paoder to the rapacity of the African slave trader, who burdens the very winds of the sea with the moans of the wretched captives whose limbs he has loaded with chains, and whose hearts he has broken? I do not, I cannot believe it.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, aod fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the laud. It is a time in which the work-shop, the office, the counting-house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these toils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid-ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky," and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.

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CALIFORINA MAILS.—Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory aod the Sandwich Islands are made up daily, (Sundays excepted,) at the New York Post Office, closiog at 5,30 A. M. and 3,30 P. M., and forwarded by overland mail *via:* St Joseph, Mo., the service having been resumed on this route on the 1st of July.

Mails for the South Pacific and Central America, will be dispatched by steamer as heretofore on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, mail closing at 10,30 A. M.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Encouraging Words.—We are in receipt of many letters from postmasters and others, endorsing in complimentary terms the utility of this journal, and strongly approving of the objects for which it was established.

The "Mail" was started at a most unpropitious time, owing to the unsettled condition of the country and other unavoidable circumstances, which have limited its circulation chiefly to one section of the Union, while the pressure of labor at the Department at Washington, has rendered it almost impossible to procure so full a record of its official doings, decisions, etc., as we could have desired. We hope by and by to be able to make up for all these omissions, and to render our paper more useful and interesting than heretofore, both to officials and the general reader.

A postmaster in Rhode Island, recently appointed, writes as follows:

"Send me the Mail one year. I have just been appointed postmaster at this place, and having received with my papers from the Department a copy of the Mail, I take pleasure in saying that I think it almost invaluable as an 'Assistant' to employés in the Post Office Department."

Soldiers' Letters.—It is the practice in the British army throughout the world for soldiers to frank their own letters, by merely putting on the corner of the envelope "Soldier's Letter." This is respected by all the British post offices and mails throughout the world as a free frank. By every foreign mail letters are received from the East Indies and elsewhere through the Boston post office with this frank. In view of the sacrifices made by our volunteers and soldiers, and the small pay received, we suggest that some provision be made by Congress for carrying their letters free of postage.—*Exchange Paper.*

It strikes us that it would never do to allow all letters to pass free in the mails with the simple endorsement—"soldier's letter." There would be more corresponding "soldiers" than could be found willing to fight, we apprehend, on the call of the regimental rolls. In other words, the soldier's frank would be resorted to in sending letters free, by thousands who never would be caught in a free fight.

And yet it would seem perfectly proper and just to extend the freedom of the mails to those engaged in defending the flag of our country. And we doubt not that the object will be accomplished in some safe and satisfactory way by Congress, under the advice of the Post Master General. No high officer of the Government is more devoted to the comforts, rights and personal conveniences of the officers and soldiers than the present head of the P. O. Department.

Unpaid Letters.—It is worthy of note, as one of the signs of the times, that since the military movements commenced, there has been a very marked increase in the number of unpaid letters deposited in the large post offices. This is at once explained by the fact that the thoughts of all classes of correspondents have been so largely occupied with the exciting events passing around them.

The great proportion of envelopes bearing the national flag on the upper corner, and that being in part of the same color of the postage stamp, is no doubt another cause of the omission to prepay, parties when in the act of posting letters easily imagining that the flag is *the true stamp*, and supposing perhaps, as our practical friend expressed himself on the address of a letter recently, that as the flag is the emblem of freedom, the letter that bears it should certainly be free also!

It might not be a bad plan, during the war at least, for business men to use government envelopes altogether, which would prevent the possibility of such mistakes.

Mail Locks and Keys.—The Post Master General has ordered new locks and keys for the Government mail service. The fact that a portion of the keys now in use are scattered throughout the Southern States, and in the hands of those who do not seem to consider it criminal to make any use of the public property which will afford them aid and comfort, is a sufficient justification for putting it beyond their power to appropriate the contents of Northern mail bags, which, with our keys in their hands, they might do by operating along the border lines, under the garb of friendship.

The mail bags, and other descriptions of post office property now at the South, we shall probably have to give up for the present. When the supremacy of the Constitution and laws is re established, we trust the bags will come back to us well filled with Union sentiments—letters of mark issued without "Jeff's" endorsement.

Losses by Mail.—By one of the regulations of the P. O. Department, Sec. 207, it is required that before an investigation is ordered, as to a reported loss by mail, satisfactory evidence shall be furnished not only of the depositing of the letter in a post office, but that the alleged contents were absolutely enclosed. Experience shows that attempts are frequently made to make the post office a scape-goat for failures of this kind, when the guilt lies in quite another direction.

To those who have occasion to make remittances by mail, our advice is to get drafts or checks whenever convenient. When cash must be sent employ a reliable disinterested witness to see the money enclosed and the letter deposited. But avoid calling the attention of either the postmaster or any of his clerks to the fact. Not that this would increase the risk generally, but in some cases it might, and in but few would they be lessened. The less publicity in respect to money letters, the better.

Foreign Postage.—It should be borne in mind by postmasters and others, that the tables of foreign postage in this paper, are liable to important alterations and changes from month to month. We mention this, because in some post offices and counting rooms we are led to believe the latest issue is not consulted, but a former number is kept for reference. In this way there is danger that accuracy will not be obtained in the payment of the required rates of foreign postage.

All necessary alterations are made from time to time, according to official information received from the P. O. Department.

## Blanks, Wrapping Paper, &c.

For the Information and guidance of Post Masters, we publish the following, furnished by the Blank Agent at New York City.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and California, and the Territory of Oregon, are furnished with Post Office Blanks from the New York Agency, viz: Post Bills, Mails Received, Mails Sent, Newspaper and Pamphlet Accounts, Accounts of Prepaid Matter, etc., Accounts Current.

Also, *all* the Blanks for the Registration of letters.

Also, *Wrapping Paper* and *Twine*.

Signature Post Bills are furnished to all Offices whose *gross* receipts exceed the sum of One-Hundred Dollars per annum.

Offices where the gross receipts do not amount to $100 per annum, can be furnished with 2700 signature post bills, on remitting $1 at the time of sending he order. Post Masters should send their order for signature post bills one month before their supply is exhausted, and send a printed post bill as a copy.

Always give the name of the State—and the name of the Post Master should be written *very plainly*, to prevent error in printing. Be careful to name the kind of blank which you need.

Wrapping Paper and Twine is furnished to all offices whose compensation exceeds $50 per annum.

Orders for Wrapping Paper and Twine must not be on the same sheet with P. O. Blanks, but on a *separate sheet*, under *one* envelope.

Writing orders upon small slips of paper, or upon Post Bills, or on brown paper, is wrong.

Orders should be addressed to "Agent for P. O Blanks," New York, and *not* to the Post Master.

☞ Blank "Weekly or Monthly Mail Registers," are furnished by Chief Clerk P. O. Department, Washington City, D. C.

Blank Receipts for "Mail Messenger Service" are furnished by the Auditor P. O. Department, Washington City, D. C.

## New Postal Laws.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure and furnish letter sheets with postage stamps impressed thereon, (combining in one both a sheet and envelope,) and to adopt such other improvements as may be deemed advisable, from time to time, in connexion with postage stamps or stamped envelopes for letters or newspapers, subject to the provision that such stamps or envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same, as near as may be, and to all other provisions of the eighth section of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes,' approved August 31, 1852."

The department is not yet prepared to furnish stamped letter sheets or newspaper envelopes. Letter envelopes, official size, of larger denominations than any now in use, are expected soon to be issued.

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage: *Provided*, That upon all letters or packets conveyed in whole or in part by steamers or steamships over any route upon which, or between ports or places between which the mail is regularly conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, the same charge shall be levied, with the addition of two cents a letter or packet, as would have been levied if such letter or packet had been transmitted regularly through the mail.

Sec 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed."

"Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon, as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a daily or semi-weekly delivery of letters and newspapers by carriers, throughout a circuit of nine miles from the City Hall, in the city of New York, under the supervision of the Postmaster of New York, whenever, in his judgment, the revenue from such service shall defray the expense thereof."

"Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall also be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps."

"Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes,'" passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require the ten cent rate of postage to be prepaid on letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from any State or Territory on the Pacific to any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. And all drop letters shall be prepaid by postage stamps."

## PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We offer to postmasters and others, a collection of steel portraits of all the Post Masters General of the United States, since the organization of the Government. Seventeen of these are already engraved upon one plate about 12 by 10 inches, embracing all the distinguished postal officials—heads of the Department—from Osgood to Campbell. We propose to add the portraits of the remaining four. Hons. Mr. Brown, Mr. Holt, Mr. King, and Mr. Blair, provided the orders sent in bid fair to warrant the expenses of the additional engravings.

The price of the entire gallery will be fifty cents. When completed and framed, this will make a beautiful and desirable ornament either for a post office or drawing room.

The Portraits so far, were executed by Ritchie, of this city, one of the best artists in the country, to whom the additional work will be assigned. The likenesses are perfectly accurate, having been taken chiefly from Daguerreotypes and photographic impressions.

Orders can be forwarded, and the payment deferred until the Portraits are sent.

[Advertisement.]

Hon. Horatio King will attend to business before the Post Office and the other Executive Departments, at Washington, D. C.

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for One Dollar. Also other stamps. His stamps have been horoughly tested for a number of years, and much pproved.

## LEGAL PENALTIES.

### OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or lock, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of value, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

#### POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

#### PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

#### MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles.................15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerrootypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

Books, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Brita a or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to b considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Mo. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

### CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The mails for California by Steamer, via Panama, leave on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Mail closes at New York at 10 o'clock, A. M.

California Mail Steamers are due in New York on the 2d, 12th, and 22d of every month.

## MYSTERIES OF THE POST OFFICE

["A Mail Bag is an epitome of human life."]

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—OR—

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT."

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Never has a volume been offered to the public under a more hearty and universal commendation of that enlightened and powerful censor, the Press. Brief extracts from some of these many flattering notices are annexed.

From the following certificate of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, it will be seen that copies of this work were officially placed in all the school libraries in that State:

"A thousand copies of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," being a sufficient number to supply all the Township School Libraries of this State, were ordered from this office, after the Superintendent, on personally reading the book, had become satisfied of its being admirably adapted to the school libraries.

"The work gives ample satisfaction to the readers of our libraries, and is in great demand.

"W. C. Larabee,
"*Supt. Public Instruction.*"

"Here is fact as strange and exciting as the most subtle fiction, related in a spicy and most agreeable manner. Any forlorn face that wouldn't draw instantly into a most undeniable pucker at the story of the dancing horse "Bob," or the "Harrowfork Gentleman," must have been cast like iron into the mould of grief; any eyes that wouldn't moisten with the diamond-dew of sympathy at the tale of the postmaster who purloined "The Rouse's Point Letter;" the self-sacrifice of Mrs. Willis, by which she saved a felon husband from the retribution of his crimes, and at other pathetic and vividly interesting scenes painted in the book—such eyes belong to souls we do not envy."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Few persons suspect how much of romance there is connected with the postal service. The volume before us has a dramatic interest which we hardly expected to find in such a work."—New England Farmer.

"The book will prove one of the most entertaining of the season, and in liveliness, interest, and general truth to nature, will form a pleasant addition to our stock of popular light literature."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"We are bound to concede to Mr. Holbrook's narrative of his Post Office experiences, the merit of being an exceedingly interesting and suggestive book."—N. Y. Herald.

"The cutest and most entertaining book we have recently seen. Some of Mr. Holbrook's true, unvarnished recitals, beat all that one finds in Reynold's monstosities, and any one who reads them will realize at once that romance still lives and thrives amid our modern life."—Boston Post.

"This work commends itself by the nature of its subject, to every person, who can read a book or write a letter."—Phila. Pennsylvanian.

"A more amusing, and at the same time interesting work of its kind, has never been published in America."—Phila. Bulletin.

"A well written and amusing work, from which we shall make an extract or two for the benefit of the community."—Phila. Sat. Post.

"It abounds with sketches of novel and instructive matter."—Phila. Inquirer.

"This book is indeed a novelty, exceedingly entertaining, and opening a new source of amusement."—Hartford Daily Courant.

"No person who has ever allowed himself to harbor for a moment the idea of opening another person's letter, can read the book without shuddering at the frightful precipice on which he has stood."—New Haven Register.

☞ A copy of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags" will be sent, postage paid, to any postmaster or other person, who will act as our agent, and remit as the names of five subscribers to the "U. S. Mail," with the yearly subscription price paid in advance. Or the book will be sent on receipt of $1 00, postage paid.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 28c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 12c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 05c. per pkg. of 25, or $4 19c per 100.

#### SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

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No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $0 29c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 15c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10h each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 3 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 32 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *80 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 50 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 31 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
- * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
- * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | | Liverpool |
| Bremen | U. S. | 6 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Dales | U. S. | 6 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Matanzas |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | 10 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 13 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | | Liverpool. |
| Havre | U. S. | 20 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | 24 | Liverpool |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 27 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 27 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | U. S. | 31 | | Liverpool. |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1861. No. 11.


## Harrowfork Post Office.

[CONTINUED.]

Then the old question of post master was again revived, and the whole ground gone over again; the contest becoming more personal and desperate than before, and the files of the Department teeming with all sorts of exaggerated petitions and violent remonstrances. The appointing power was made the victim of every kind of imposition and abuse.

In the meanwhile the new member exercised that better part of valor called discretion. Popularity rendered him good-natured and conservative; and he lost no time in effecting a reconciliation with the Post Master General, of whom he had so rashly complained. Already, on the other hand he had written to his constituents describing the embarrassment of his situation, and requesting as a particular favor that he might for a brief period at least be excused from any personal interference with the post office quarrel.

This unexpected communication somewhat disappointed the enemies of Blake; John Harmon, in particular, was highly exasperated, having previously obtained a promise from Ames that, in case of his election, he would use his influence to have Blake removed.

The antagonistic parties were accordingly left to settle their difficulties as best they could. The battle raged furiously. Fresh petitions, remonstrances, affidavits and accusations were volleyed at the Department; and at length a special bearer of dispatches was delegated to Washington, to support the charges against Blake, and demand of the Post Master General his reasons for declining immediate action in so plain a case.

Now, the person selected for this important mission was no other than our old acquaintance, Mr. John Harmon. He was intrusted with the business for several excellent reasons. In the first place, he was a ready and vehement talker. Secondly, he was an enthusiast on the post office question, and a bitter opponent of the Blake faction. Thirdly, he understood human nature, and knew how to manage Ames. Fourthly, and chiefly, he was the author of the most serious charge against Blake. He had a short time before posted a letter containing a twenty dollar bank note, at the Harrowfork post office. This letter never reached its destination. Now, Blake knew there was money in that letter; and it could be proved that, not long after its miscarriage, just such a bank note as the one contained was passed by the postmaster, "under suspicious circumstances."

This charge was on file among the papers of the Department; and it was thought that Harmon was the most suitable person to agitate the subject.

Mr. John Harmon made a comfortable journey, and arrived at the seat of Government in due season. His first business was to secure lodgings suited to the high character of a delegate from Harrowfork. But Wasbinton was crowded with visitors, and the hotels were filled. Mr. John Harmon was chagrined. He leaned his chin upon his hand, and his elbow upon the counter of the "National" Mr. John Harmon ruminated.

"I don't see but what me'n' you'll hef to go halves, and turn in together," said a voice at his other elbow.

Mr. John Harmon looked up. A stranger of tall figure, prominent cheek-bones, sallow complexion, dressed in a very new and very stiff suit of clothes, smiled upon him in a decidedly friendly manner.

"There's jest one room, the landlord says'st we can hav' on a pinch," continued the speaker. "It's up pooty high, and an't a very sizable room, at that. I've got the furst offer on't, but I won't mind makin' a team'th you, if you're a mind to hitch on, and make the best on't. What d'ye say?"

Mr. John Harmon said he supposed he would accept his new friend's proposal. But at the same time he hinted to the clerk at the desk that he was from the Hon. Mr. Ames' District.

"If you were the President, himself, we could not do any better by you, under the circumstances," said the clerk.

This assurance served to soothe John Harmon's injured feelings, and he retired to the room in the top of the house, with his new acquaintance.

"Come down on Gov'ment business, I s'pose likely?" suggested the latter.

"Yes," replied John Harmon, "on post-office business."

"I want to know! Glad we fell in," cried the stanger. "I came down on some sich business myself."

"Indeed!" said John Harmon. "You are going to call on the Post Master General, then?"

"Shouldn't be 'tall surprised," remarked the other, rolling up his sleeves over the wash-bowl. "Can't tell exac'ly, though. I wanted to see what was goin' on down here, and git a sight of the big bugs, and hear a little spoutin in Congress; so I told our folks to hum—says I, I b'lieve I'll scooter off down to Washin'ton, says I, and take a peep into the Dead Letter Office, and see if I can find hide or hair of that 'ere hundred dollar letter, says I."

"Have you lost a letter containing a hundred dollars?" inquired John Harmon, interested.

The stranger said "'twas jes' so," and went on to relate the circumstances. He also incidentally stated that his name was Forrester Wilcox; that he owned a farm somewhere "down East," comprising over two hundred acres of land, and one hundred and fifty under cultivation; that he had been a member of the Maine Legislature, and held the office of "deputy sheriff" in his county. This account of himself impressed John Harmon favorably; and in return for the confidence, he talked Mr. Forrester Wilcox to sleep that night, on the subject of the Harrowfork post office.

On the following morning, our friends concluded to pay an early visit to the Post Office Department. They were now on excellent terms with each other; and on arriving at the Department, John Harmon readily accepted an invitation from Forrester Wilcox to accompany him to the Dead Letter Office, before endangering the digestion of his breakfast, by entering upon the perplexing Harrowfork business. Accordingly, as they entered the building, Mr. Wilcox hailed a messenger.

"Look here: you!" said he, "where abouts does a chap go to find the Dead Letters?"

"This way," replied the polite messenger.

The visitors were shown to the left, through the lower main hall of the Department: then turning into another passage, the messenger pointed out the last door on the right, as the one they were in search of.

"Thank ye," said Mr. Wilcox: "I'll do as much for you some time. May as well bolt right in, I suppose?" he added, consulting his companion.

John Harmon said "certainly," and the next moment the two found themselves in the midst of the clerks of that important Bureau. Mr. Forrester Wilcox singled out one of the most approachable of them, and addressed him on the subject of the hundred dollar letter.

"I have no recollection of any such letter," said the clerk. However, for the visitor's satisfaction, he examined the list of returned money letters, for the last quarter. John Harmon, interested for his friend Wilcox, also ran his eye over the list.

"It's not here," said the clerk; "but you may rest assured, that in case it is at any time discovered, it will find its way back to you in safety."

He was about to dismiss the visitors, but John Harmon coughed; John Harmon looked very red. John Harmon was perspiring very profusely. The truth is, among the last letters on the list, he found recorded the identical one, containing the twenty dollar bank note, which Blake was charged with purloining! What to do in the matter, John Harmon was at a loss to know. After some hesitation, however, he asked permission to glance once more at the list. He was accommodated, and presently his finger rested on the important entry.

"I declare," said he, "if there ain't a letter I mailed at Harrowfork! I had no idea in finding it here! Can I get it now by proving property?"

"It has already been returned to your address," answered the clerk, on learning the circumstances. "You will find it on your return to Harrowfork. It miscarried in consequence of a mistake in the superscription."

"Are you sure it has been sent," inquired John Harmon.

The clerk was quite sure, and John Harmon instantly withdrew.

"So there's one of your charges agin Blake knocked overboard," suggested Wilcox. "He'll be a little grain tickled to see that 'ere letter come back, I s'pect!"

"No person," answered Harmon, magnanimously, "no person in the world can be more rejoiced than I am, that Blake is proved innocent of the charge."

Wilcox replied that he was very glad to hear it: and so they parted to meet again at dinner. Whether John Harmon was so greatly rejoiced at the proof of Blake's innocence, will be seen in the sequel.

While the Down Easter went to see the lions about town, our delegate found his way to the apartment of the Post Master General, and inquired for that officer in a manner which said very plainly, "I am John Harmon, of Harrowfork; and I guess now we'll have that little post-office affair settled."

Unfortunately—or rather fortunately for his own piece of mind, at least, the Post Master General was engaged that morning at Cabinet meeting at the White House, and John Harmon was referred to the First Assistant, who listened patiently to his statement. Our delegate had a speech prepared for the occasion, which he now declaimed in a very high tone of voice, "with a swaggering accent, sharply twanged off," as Sir Toby Belch would have said, and with vehement and abundant gestures.

"I am instructed by my constituents," he said, in conclusion, "to demand of the Department satisfactory reasons for the delay and procrastination to which we have been obliged tamely to submit!"

"You should consider," politely returned the Assistant, "that Harrowfork numbers only one among some twenty-four thousand post offices in the Union; and that it is a little unreasonable to expect us to bear in mind all the details of an occasional and not uncommon case. We will attend to your business, however, directly."

The papers relating to the Harrowfork post office were sent for, and promptly produced. The delegate seized them without ceremony. The first endorsement that caught his eye, checked his eagerness, and induced reflection.

"I'd like to know, sir," said he, "*what that means?*" as he called the Assistant's attention to the word "REST," inscribed in formidable characters, very much resembling the hand-writing of the Post Master General.

"If you think," he continued, "or imagine, or flatter yourselves that you're to have any kind of *rest* in this marble building, till that rascally Blake is turned out, you're very much mistaken. Or if it means that you want the *rest* of the temperance men in favor of his removal, I can promise you so much, on my responsibility as a delegate."

The Assistant smiled. He had dealt with persons of John Harmon's temperament before.

"Permit me to inform you," said he, "what that harmless little word signifies. It means nothing more nor less than that, for the present no action is to take place. "Ah!" he added, glancing at the brief upon the papers, "I remember this case very well! It has been from first to last an exceedingly vexatious one to the Department, and these memoranda bring it pretty fully to my recollection."

"Well, sir," interrupted John Harmon in his declamatory way—"isn't it perfectly clear? Haven't we the rights of the case, sir?"

"It is not quite so plain—not quite so clear—nor is it easy to determine who has the rights of the case," returned the official. "The most troublesome point at the present time seems to be this: while, according to the documents, a majority of the citizens of Harrowfork seem to be eager for a removal, both the late member of Congress, and the newly elected one, have written private letters here—I mention this confidentially—in favor of the present incumbent."

"You don't mean Ames?" cried John Harmon. "Ames hasn't come out for Blake?"

"There is a letter on file, over his own signature, in which he represents that Blake is as suitable a man as could be named, and that he had better be continued in office."

The Assistant spoke with seriousness and candor. John Harmon was thunderstruck.

"Just give me a look at that letter!" said he, through his closed teeth. "I want to see it over Ames' own fist, before I believe it! When we promised our support for his election, he agreed to carry out our wishes in regard to the post office, at all hazards! If he has dared to turn traitor!" muttered John Harmon, revengefully.

"The letter is entirely of a private nature," said the Assistant, "but it [illegible] to our wishes to keep any communications secret, that are designed to influence our public acts; and owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, I am willing to show you the letter, on condition, however, that its contents shall not be divulged outside the Department."

John Harmon, burning to seize upon the evidence of Ames' treachery, assented, although reluctantly; and the official explored the wilderness of papers for the document in question. "Here it is," said he, "no!"—glancing at the endorsement—"this is a communication with regard to a letter of your own, containing a twenty dollar note, which Blake is charged with purloining. How is it about that? any thing new?"

"Well,—no,—hem!" coughed John Harmon. After discovering the proof of Blake's innocence in the Dead Letter Office, he rather hoped the subject would not be mentioned; but he was too much absorbed in looking after Ames' honesty, to take very good care of his own. "The matter—hem!" (John's throat was quite musty)—"stands about as it did."

"You have no positive proof of the charge, then?"

"No,—well,—that is, not what would be called legal proof, I suppose. The circumstances were very strong against Blake at the time, but being all in the neighborhood nobody liked to prosecute. For my part," said John Harmon, nobly, "I'd rather suffer wrong, than do wrong, and I preferred to lose the twenty dollars, to injuring Blake's private character."

The Assistant made a commendatory remark touching this generous sentiment, and passed over the letter. John Harmon wiped the perspiration from his brow, and felt relieved. Whether he was ashamed to confess his own gross carelessness in the matter, and the injustice of his charge, or whether—acting on the principle of doing evil that good might come from it, he determined to make the most of every point established against Blake, without regard to truth—does not plainly appear. We leave the affair to his own conscience. The assistant meanwhile drew Ames' letter out of the "case." In his eagerness to grasp it, John Harmon dropped it upon the floor. As he stooped to take it up, his eye caught a glimpse of a visitor who had just entered. John Harmon looked at the visitor, the visitor looked at John Harmon. John Harmon looked first red, then white; the visitor looked very white, then very red. The delegate was the first to resume his self possession.

"Well, friend Ames, how do you do?" said he, adroitly shifting the letter from his right hand to the left, and giving the former to the "Honorable" member."

"Very well! Capital!" replied Ames nervously. "What's the news?"

"Nothing particular," said John Harmon, with a grim smile, sliding the letter into his hat. "Fine weather—Good deal of company at Washington, I find"

"O yes, considerable!" Ames rubbed his hands, and tried to appear at ease. "I am glad to see you here You must go up to the House with me How are all the folks at home? How's Harrowfork now-a-days?"

John Harmon answered these questions evasively.

At the same time, the Assistant's countenance betrayed an inward appreciation of unspeakable fun. The member's face grew redder still, and still more red The truth is, he had that morning received a note from Blake warning him of Harmon's journey to the Capital, and had just left his seat in the House, hastening to the Department, to secure the fatal letter before it betrayed his treachery.

As we have seen, he was just too late.

The Assistant took pleasure in seating the two visitors side by side upon the same sofa, and allowed them to entertain each other. But the conversation was forced, unnatural, embarrassing. At length Ames, resolved upon knowing the worst, plunged desperately into the all-important subject.

"I suppose," said he "you don't entirely get over the excitement at home about the post-office."

"No, we don't," replied John Harmon, significantly; "and that ain't the worst of it." He bent over the end of the sofa, and deliberately, with the grimmest sort of smile, drew from his hat the Honorable member's private note.

"And, somehow, it don't strike me," he added, glancing his eye over its contents, "that this letter of yours is going to lessen the excitement very materially. I suppose you know that hand-writing?"

He thrust the letter into the Honorable member's face. The Honorable member's face flushed more fiery than before. He stammered, he smiled, he rubbed his handkerchief in his hands, and upon his brow.

"My dear Harmon," said he, blandly, "I see you don't fully understand this business."

"I'm sure I don't," cried John Harmon! "and I'd like to find the honest man who does; Didn't you pledge yourself to use your influence if elected, to have Blake removed!"

"Don't speak so loud!" whispered the honorable member, who didn't at all fancy the humorous smile in the Assistant's face. "It's all right I assure you. But this isn't exactly the place to talk over the affair. Come with me to my lodgings, and we'll discuss the matter."

Not averse to discussion, John Harmon consented to the proposal.

"I beg your pardon," said the Assistant Post Master General, "but that paper,—I cannot suffer that to be removed."

It was the fatal letter. John Harmon wanted it; the Honorable member wanted it still more; but the Assistant insisted, and the document was left behind

Now, the Honorable member was in what is commonly termed a "fix." Like too many such politicians, who, nevertheless, as Mark Anthony says, are "all honorable men," he had found it convenient to adopt the "good Lord, good devil" policy, using two oars to row his boat into the comfortable haven of public office.

Accordingly, while gently drawing figurative wool over the visual organs of the radical temperance people, he had managed at the same time, by private pledges, to conciliate Atkins, Blake & Company, and secure the silence of the *Goblet*. Once elected, he did not fail to look forward to a future election, in view of which he considered it expedient to smile upon one faction with one side of his face, and gain upon the opposition with the other

For this double-dealing, honest, honest Iago, we mean honest John Harmon called the member to account

How the affair was settled is not generally known. But one thing is positive The Honorable member and the delegate from Harrowfork suddenly blossomed into excellent and enduring friends: and not long after, Mr John Harmon became the occupant of a snug berth at the seat of Government, supposed to have been obtained through the influence of the Honorable member from his District.

"How about Blake and the post-office?" inquired Mr. Forrester Wilcox, the morning he left Washingtou.

"I've concluded," replied John Harmon candidly, "that the post office is well enough as it is. Blake turns out to be a passable kind of postmaster after all, and I don't really think 'twill be worth while to make any change for the present.'

And this was the answer the worthy delegate made to all persons, who, from that time forward, interrogated him on the subject.

Shortly after, his very Honorable friend, the member from his District, being now decidedly averse to political letter-writing, went home on a flying visit, and passing through Harrowfork, took pains to make himself agreeable to all parties. Among other nice and prudent acts, he privately consulted Blake. The postmaster listened to his advice, and immediately on the member's return to Washington, appointed as an assistant in his office, a young man of strict temperance principles, who was quite popular with the opposition, and who had for some time acted as Secretary of the "County Association for the Suppression of Intemperance."

This appointment seemed to cast oil upon the troubled waters. And so the matter rests at the present date.

Ames is still in Congress; John Harmon continues to enjoy his comfortable quarters at the seat of Goverument. Tim Blake remains the efficient postmaster of Harrowfork, with the young man of strict temperance principles for his assistant; and Atkins still edits the Goblet.

This powerful organ has of late regained something of its former popularity and patronage; but whether it will support Ames at the next Congressional election, depends upon Blake: whether Blake retains his office, depends upon Ames; whether Ames maintains his position and influence at home, depends in a very great measure upon honest John Harmon, who, like the Ghost in Hamlet,

"Could a tale anfold, whose lightest word would
harrow up"

the political soil of Harrowfork, in a manner dangerous to the Constitution and the Union.

## The Miseries of Crime.

The possession of a certain degree of stoicism is absolutely necessary to the officer of justice, for the successful discharge of his duty, as well as to protect him from haunting and tormenting recollections of the painful scenes which he is often forced to witness, and in which he is compelled by his official position to take an active part We do not claim to have been remarkably successful in the cultivation of this faculty, and some of our experiences are by no means well calculated to promote its growth.

Not long ago, a case occurred in one of the cities of this State which excited our sympathies to the utmost. A young man of prepossessing appearance and manners was employed as clerk in the post office of the city alluded to. He, like his fellow employés, enjoyed the confidence of the postmaster, and it was only after a series of depredations on the mail, the circumstances of which pointed to that office as their source, that suspicion fell upon one and another of the clerks and messengers. An investigation indicated unequivocally the young man in question as the author of the depredations, and a discovery which was made in his lodging-room completed the chain of evidence, and served as one of the strongest proofs against him. It appears that he attempted to burn a letter which had been rifled of its contents, intending of course to destroy all evidence of his crime. But the fire failed to do its work effectually, and left untouched the post mark of the letter, a part of the address and a portion of the writer's name, so that the letter could easily be identified as one which was written and posted on the very day when it was found in this mutilated condition.

There being no doubt of the propriety of arresting the young man, the Special Agent immediately went in pursuit of him. His father was a farmer living some two miles from the city, and the guilty son was at home at this juncture. The Agent arrived at the farm house, purposely, just at the time when the family were dining, and anticipating the possibility of the young man's escape, should he discover the official character of his visitor, and suspect his errand, he was compelled to disregard the ordinary rules of politeness so far as to appear unannounced and unintroduced, in the midst of the family circle. A hastily prepared question on a subject entirely foreign to that really in hand, served as a plausible explanation of the sudden intrusion, and the father courteously requested us to be seated. As we gazed upon the family group before us—the parents, with their four sons and two daughters—and beheld the scene of domestic contentment, we were sad at heart to think that among them was one whose misconduct was to bring disgrace and wretchedness upon himself, and misery upon them, and we would gladly have committed to other hands the *dénouement* which it was our unavoidable duty to bring about

The meal finished, a private interview with the father was obtained, and the object of our unexpected visit made known in as delicate a manner as possible. It was necessary to inform the old man that his son was suspected on good grounds of the commission of a crime which, if proved against him, would send him to the State prison

That an end like this should come to the hopes and expectations which he had cherished for the future of his boy was too much for the father to bear. He had fondly thought that although other young men had yielded to the temptations of city life, his child was too strongly fortified by the instructions he had received, and the principles inculcated upon him at home to fall like them. But now this greatest of evils had come upon him, and overpowered by his feelings, he could only add his entreaties to those of his aged partner, that mercy might be shown to the erring one. But amid appeals like these, and suppressed sobs from the distressed family, he was arrested and taken away to undergo a legal examination, which resulted in holding him for trial.

This is only another illustration of the old, old truth so hard to learn, and so easy to forget—that of "sorrow dogging sin." We have recorded this case, not on account of any special novelty in its incidents—for, unfortunately, too many instances are occurring every day of the ruin and wretchedness which one criminal may spread around him—but that we may do our share as well wishers to the often sorely tempted youth, in giving them such admonitions and warnings drawn from our official observations, as may have an influence in deterring some at least from following the way of transgressors, which is sure to become hard in the end, however easy and agreeable it may be at the outset.

A BRUSH WITH THE CANADIAN OFFICIALS.—It appears that in making up the mail pouch for Kingston, Canada, recently, a *dust brush* used by the porters in the New York office, by some accident got among the contents of the aforesaid bag, and made the passage safely to Kingston The appearance of so unusual a visitor, in so strange a place, no doubt caused not a little surprise and conjecture, and finally excited the poetic genius of some of the officials, who returned the innocent intruder by the next mail, with the following lines posted upon its back:

Post Office, KINGSTON, C W.

Whether this stranger hither came,
As friend or foe, no matter—
I hope he may reach home again,
Much wiser if not better

Our whiskered friend, pray don't abuse,
He acted like a sage,
Surrounded by the whole world's news,
Yet never read a page.

Nor yet in confidence disclosed,
His name, nor his profession;
Nor how his mind has felt disposed,
To *Union* or *Secession*

While sultry Summer's heat intense,
Makes city life a toil,
He came disguised without pretence,
And stood on British soil.

And fain 'neath Britain's glorious throne,
He longer would sojourn.
His country needs her subjects now,
And so be must return J H S

To this the following reply was returned from the New York office:—

Your lines on the brush we received in due time,
And we found a new style for all future epistles.
One side of the paper was covered with rhyme,
And the other o'ergrown with a thicket of bristles.
If the brush had been longer, we might well presume,
That a poem of similar length you'd have sent us—
So the next time we try, we will forward a broom,
For no lyric that's shorter than that will content us.

## Letter Addresses.

If NEW YORK STATE has not seceded,
And caused the mails to stop,
Then Uncle Sam must take this note,
To H. N. MILLS' rum shop.

O'er hill and dale your course pursue,
Till Miss L. Foster you come "tew;"
In GREENFIELD, Massachusetts she doth live,
And is expecting this letter to arriv'

To ———

DEERFIELD, Mass

P. M. Please give this letter to the man what's *got a sow* in my barn as wants to get away

JOHN PRESCOTT:

MANCHESTER, N H

Mr. Postmaster, if my brother John
is dead or moved away, please
*forwid this to him at once.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, [illegible]

TERMS—One dollar per year payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper for the year is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

### Important Instructions.

The introduction of new styles of government envelopes and postage stamps, has rendered new instructions to postmasters necessary, respecting the disposition of such of the old issues as remain on hand.

These instructions require, that as soon as a supply of the new stamps or envelopes are received by a postmaster, he is to give immediate notice through the newspapers and otherwise, that he is prepared to exchange them for an equivalent amount of the old issue, during a period of six days from the date of the notice, and that after the expiration of the six days, the old stamps and envelopes will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from his office.

When there is reason to believe that quantities of the stamps or envelopes so offered for exchange, have been sent from any of the disloyal States, they are not to be received without due investigation. The Circular referred to, which is from the finance office of the Department, further instructs postmasters as follows:

Immediately after the expiration of the above period of six days, you will return to the Third Assistant Postmaster General all stamped envelopes of the old style in your possession, including such as you may obtain by exchange; placing them in a secure package, which must be carefully registered in the manner prescribed by Chapter [illegible] of the Regulations of this Department.

*Be careful to write legibly the name of your office, as well as that of your County and State.*

A strict compliance with foregoing instructions is [illegible], that you may not fail to obtain credit for the amount of envelopes returned.

Instead of sending the old envelopes to the Department, you can, if convenient, exchange them for new ones at some city post office, where large supplies are to be found.

It being impossible to supply all offices with the new envelopes at once, you will deliver letters received from Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland and [illegible], under cover of the old issue, until September [illegible]; those from other States east of the Rocky Mountains until the 1st of October, and from the Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington, until the 1st of November, 1861.

The instructions to the larger class of post offices, vary somewhat. They are directed to exchange new for old stamps and envelopes on application from the smaller offices. They will also retain all the old styles in their possession, until a Special Agent calls to count and destroy them, and furnish a certificate of the quantity so disposed of.

### Rail Roads and the Mail Service.

For some purposes, the pecuniary value of time is no greater than it ever was. A crop of corn, for example, is as long in maturing, under similar conditions of soil, weather and the skies, as it was when Indian women were the only farmers who in this country could boast of. But in relation to most of the affairs of life that are especially under the control of man, such as commerce and various other social interests, one hour in the latter half of the nineteenth century is worth ten of fifty years ago. This disproportion, which we have probably stated at a minimum, is the result, in a great measure, of the improvements in means of communication which have been made principally within the last thirty years. In this country the difference between the ante-and post-locomotive era, is more striking than in England, in consequence of the superiority of the common roads, and of the horses employed for public travel in that country. Their stage coaches generally attained a speed of eight to ten miles an hour, while here, it was the utmost which the most ambitious of stage drivers attempted to reach, and the average speed was probably not more than half the rate accomplished on the English highways. The attainment of a velocity of twenty to thirty miles an hour, makes time proportionally the more valuable, and the effect of the rapid modes of conveyance which the power of steam has rendered possible, is nowhere more forcibly displayed than in the facilities thus furnished for the transmission of intelligence through the mails. Without railroads, our daily press could never have reached its present dimensions, nor have become such an important element in the life of the whole people. A day only now intervenes between the publication of a paper and its reception four or five hundred miles away—a distance which, thirty years ago, could not have been traversed by any ordinary conveyance in less than three or four days, and that not without much uncertainty and irregularity. Such slowness of transmission would greatly limit the range of the circulation of a daily paper whose great attraction is its freshness, and now that the telegraph is continually transmitting at least the outlines of current events, the newspaper would be thrown into the back ground more than ever before, if it could not keep within a few hours of its rival.

The net work of rail roads which now intersects the country not only diminishes the distance in time between different places, but secures a more frequent inter-communication. Country towns which formerly received a mail only once or twice a week now have this privilege daily, and even twice a day. These facilities, aided by the present moderate rates of postage, have awakened a wonderful activity in the production of both written and printed mail matter, and have consequently become of vast importance to the Post Office Department. Yet since the Department is willing to pay in proportion to the increased value of the service, it is under no particular obligations to rail-road corporations on account of the benefits it receives from them. The remuneration which these corporations receive from this source make no small item in their dividends, some of them receiving as much as $350 per mile per annum, the lowest rate being $50 per mile. Now and then the Department and the rail-road officers disagree about terms, and the latter threaten to throw off the mails entirely, but the press and public opinion generally control the matter, and after pouting a while, they go on again till a more greedy set of officers get control, when the old clamor for more pay is again heard. Congress, however, has placed the maximum at $350 per mile. The aggregate amount paid the rail roads annually for this service is enormous, and they cannot justly complain that they do not receive a *quid pro quo*.

### The Trouble Explained

The late detection and arrest of George F Hotchkiss, clerk in the post office at New Haven, Conn., explains a series of important mail depredations covering a term of several months. The number of letters abstracted and destroyed by this wholesale operator will probably never be known, as complaints are for the most part confined to those containing valuable remittances. The number of such has been large, though the aggregate amount of cash enclosures does not reach more than a few hundred dollars. Several thousands in notes, drafts, coupons, etc., have been destroyed.

A large majority of the missing letters thus accounted for, and confessed to have been taken by Hotchkiss, were addressed to New York, or were mailed at the latter city directed to citizens of New Haven.

As is usual in such arrests, one of the most gratifying results is the relief afforded those officials through whose hands the rifled letters and packages should have legitimately passed.

Hotchkiss had been connected with the post office but about three months, and had evidently made the most of the facilities thus afforded him for converting the property of others to his own use. The larger portion of his ill gotten gains had been saved, and were recovered by the Agent by whom he was detected. Mr Sperry, the New Haven postmaster, has done his whole duty in this painful case, and together with his assistants, has been greatly relieved by the discovery of the author of these wholesale depredations.

Post Office Burglaries. Within a few months past, an unusual number of post offices have been broken open and robbed—mainly in the New England States and it is believed most of them are the handiwork of organized bands of desperadoes. Whilst much mischief and inconvenience by the destruction of correspondence has been the result, so far as we know, these robberies have yielded but trifling gains to their authors, owing to the fact that the quantity of mail matter remaining over night in post offices is usually very trifling—especially in that class of offices mainly selected.

In many instances these burglaries are no doubt invited by the exposed condition of the buildings and apartments in which country post offices are kept. When a postmaster accepts at the hands of the Government so responsible a position, such acceptance of course implies all necessary and proper precaution for the security of the correspondence and other property entrusted to his custody. And upon every principle of justice, we do not see why personal liability for the loss of such property, when fairly traced to negligence in this particular, should not follow, as when shown to have been the result of carelessness and neglect, in the internal management of a post office,—the decisions of the courts so far as the question has been tested, having settled the matter of responsibility in the case last mentioned.

In many of the robberies of which we have been speaking, an extra bolt, bar or shutter, would have prevented them. We trust that this brief allusion to the subject, will result in increased vigilance in the security of post offices against the operations of outside desperadoes.

### Letters for the Army.

The number of letters received at the Washington post office, average about 30,000 daily, and of this number, it is estimated that at least two thirds are for the Army.

The letters for the soldiers are assorted according to regiments, and delivered to the letter messengers selected by the Colonel of each regiment. Two deliveries are made each day, and as there are now about one hundred regiments receiving their mail matter through the Washington office, one may readily imagine the large amount of additional labor thrown on the clerks. This will be greatly augmented by the continued arrival of fresh levies. A large table is arranged for the use of army letters, on which the postmasters of the different regiments arrange their letters and papers by companies. This prevents confusion in camp and enables them to make a speedy delivery. On the delivery of the mail, the scene is quite animated, there being a hundred regimental postmasters in uniform coming and going constantly. A receipt is taken on the delivery of each mail, a wise precautionary measure, as upon reference to the entry, persons disposed to be clamorous without cause, are silenced. No mails are delivered without a certificate first being filed that the applicant is the duly authorized person to receive it.

Some difficulty occurs in the distribution of this class of letters, from inattention of the writers in affixing the proper name of the regiment and company, particularly in the substitution of volunteers for militia, or militia for volunteers, having at one time the two classes whose numbers of regiment corresponded with each other. A good service would be rendered if printed envelopes could be furnished the persons having friends in the army and thus secure safer transmission. The Second Connecticut Regiment adopted a simple mode which has worked admirably. It is the words "Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Co.——," printed in large letter on the top of the envelope. It attracts attention at once, facilitates the distribution, and prevents errors.

In connection with this subject, the post master of Washington requests us to tender in his behalf and that of his clerks, their thanks to the Postmasters at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Albany, and other places, for the prompt compliance with a request made at the commencement of the arrival of troops at the capital, to separate the military letters from the ordinary correspondence. It has been found to work admirably, and without this aid unavoidable confusion and delay would have occurred, in assorting the mails.

Congress has passed an act, authorizing the transmission of letters prepaid, addressed to soldiers, when forwarded from one office to another, without additional postage. This is all the relief afforded them thus far.

It would be a matter of great convenience to the soldiers, their friends and the post offices, if printed envelopes for the use of the army could be furnished thus:

Mr —— ——
—Regiment,
—— —— Volunteers,
Company ——,
Washington, D C

### The New Postage Stamps.

Heretofore all the Government postage stamps have been manufactured at Philadelphia, by Messrs Toppan, Carpenter & Co., who have, it is understood, executed their contract with that degree of promptness and fidelity which was originally guaranteed by the high character and standing of that well-known house. The old contract having expired, proposals were called for by the Postmaster General, for the new one, and it has been awarded to the National Bank Note Company of this city; the leading members of which Co. are Messrs. R. S Oakley, J McDonough, W D Nichols, G H. Danforth, Filch Shepard, and Lloyd Glover.

New dies have been prepared for all the different denominations of stamps; differing somewhat from the old styles, and presenting a marked improvement in coloring—the distinctness of the *rate* of each, and in some other respects. We have no doubt that the public will be well pleased with the new issue. They are now being distributed among postmasters.

The stamps are hereafter to be manufactured in the new substantial fire-proof edifice at the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, known as Duncan and Sherman's building. The machinery is all new, and of the most costly and approved description, and everything is in perfect keeping with the importance and magnitude of the undertaking.

It is calculated that there will be about two hundred million stamps used during the coming year, from Aug. 1st, 1861.

During the year 1860, there were delivered to P O Department 223,867,270 stamps, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| One cent, | 55,979,385 |
| Three cent, | 160,592,600 |
| Five cent, | 618,180 |
| Ten cent. | 4,438,750 |
| Twelve cent, | 1,616,875 |
| Twenty-four cent, | 423,500 |
| Thirty cent, | 179,820 |
| Ninety cent, | 18,160 |

The twenty-four cent stamps were not issued until within the second quarter, and the thirty cent and ninety cent in the third quarter of the year.

The number issued during the two expired quarters of this year, is

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st quarter, | 57,621,799 |
| 2d do | 47,310,959 |

Ending 1st of July, 1861.

The average increase for a number of years past has been about nineteen millions per annum.

The new stamps differ materially from the old ones in design, and they are uniform, in having the value of the stamp designated in figures in each of the upper corners, and the letters U S in the lower corners in addition to U S Postage, Three Cents, etc. The one cent stamp represents a profile bust of Franklin, and the three cent a profile bust of Washington. The five cent has the head of Jefferson, the ten, twelve and twenty-four cent, the head of Washington, the thirty cent, the bust of Franklin, and the ninety cent is distinguished by Trumbull's head of Washington.

Col. Corcoran.—As Col. Corcoran of the 69th Regiment was a clerk in the New York post office, our readers will of course feel a lively interest in the following sketch of the nativity and career of that brave officer. It appeared recently in the *Irish American* of this city:—

Colonel Corcoran is descended from an honorable and patriotic Irish stock, the Colonel claiming direct relationship to the renowned Earl of Lucan,—the bravest officer of his day,—through his great-grandmother, who was the fourth daughter of William Fitzgerald, of Cloonmore, in the County of Roscommon, and great-granddaughter of the gallant Sarsfield. She married, in 1746, Patrick McDonogh.

Thomas Corcoran, the father of the subject of our present sketch, was a retired half-pay officer, who had served in the West Indies for several years. After his retirement to private life, he married Mary McDonogh, daughter of Patrick McDonogh, Jr., and from this union sprung the subject of this brief memoir.

Colonel Corcoran was born on the 21st of September, 1827, in Carrowkeel, county Sligo, the seat of the McDonoghs to this day. After receiving the benefits of an English education, at the age of 19 he entered the Irish Constabulary establishment, and remained in it three years, during which period he was stationed at Creslough, in the county Donegal. The locality in which he was born and that in which he was raised were not without their influence on those national feelings which were slumbering in the youth. He resigned his place in August, 1849, and emigrated to America. The position of emigrants, of even the most cultivated nature, need not be illustrated by us in this place. They all have to undergo vicissitudes, which are proverbial. From these, however, it seems, Mr. Corcoran was singularly exempt, owing to his directness of purpose and energy of action. After some time he entered the employment of Mr John Heeny, of Hibernian Hall, in this city. On the retirement of Mr Heeney Mr Corcoran succeeded him as proprietor of the establishment, which he held until March of the present year.

The military career of Col. Corcoran in America may be dated from his entrance into the 69th, as a private under our old and esteemed friend, Captain John Judge of Company I, (which has been since, by the way, changed to Company A) Here the passion which has been so strongly developed was not dormant. He soon was elected Orderly Sargeant, and rose by the voice of his comrades to be successively First Lieutenanant and Captain, receiving from the Company, during his upward progress, several substantial testimonials to his fitness and ability in every position.

Capt. Corcoran was a faithful servant of the State in what was called the "Quarantine War," being then Senior Captain of the 69th—and the Inspector General's return pays a distinguished tribute to his military character. In this official recognition of true and modest merit the Inspector said: "What I might say of Capt Corcoran commanding 'A' Company, as to his military knowledge, would not add to his already well-known reputation as the best, if not the very best officer of his rank in the First Division." This was high praise, and circumstances since, recently, show that it reflects not less credit on the officer who conferred than on him who received it.

Captain Corcoran was elected to fill the vacant Colonelry of the 69th, August 25th, 1859. Since that date his name has been synonymous with the designation of the regiment. It was especially brought forward on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to New York. With that strength which is ever the attribute of genuine modesty, Col Corcoran, declined to parade the Irish-born citizens whom he commanded to do honor to the son of the sovereign under whose rule the best men raised in Ireland for half a century were banished. He was consistent with the history of the hero from whom he sprung, and the traditions of the stalwart corps he represented. It is unnecessary here to go into the details of this affair. It may suffice to say that, outside of all diplomatic courtesy or exhibition of sham feeling, events both in this country and in England go to sustain the honest uprightness of Col. Corcoran's motives, as well as the necessity for his action at that especial time. His trial and defence are now matters of pride, not only among the hundreds of thousands of his adopted fellow-citizens, but in the hearts of the people of Ireland. Nor was it overlooked when a necessity arose for a display of the American fealty of his gallant regiment; and here let us remark that Colonel Corcoran's action at the time was singularly devoid of personal feeling. Many of the officers of the 69th were doubtful of the propriety of "turning out" while their Colonel was undergoing a court-martial, for what they thought and felt to be an act which they completely justified. Immediately Col. Corcoran in a letter (published in the *Tribune*), implored them not to take him into any account, but to stand by the Flag of the Union and the sacred principles involved in its sustainment. The result is known. The court-martial was quashed, the 69th entered for the war, and the eyes of the entire people have been centered on it since.

In the progress of the arduous and honorable labors which have been assigned to his command, Col. Corcoran has won the esteem of the heads of the War Department, and the enthusiastic applause of the United States officers with whom he has coöperated. As the bulwark and *avant garde* of the Brigade having in special charge the defence of the principal entrance from Virginia into the Capital of the United States, Col Corcoran's command has won enduring honors. Their fortifications will remain a lasting monument of their zeal and patriotism, and by its designation, "Fort Corcoran," a name conferred by the War Department, not less than by the watchful promptitude and military decision of him after whom it was called, will carry the name of Col. Corcoran into the imperishable chronicles of his adopted country.

### The Post Office and the Army.

It is well known that the Post Office is largely represented in our present gallant army. All the Northern States have furnished from this useful and patriotic class, more or less volunteers—officers as well as privates. Were it in our power we would gladly furnish a complete list of the noble fellows who have thus cheerfully assumed the hardships and dangers of the camp and the battle field, in defence of the Union, for it would constitute an interesting page in the history of the nation's present struggle.

The New York Post Office would be found strongly represented. At the head of the catalogue stands the name of the glorious Corcoran, the brave Colonel of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment, who was at the time of entering the army, a clerk in the Registry department. As stated in another paragraph, he left his official post but a few days before he led forth his noble regiment to the defence of the capital. It is indeed a sad thought that after establishing such an enviable reputation for bravery, and devotion to the cause of his adopted country, he should be left to the tender (?) mercies of the Secessionists, at Manassas. If it could only be known that they have been kind to the noble fellow, that fact would do much to assuage the feeling of grief so universally caused by his absence and possible loss.

The Old Dutch Church Post Office contributed to the New York regiments as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Michael Corcoran, Colonel 69th Regiment | | |
| Ebenezer J. Hyde, 7th Regiment. | | |
| S. M Kellinger | " | " |
| Beverly Clark, 71st | | " |
| Henry Liebenan, Jr, 71st | | " |
| George Greene, | " | " |
| George Young, | 8th | " |
| Thomas Story, | " | " |
| Charles Wolfe, | 12th | " |
| James Mandeville, | " | " |
| Thomas McGowan, | 69th | " |
| John C. Makey, | " | " |
| George Zinke, | 5th | " |

All have survived their perils, although the fate of Col Corcoran is still uncertain.

Beverly Clark was wounded in the arm in the engagement at Bull Run. His life was no doubt saved by a metalic match box in his vest pocket at the time, the ball after passing through the flesh of the left arm, striking the box and glancing off.

George Greene, of the 71st, was wounded in both arms, and is said to be a prisoner at Manassas.

George Young, was post-master of the 8th Regiment, and Thomas McGowan held the same position in the 69th, with John C. Mackey, assistant. The latter was absent in Washington after the regiment's letters the day of the great battle, and to this circumstance his safety may be attributable. Alas! many of the letters obtained that day for his brave comrades of the 69th, will have to be returned to their distressed writers, unopened, or sent through the dead letter office.

Suspension of the Mail Service in the Rebel States.—The Post Master General recently communicated to Congress the following special Report on the subject of the discontinuance of the mail service in the rebel States.

Post Office Department, July 12, 1861

The act of Congress in relation to the postal service, approved February 28, 1861, provides "that whenever, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the Post Office revenue collected, or the postal laws maintained on any poste route, by reason of any cause whatever, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to discontinue the postal service on such route or any part thereof, and any post offices thereon, till the same can be safely restored, and shall report this action to Congress." In compliance with this act, and because of the obstruction of the service by the insurgents, I directed it to be discontinued on the 27th of May, by an order herewith communicated, in the so called seceded States, except in Western Virginia; and have since directed its discontinuance in West and Middle Tennessee. The events which have rendered this course necessary are so well known as to render any explanation of my action unnecessary. It seems, indeed, more to be required that I should explain why I suffered the service to continue so long in those States. The chief reason for this was that the mails alone afforded the means of diffusing any correct information among the people of the South, and disabusing their minds of the prevalent errors which the conspirators had availed themselves of to organize the insurrection. I felt assured that the expressions of public sentiment which would be evoked on the first act of war, if allowed to reach the people of the South, would go far to break down the conspiracy. The postal service afforded the best means to communicate to the people of the South the judgment which I was confident the civilized world would pronounce against the rebellion, when its real purpose was distinctly seen; and although I knew that the instruments of the revolutionary despotism temporarily established there were doing everything in their power to suppress all correct information, it was nevertheless apparent that information of the most important character was disseminated through the mails. Actuated by such views, I was not only disposed to continue the service in existence when I came into office, but even to restore it where it had been discontinued by my predecessor; and for this purpose, at an early day, I sent a special agent to the South, to establish the principal offices which had been discontinued. But the insurrectionary leaders comprehending, I believe, as I did the effect of the mails upon their power, refused then to allow those offices to be re-established, and more recently have excluded the mails for all portions of the country in which their military power is established. While the military despotism which was organized in secret clubs by the conspirators is suffered to dominate over the people of the South, there is no means of ascertaining whether the policy I have pursued has been advantageous or not. But I have no doubt that the people of the South will vindicate it and themselves the first moment that they are liberated from the cruel despotism which now prevails. The discontinued service, as appears by a detailed statement herewith submitted, cost the government $3.096,427 24 over and above the receipts therefrom.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

Mail Locks.—The proposals for supplying the P. O Department with new locks and keys, appear to have given a fresh impetus to the inventive genius of the age. The competition has been unusually brisk, as will appear when it is stated that not less than two hundred and eighty-three samples of locks were offered for inspection, many of them of the most ingenious and original descriptions. The successful competitor has not yet been named.

The New Government Envelopes.—G. Nesbit, Esq., the contractor for the envelopes, is prepared to furnish the new styles and denominations recently ordered by the Post Master General. In addition to the postage rates heretofore in use, the following have been added: 12, 20, 24 and 40 cents. The dies and the colors of the stamps have been materially changed, and we doubt not the new articles will be considered a decided improvement on the envelopes before supplied.

A list of the prices at which the envelopes are sold, appears in another column.

☞ By chopping off the mail service in the disaffected Southern States, Uncle Sam clears the handsome sum of over three million, one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The South must either advance this large sum to pay their postmasters, and contracters, or they must lose, to a great extent, the inestimable benefits of a well regulated post office system. The cost of the services in that section was about $4,000,000, and the receipts from postages only about $900,000.

Soldiers' Letters.—In conformity with a recent Act of Congress, the Post Master General instructs postmasters to demand no extra postage upon letters addressed to officers and soldiers enlisted in the army, when such letters are forwarded from one point to another, owing to a change of locality of the parties addressed. When originally mailed, however, these letters are subject to prepayment of postage, the same as other correspondence, unless they are legally franked.

Col. Corcoran.—The gallantry of this patriot and soldier, is still farther enhanced by the fact that he actually left a sick chamber, when he led his Regiment to Washington. He had been suffering from an attack of the pleurisy, for nearly two months, and had been at his desk in the registry room in the New York post office, but two days at the time of assuming his command of the noble 69th.

Heavy Postage.—A package destined for Hartford, Conn., arrived at the New York post office by the last European steamer, the postage upon which amounted to *seventy-four dollars and four cents.* It was prepaid by English postage stamps.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

CALIFORINA MAILS.—Mails for California, Orogon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands are made up daily, (Sundays excepted,) at the New York Post Office, closing at 5,30 A. M. and 3,30 P. M, and forwarded by overland mail *via:* St Joseph, Mo., the service having been resumed on this ronto on the 1st of July.

Mails for the South Pacific and Central America, will be dispatched by steamer as heretofore on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, mail closing at 10,30 A. M.

### Blanks, Wrapping Paper, &c.

For the information and guidance of Post Masters, we publish the following, furnished by the Blank Agent at New York City.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and California, and the Territory of Oregon, are furnished with Post Office Blanks from the New York Agency, viz: Post Bills, Mails Received, Mails Sent, Newspaper and Pamphlet Accounts, Accounts of Prepaid Matter, etc., Accounts Current.

Also, *all* the Blanks for the Registration of letters.

Also, *Wrapping Paper* and *Twine.*

Signature Post Bills are furnished to all Offices whose *gross* receipts exceed the sum of One-Hundred Dollars per annum.

Offices where the gross receipts do not amount to $100 per annum, can be furnished with 2700 signature post bills, on remitting $1 at the time of sending he order. Post Masters should send their order for signature post bills one month before their supply is exhausted, and send a printed post bill as a copy.

Always give the name of the State—and the name of the Post Master should be written *very plainly*, to prevent error in printing. Be careful to name the kind of blank which you need.

Wrapping Paper and Twine is furnished to all offices whose COMPENSATION exceeds $50 per annum.

Orders for Wrapping Paper and Twine must not be on the same sheet with P. O. Blanks, but on a *separate sheet*, under *one* envelope.

Writing orders upon small slips of paper, or upon Post Bills, or on brown paper, is wrong.

Orders should be addressed to "Agent for P. O. Blanks," New York, and *not* to the Post Master.

☞ Blank "Weekly or Monthly Mail Registers," are furnished by Chief Clerk P. O. Department, Washington City, D. C.

Blank Receipts for "Mail Messenger Service" are furnished by the Auditor P. O. Department, Washington City, D. C.

### New Postal Laws.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to procure and furnish letter sheets with postage stamps impressed thereon, (combining in one both a sheet and envelope,) and to adopt such other improvements as may be deemed advisable, from time to time, in connexion with postage stamps or stamped envelopes for letters or newspapers, subject to the provision that such stamps or envelopes shall be sold at the cost of procuring and furnishing the same, as near as may be, and to all other provisions of the eighth section of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes,' approved August 31, 1852."

The department is not yet prepared to furnish stamped letter sheets or newspaper envelopes. Letter envelopes, official size, of larger denominations than any now in use, are expected soon to be issued.

, Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with five cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive; and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage: *Provided*, That upon all letters or packets conveyed in whole or in part by steamers or steamships over any route upon which, or between ports or places between which the mail is regularly conveyed in other vessels under contract with the Post Office Department, the same charge shall be levied, with the addition of two cents a letter or packet, as would have been levied if such letter or packet had been transmitted regularly through the mail.

Seo 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed."

"Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for persons known as regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to receive by mail such quantities of either as they may require, and to pay the postage thereon, as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to establish a daily or semi-weekly delivery of letters and newspapers by carriers, throughout a circuit of nine miles from the City Hall, in the city of New York, under the supervision of the Postmaster of New York, whenever, in his judgment, the revenue from such service shall defray the expense thereof."

"Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That maps, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints on rollers or in paper covers; books, bound or unbound; phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, shall be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage by the weight of the package, not in any case to exceed four pounds, at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That cards, blank or printed, in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings, in packages not exceeding eight ounces in weight, shall also be deemed mailable matter, and charged with postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and at the rate of two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce, over fifteen hundred miles, to be prepaid by postage stamps."

"Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes,'" passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be and the same is hereby so modified as to require the ten cent rate of postage to be prepaid on letters conveyed in the mail from any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from any State or Territory on the Pacific to any point in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. And all drop letters shall be prepaid by postage stamps."


### PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We offer to postmasters and others, a collection of steel portraits of all the Post Masters General of the United States, since the organization of the Government. Seventeen of these are already engraved upon one plate about 12 by 10 inches, embracing all the distinguished postal officials—heads of the Department—from Osgood to Campbell. We propose to add the portraits of the remaining four. Hons. Mr. BROWN, Mr. HOLT, MR. KING, and Mr. BLAIR, provided the orders sent in bid fair to warrant the expenses of the additional engravings.

The price of the entire gallery will be fifty cents. When completed and framed, this will make a beautiful and desirable ornament either for a post office or drawing room.

The Portraits so far, were executed by Ritchie, of this city, one of the best artists in the country, to whom the additional work will be assigned. The likenesses are perfectly accurate, having been taken chiefly from Daguerreotypes and photographic impressions.

Orders can be forwarded, and the payment deferred until the Portraits are sent.

### POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.


### Post Office Items.

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it, even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any probibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

"Can comic valentines be sent through the post office, in unsealed envelopes, for one cent each?"

They can, if less than three ounces.

A letter bearing a stamp, cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a pre-paid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; otherwise they are chargeable there with letter postage.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

If newspapers are carried out of the mail for sale or distribution, postmasters are not bound to receive and deliver them. Pamphlets and magazines for immediate distribution to subscribers cannot be so carried without a violation of the law of Congress.

A price current sheet with the card of a mercantile house substituted for the name of the publisher may be mailed as a circular for one cent postage. If the names of the publisher and of the business firm both appear upon the sheet, it will be subject to two cents

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with pamphlet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors; but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

When a valuable letter is missing from any cause, the fact should be at once reported to the postmaster, in writing, with full particulars, and a search made by the complainants, of the pockets of any spare overcoats about the premises.

FREE NEWSPAPERS.—Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

COMMISSIONS.—The post master who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or the periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments.

DELIVERING LETTERS.—Post masters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices, which may be addressed to and deliverable at other offices.

☞ Under no circumstances can a post master open a letter not addressed to himself.

DELIVERING AND RECEIVING MAILS.—The Department, as a general rule, expects mail-carries to deliver and receive the pouches at the door of a post office. On stage and coach routes, the drivers are to place their teams as near the post office door as practicable, but not to leave their seats for the purpose of exchanging the mail bags.

On railroad routes, the messengers, and others connected therewith, are to hand up the mail bags to the baggage masters or route agents, and not to leave them on the ground near the cars.

☞ Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.


[Advertisement.]

HON. HORATIO KING will attend to business before the Post Office and the other Executive Departments, at Washington, D. C.


### LEGAL PENALTIES.

OBSTRUCTING THE U. S. MAIL.

For willfully obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail, or any driver or carrier, or any horse or vehicle carrying the same, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. A fine not exceeding ten dollars for every ten minutes that a ferryman shall willfully delay the mail by refusing to transport it across any ferry.

For counterfeiting or forging a mail key or look, or having them in possession with intent unlawfully or improperly to use the same, imprisonment for not less than ten years.

For unlawfully detaining, delaying, or opening any letter, packet or mail of letters, (if the party offending is employed in any branch of the post office service, and if the letter or packet contains anything of value, or representing value,) not less than ten, nor more than twenty-one years imprisonment. If the offense is committed by a person not connected with the Department, the penalty is not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment. If such letters do not contain articles of valuo, a less term of imprisonment is provided.

For robbing a mail carrier, or any person legally entrusted with the mail, imprisonment not less than five, nor exceeding ten years. If the life of the carrier is put in jeopardy, or he is wounded, the penalty is death.

For an unsuccessful attempt to rob a mail in charge of a mail carrier or agent, by assaulting him with dangerous weapons, imprisonment for not less than two, nor exceeding ten years.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

For forging or counterfeiting U. S. or foreign postage stamps, not less than two nor more than ten years imprisonment.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles ..... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ..... 10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles ..... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles ..... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) ..... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ..... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ..... 13 "
For Weekly " " ..... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*; and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 45 P. M.; 10 36 P. M.; and 7 30 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 12 30 P. M.; 3 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M.; and 10 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due (via Erie R. R.,) 12 30 P. M.; and 10 45 P. M. (way mail) 8 50 P. M.

A recent order of the Postmaster General, requires, that instead of notifying parties to whom letters not prepaid by stamp, are addressed; such letters are to be sent directly to the Dead Letter Office once a week or oftener, but in no case to be held over one week.


### MYSTERIES OF THE POST OFFICE

["A Mail Bag is an epitome of human life."]

"TEN YEARS AMONG THE

# MAIL BAGS;

—OR—

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT."

12mo.—432 pp.—Price, $1 00.

Beautifully illustrated with sixteen Steel Portraits, by Ritchie, and twelve Wood Engravings, from designs by Darley.

This work—undertaken with the sanction of the chief officers of the Post Office Department, by a gentleman who has long been, and is still, one of the Special Agents of that Department—is the first book of the kind ever issued, calculated to give the public an insight into the practical operations of the *Post Office Establishment*, and the almost certain means which skill and experience have furnished for the detection and punishment of offenders against the laws enacted for the security of the mails, and the inviolability of private correspondence.

Never has a volume been offered to the public under a more hearty and universal commendation of that enlightened and powerful censor, the PRESS. Brief extracts from some of these many flattering notices are annexed.

From the following certificate of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, it will be seen that copies of this work were officially placed in all the school libraries in that State:

"A thousand copies of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags," being a sufficient number to supply all the Township School Libraries of this State, were ordered from this office, after the Superintendent, on personally reading the book, had become satisfied of its being admirably adapted to the school libraries.

"The work gives ample satisfaction to the readers of our libraries, and is in great demand.

"W. C. LARABEE,
"*Supt. Public Instruction.*"

"Here is fact as strange and exciting as the most subtle fiction, related in a spicy and most agreeable manner. Any forlorn face that wouldn't draw instantly into a most undeniable pucker at the story of the dancing horse "Bob," or the "Harrowfork Gentleman," must have been cast like iron into the mould of grief; any eyes that wouldn't moisten with the diamond-dew of sympathy at the tale of the postmaster who purloined "The Rouse's Point Letter;" the self-sacrifice of Mrs. Willis, by which she saved a felon husband from the retribution of his crimes, and at other pathetic and vividly interesting scenes painted in the book—such eyes belong to souls we do not envy."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Few persons suspect how much of romance there is connected with the postal service. The volume before us has a dramatic interest which we hardly expected to find in such a work."—New England Farmer.

"The book will prove one of the most entertaining of the season, and in liveliness, interest, and general truth to nature, will form a pleasant addition to our stock of popular light literature."—N. Y. Evening Post.

"We are bound to concede to Mr. Holbrook's narrative of his Post Office experiences, the merit of being an exceedingly interesting and suggestive book."—N. Y. Herald.

"The eatest and most entertaining book we have recently seen. Some of Mr. Holbrook's true, unvarnished recitals, beat all that one finds in Reynold's monstosities, and any one who reads them will realize at once that romance still lives and thrives amid our modern life."—Boston Post.

"This work commends itself by the nature of its subject, to every person, who can read a book or write a letter."—Phila. Pennsylvanian.

"A more amusing, and at the same time interesting work of its kind, has never been published in America."—Phila. Bulletin.

"A well written and amusing work, from which we shall make an extract or two for the benefit of the community."—Phila. Sat. Post.

"It abounds with sketches of novel and instructive matter."—Phila. Inquirer.

"This book is indeed a novelty, exceedingly entertaining, and opening a new source of amusement."—Hartford Daily Courant.

"No person who has ever allowed himself to harbor for a moment the idea of opening another person's letter, can read the book without shuddering at the frightful precipice on which he has stood."—New Haven Register.

☞ A copy of "Ten Years Among the Mail Bags" will be sent, postage paid, to any postmaster or other person, who will act as our agent, and remit us the names of five subscribers to the "U S. MAIL," with the yearly subscription price paid in advance. Or the book will be sent on receipt of $1 00, postage paid.


### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size $0 79c. per pkg of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, 0 80c. per pkg of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3 Official size, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 28c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 12c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 05c. per pkg. of 25, or $4 19c per 100.

SELF-RULED STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, $0 80c. per pkg of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No 2 Letter size, $0 80c. per pkg of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $0 29c. per pkg. of 25, or $1 15c. per 100.

No. 2 Letter size, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

Postage stamps of the following denominations, are now manufactured and for sale. The higher rates are to be had at all large post offices:

1 cent, 3 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents' 12 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, 90 cents.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourgbas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, (except Hong Kong,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 8 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *36 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lobec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Locca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *36 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via London and Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 16 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Phillip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England, via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, CALIFORNIA, AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 3 | | Southamp'n & Bremen. |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| *Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana and Key West. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | 7 | Liverpool. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Matanzas |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 10 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 12 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | | Liverpool. |
| Havre | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | 21 | Liverpool |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 24 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 24 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 31 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dalas | U. S. | 31 | | Ireland via Queenstown |

* A mail for the West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL
## AND
# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. 1. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1861. No. 12.

### Temptation Resisted.

Many a man can recall to mind a point in the experience of his youth at which the moral character of his after life received its permanent direction either toward good or evil—when the dream of Hercules became reality to him, and he was called upon to decide between the allurements of Vice and the uncompromising requirements of Virtue. Happy is he to whom the good angel, in whatever shape, appears at such a crisis, to strengthen his wavering resolution, and to save him from ruin.

An interesting example of the successful endurance of such an ordeal has lately come to our knowledge, which we record for the encouragement of any young man or woman who may be balancing between good and evil. A worthy clerk in one of our city post offices tells us that soon after he had entered the service, happening one day to be alone in his part of the office, a gentleman called at the window and handed him a letter for the far West, remarking at the same time that it contained fifty dollars. The mail was about to be made up, and after stamping the letter, the clerk threw it in among those which were partially prepared for mailing. The thought now occurred to him that as the letter was going to such a distant point he could appropriate it with little or no risk. He had but little time for reflection, as the clerk would soon arrive who was to make up the mail, so he seized the letter and put it in his pocket, that it might not be out of his reach should he conclude to become a thief. It was some time before he had an opportunity to leave the office, and to take the final step of breaking open the letter. During this interval "began a tempest in his soul." His father had died not long before, leaving behind him an untarnished reputation, and having inculcated upon his only son both by precept and example the principles of honesty and truthfulness. The memory of this father was the first obstacle to the commission of a crime which, if discovered, would bring disgrace upon a name as yet unsullied. But this was not all. The heart and the hopes of a widowed mother were bound up in her child, and the thought of her sad face pleaded with him not to add a deeper shade to that sadness, nor to render her home utterly desolate. The Sunday-school, too, rose up to reproach him for his intended villainy. He was a teacher, and how could he face the innocent gaze of his pupils, and speak to them of moral and religious truth, while his own soul was stained with crime?

But the force of these reflections was broken by the thought that detection was next to impossible, and that the crime was not so great a one after all. The person who sent the money could afford to lose it, and it was no matter if such a tight old hunks was made to "shell out" for once in his life.

Thus reasoning, the young man was about to break the seal of the letter and appropriate its contents, when a rap was heard at the box-window of which he had charge. A bright-eyed little girl, some twelve years old, asked for box No. ——. Two letters were handed her, and she went away, but in a few minutes she again appeared at the window. "Please sir, one of these letters is not for father, and he told me to bring it right back. I'm sure I would not keep it for the world," and with a pleasant smile, she handed him the letter and retired. It had been boxed up wrong, and he rectified the mistake. He recognized the little girl as a member of his Sunday-school class, and the lesson in virtue which she had thus unwittingly taught, showed him as he had never seen it before, the enormity of his half-accomplished crime. The pupil and teacher changed places for the time being, and he felt that no instruction which he had ever given her could possibly equal in value that which he had received from her timely visit. His virtue, just about to yield, received a new impulse; his better feeling revived. The letter which had so nearly proved his ruin, was inclosed in a wrapper and dropped into the first mail-bag which left the office, and to use his own words, "Never, since this terrible conflict, has any one of the many valuable letters which have passed through my hands been any temptation to me, and I attribute my rescue from ruin to the visit of my little friend, who was not a moment too soon. Five minutes later might have found me a thief and a ruined man."

May the tribe of such "ministering spirits" increase. There is need enough of them everywhere.

Old Letters.—We copy the following from the Norwich, N. Y. *Telegraph*:—

The boys in the Oxford post office, under the idea that it would be a good joke on "Brad" Wilcox, of the Norwich post office, sent up to him on Saturday an old mail bag, that, years ago, was used by a horseback carrier. On opening it, and making a thorough search for "contraband" articles, two letters were found sticking in the corners. They had been overlooked when the bag was last used. One was directed to "Miss Olivia Hayes, Mt. Upton," mailed at Smithville Flatts, Oct. 1, 1853. The other was directed to Zebulon N. Burch, East Guilford," mailed at Canajoharie, Sept. 28, 1853, and there was due upon it for postage, five cents. These letters may be of value, and, if so, the "joke" may prove a pleasant one to those who own them. They have been forwarded to the proper offices.

### Early Posts, Etc.

In the thirteenth century, the first and greatest University of Europe was in Paris. In that city, students were collected from all parts of the continent. The exigencies of so large a number of men—it is said of several thousands—could not be answered by the accidental lines of communication of traveling or commercial agents. A mail was needed to carry letters to and from the home of each student. They therefore employed couriers to carry them and return answers. It was a slow process in that age of the world, scarcely more than three hundred years ago. The courier was continued till the year 1709, when the whole thing seems to have been abandoned. Something similar to this existed in the English University as late as two centuries ago. It seems therefore that as long ago as three hundred years, there was a kind of mail, by which messages could be sent to absent friends. But if we go back to ancient times, even when civilization had risen to its highest point in Athens and Rome, we can find nothing like a modern post office. The highest and palmiest days were, perhaps, those of the New Testament Scriptures. Rome was then the Empress of the world. But the Apostles and the teachers of Christianity were not accommodated with a post office. In all the apostolic epistles, we find allusion made to the messenger, by whom the letter was sent. Thus in the 2d epistle to the Corinthians, the letter to the church seems to have been sent by Titus, and another who is not named, but a friend of the Apostle, and whom he says is in praise in all the churches. And in all the Apostolic letters we find that particular messengers were sent to carry the Epistles which were written to the brethren. Nothing like a modern post office was known in ancient times.

Some seem to regard the mail as intended for business men only—that it is simply a matter of dollars and cents only. But if we reflect on the subject, we shall see that the human affections have a deep and a thrilling interest in this matter. In one of the small villages in New England, for example, is a mother whose sons and daughters, *having arrived at an age* when they need no longer a mother's care, are scattered over the country, far from home, and far from each other. What a bond of union is the facility with which they can communicate with each other. A daughter, living, it may be, far off in the woods of Iowa, takes a few moments from her household duties—writes a few lines on a piece of paper, folds and encloses it in an envelope, directs it to the mother whom she fondly loves, and residing in the old homestead, has daily prayed for the safety and the happiness of the loved and absent ones. This letter is dropped into the post office, and no more thought need be had about it. In a few days it is in the hands of the rejoicing mother. Who, by any rule in arithmetic, can calculate the value of the happiness imparted to a parent's heart by this simple operation?—The expense in money is a mere trifle, and in labor no more. Suppose there were no such convenience—or rather, necessity—the communication between parents and children, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, would in a thousand cases be impossible. Between long intervals, some neighbor might perhaps, make it convenient to convey a message to some distant loved one; yet how rarely would such opportunities occur. Few could afford to send a special messenger for the purpose of conveying a letter. We speak with rapture of the inventions of the present age, and they are wonderful, and are calculated to call forth the deepest sympathies of our nature. A few years ago a woman was compelled to wear out body and soul in the slow process of sewing. Now a piece of work which once would have required hours for its performance, is accomplished in as many minutes. The steamship, the railroad, and a thousand other things calculated to bless the race, have been brought out from the ingenious mind and put into active operation. In the process of nature, we may say all is wonderful, and calculated to call out the admiration of every reflecting man. The plant gathers its food from the soil in which it grows, and that too, which is exactly calculated for its growth and beauty. Its thousands of mouths are constantly sucking its nourishment, thus keeping itself in life and vigor. But the post office, we were about to say is no less wonderful. If we think of the thousands of offices scattered over the whole land, not only in the populous cities, but in the obscure and out-of-the-way towns and villages, and that all these are daily receiving a greater or less number of letters, and that the carriers gather them up and bear them to the individuals to whom they are directed, with a safety and a speed which would certainly be impossible in any other way, we can see that the post office is one of the firmest pillars of civilization. But having always been accustomed to the blessings conferred upon us by the mail, we can hardly think of them as such. We are constantly complaining about the Department. We receive only one mail per day, but we think two are none too many. Out of hundreds and thousands of letters which are entrusted to the mail bags, one of the number does not reach its destination. Money is sometimes taken by the employees of the post office, or by the carrier of the mail. All these things occur; but can we suggest, on the whole, a better possible system? We can of course conceive of a more perfect one where there shall be no delays, miscarriages, thefts or mistakes, but our conceptions are about as practicable as is Plato's Republic or Moore's Eutopia. Fancy a letter being three, four or six months on its way from San Francisco or the Sandwich Islands—a fortnight from New York to Hartford. Fancy no post office system at all, and we shall realize, in some measure, the privilges we enjoy.

Some time since, we took up an old newspaper printed in Boston about ninety years ago, in which the editor says, "We to-day lay before our readers all European news, to within twelve months." Thus a year had passed, and what had transpired in Europe during that time was wholly unknown this side of the Atlantic. But now in ten or twelve days we have a minute description of the dress which England's Queen wore at her last reception, and the latest style of the Empress Eugenie's bonnet.

We may safely say that one of the strongest links in the chain which has bound together the several States, is the post office; and the breaking of this link has caused as much privite grief, disappointment, and indeed, suffering as any other. Correspondence is in some cases carried on between individuals of the several States, but between the Northern and Southern States, it has ceased. Surely great is the madness that could rashly sever such a bond as this.

### A Mother's Warning.

We cannot refrain from publishing the following simple yet touching letter found in possession of a post office clerk recently arrested and now confined in prison, for an extensive embezzlement of money letters, in the post office in which he was employed, in one of our principal cities. It was written but a few weeks previous to his detection. How prophetic are its words, and how pure the love of a mother! Had the timely admonition here tendered, been heeded in season, the unfortunate son might now have been administering to the comfort and happiness of this dearest of earthly friends, instead of consigning her to the chamber of sorrow, and perhaps to a premature grave.

Although these solemn words of a mother's warning, proved insufficient to arrest the downward course of her wayward son, we trust they may have the effect to deter others who may be placed under circumstances of responsibility and temptation, from venturing upon a similar course of dissipation and ruin.

Upon the envelope of the letter, were the following words: "Not to be opened nor read until you are in your room."

D——. Aug. 4, 1861,

My Dear Son:

After I returned home yesterday from B——, I felt sad and had a sleepless night, and I decided this morning to write you, and earnestly request you to read it calmly, and think seriously upon it. You wonder why I feel sad. It is because I think, George, that you are going too fast, and am fearful that unless you pause, and follow my advice, you will be ruined. Now don't start, nor condemn your poor mother, for I love you, and it is my earnest desire and prayer that you may be happy. In the first place, Mr. J—— has opposed your going there on the Sabbath day, and unless you relinquish your going there every day or evening, he will oppose you. Now, it is your duty to keep away at least three evenings in the week. Stay at home, retire early, in order to give you strength for your duties at the post office, and besides, appearances will be for your benefit, and you will perform your duties better. If you will reflect but for a moment, you will see that I am right, for I have experience and can understand propriety better than you can in this case, because, you are carried hastily away by the impulse of the moment.

* * * * * * * *

Depend upon it I am right, and you will say so. Again, I am sad because you are spending too much money. You must be more prudent, or you will get into debt and lose your place.—Think of it.

* * * * * * * *

You must change, become sober minded, and lead a different life, and then you will be happy. O, my dear son, follow my advice, and make your poor afflicted mother happy by a noble and virtuous career. You are not a child, and should put away childish things, and be a man, a man of fixed principles, doing what is right, and shunning what is wrong, and by so doing, you will establish a good name which is precious. I again request you to save all the money you can, not so much on my account, as on your dear brothers'. We don't know but that he may *come home from the war sick or wounded*, and he will have to depend on you, and for every dollar you save for him, he will give you two. I write this for your own welfare and happiness. Think of it. Take my advice and seek aid from your Heavenly Father, by prayer, night and morning, and ere long you will have cause to thank your

Affectionate Mother.

☞ The following address was copied from a letter recently passing through the New York Post Office:

To the Young Lady that wears
a Black Parasole Black Hat
Black vail Black shawl with
White check border light complexion
*not* very tall and that crosses
Fulton Ferry
at Ballous No 18 Spruce St.

[For the U. S. Mail.

### Carelessness and Dishonesty.

There are very few places in the business world where carelessness or villainy can cause more inconvenience or do more injury than in the post office. When then we hear those charged with the handling of mail matter, whether post office clerk or route agent, excuse their carelessness in sorting or in arranging for delivery to the public, by the remark that "It will all come out right at last," we feel that there is one man, at least, in the service of the department that it were far better to have elsewhere.

But great as is the injury from the carelessness above alluded to, the wrong done by the deliberate villainy which opens, robs and destroys the correspondence of the public, is greater still. The money is enclosed to pay a debt, but it falls into dishonest hands, and the debt has either to be paid again or charged to the profit and loss account of the creditor. A poor man, by prudent saving, provides means to pay his life insurance premium. A dishonest clerk abstracts the letter, and the evidence of payment is gone, and with it, except by grace of the insurance company, the policy which should provide for his family in case of death. A servant girl has saved a few dollars out of her two dollars a week, and mails them with many a word of affection to the old folks at home. Neither the money nor the kind words reach them, and many a fearful foreboding of harm, to the absent daughter, have the old people, as they think of the unaccustomed interval since last they heard from her. The brave volunteer, fighting for his country and his own fireside, sends to the old mother or the wife whom he left at home, the money which he has so manfully earned with his life in his hand, and even this precious treasure falls a prey to the rapacious plunderer. And so illustrations might be selected almost by the hundred from the cases constantly occurring of the suffering, both in feelings and in the actual necessities, not to say comforts of life, resulting from mail depredations.

Careless clerk! careless route agent! you know not what interests you are hazarding, what disappointment you are causing, to what fireside you are carrying sadness by your carelessness. Do your business carefully and thoroughly, and let other shoulders than yours bear the blame of errors, if errors there must be. And if no maxims of common honesty restrain any mail robber whose eye may chance to see this article, let the idea of the trouble caused by him, as revealed in each letter into whose contents he wrongly pries, make one last appeal to his remaining sense of manliness.

[For the U. S. Mail.

### Quimby's Letter Case for Post Offices.

A late number of the *Scientific American*, contains an illustration and description of the above named letter box. It is simply an adaptation of the familiar principle upon which the tables of distances placed upon large maps, or tables of rates of fare from point to point upon railroads, are constructed, to the alphabetic arrangement of letters in the general delivery cases of the post office. If the editor of the *American* had visited the large post offices in New England and elsewhere, he would have seen in nearly all of them letter cases similar to those he describes, where they have been in use for many years.

It is simply an upright case, say, 6 feet, 4 inches high, by 3 feet 7 inches wide, and 7 inches deep, divided into 400 boxes, arranged 40 square, making each box about 2 inches by 3½ square, and 7 inches deep. The rows thus formed are lettered at the top and sides with the letters of the alphabet, one letter to each row, except only that some offices find it convenient and sufficient for their business, to assign one row in each direction, to the letters I and J; one to the letters O, P and Q; one to the letters U and V, and one to the letters X, Y and Z. Upon this matter of arrangement, each office must be its own judge.

In putting up letters, the alphabet at the head of the case is the guide as to the family name, while that at the side is the guide as to the given name. Thus, letters for Daniel Brown, will be put in the box at the angle of B at the head of the case, and D at its side. In like manner James K. Polk will be found in the box at the angle of P at the head, and J at the side of the case, and so on through the entire alphabet.

It will promote the convenience of the clerk in attendance that each box be marked with the initial letters of its contents. Thus the "Daniel Brown" angle above referred to will be indicated by the initials D. B.; the "James K. Polk" angle by the initials J. P., and so on.

These particulars may prove a convenience to some postmaster who is re-arranging his office, and may hesitate in adopting the above described arrangement for fear of infringing on somebody's patent. P. M.

[The improved letter case to which allusion is here made, was first invented and put in operation as long ago as 1840, in the post office at Providence, R. I. We saw it there in 1846, and were so well pleased with its compactness and labor-saving qualities, that we took pains to sound its praises and furnish rough drawings of it in all the offices we visited where the business required such a contrivance, at the same time giving the address of the mechanic in Providence, who constructed the original, and subsequently filled orders extensively, received from distant points. Among the offices where they were earliest adopted, and are now in use, are Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Albany, and Brooklyn, N. Y., Springfield, Mass., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., and others. It is believed that by the aid of this case, originally called the "Square of the Alphabet," one clerk can deliver letters as fast as three under any of the old divisions of the letters. The advantages to the public in the saving of time, etc., are quite as important as they are to the postmasters and their clerks.—Ed. Mail.]

### Making Postage Stamps.

In our last, we alluded to the new contract for manufacturing postage stamps, awarded to the National Bank Note Company of this city, and gave some description of the different denominations of the stamps, together with various other facts and statistics. We find in the *Evening Post*, of this city, some very interesting remarks on the same subject, describing more in detail the process of manufacturing, counting, packing, etc. We make the annexed extract from the *Post's* article:—

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

An article in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, describing the various processes of bank-note engraving, will give a general idea of the manufacture of the Post Office stamps. As in bank-note plates, the design is engraved upon a steel plate, which is hardened and "taken up" on a decarbonised cylinder, which in turn is hardened, and then transferred by presses of enormous power to the plate from which the stamps are finally printed. All the resources of a first-class engraving establishment are employed; the work must be artistic, and surrounded with those securities which add to the beauty of the design, and at the same time render their imitation expensive, if not impossible.

The employment of transferring machines allows the repetition of the same design to an indefinite extent, and the cylindrical dies, as in the case of bank-note vignettes, are used to produce new plates, or to retouch those worn in the process of printing. Thus a single die is repeated on a single plate, 8x16 inches, two hundred times, and the plate when finished is ready for the printer.

The process of printing is the same as in ordinary copper or steel plate work. The ink is applied so as to fill the lines of the engraving, the plate is wiped clean, the dampened paper applied, and the impression taken on a cylinder press. There are nine presses in this establishment, six of them driven by steam, and now running night and day to meet the demand for the new stamps.

THE GUMMING PROCESS.

From the press the sheets are taken to the drying room and dried in an atmosphere heated to about one hundred and twenty degrees, after which they are gummed. The adhesive applied is a secret of the inventor, but for the benefit of those who wet the stamps on their tongues (which is a matter of taste) it may be stated that the new gum is an improvement upon what has heretofore been used, and contains a small quantity of sugar. The gum is applied by hand. In drying the gummed sheets no less than twenty-five hundred small frames, with canvas coverings and each containing two sheets of stamps, are employed. These are laid upon each other, making huge piles, and almost filling the large-sized room devoted to this department of the manufacture. The smoothing of the sheets in a hydraulic press completes the process. The work in this room is performed almost exclusively by girls.

PERFORATION.

The perforation of the spaces between the stamps, so as to facilitate dividing them, as well as to promote, by the roughness of the edges, their adhesion, is a rapid and peculiar operation. It is done by means of revolving cylinders, armed on the surface with rows of circular cutting instruments, and which, as the sheets pass, produce rows of holes. Each sheet is drawn twice through the machine, in different directions, cutting completely around every stamp.

The sheets are afterwards divided, leaving one hundred stamps on each half.

Counting and packing complete the work. The last is done in accordance with particular directions from the Post Office Department, and packages are made up containing from two hundred stamps to two hundred and fifty thousand.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

The number of persons employed by the company in this manufacture, from the commencement to the delivery of the finished stamps, is thirty-three.

The work is conducted under the supervision of a government agent, and its important character demands for the interest of both the contractors and the government the utmost attention of responsible men.

Post office stamp engraving and printing has heretofore been done by Toppan, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia. For the next six years, according to contract, it is to be performed by the National Bank Note Company of this city. The cost of manufacture to the government has been lessened by the recent contract.

The business of furnishing stamped envelopes is in the hands of other parties.

WHAT IS DONE WITH THE STAMPS.

For obvious reasons it is manifest that the number of stamps to be used during the coming year will show a marked decline from those of the past year, which amounted to nearly two hundred and sixteen millions. The yearly increase has lately averaged nineteen millions. It is estimated that the number required for the next year will reach two hundred millions—thus throwing off the usual increase, and sixteen millions in addition, on account of the seceded States.

Over ten millions of the various denominations have already been furnished to the government, and the manufacturers are producing them at the rate of one million three hundred thousand a day.

[On application at the office of the stamp contractors, we find that the whole number of stamps manufactured by them up to the 1st September inst., is 22,948,650.—Ed. Mail.]

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.
☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

## To Our Patrons.

This number completes the first volume of the U. S. MAIL. As we have already stated, the paper was commenced under circumstances the most unfavorable. The Southern postmasters were not in a mood to respond to our proposition to aid them in the discharge of their official duties. Consequently we received but very few subscriptions from that quarter. In other sections of the Union, for several months after the MAIL was started, matters were in an unsettled condition owing to the expected changes in post offices, the old force expecting, according to custom, to vacate their places. Then our main reliance was on the to be newly appointed officials. About that time, along came the war, and that has of course disarranged our small enterprise, in common with others of greater prominence and magnitude.

But we have faith to believe that all will yet come out right, and as our subscription list has been gradually increasing, we intend that the MAIL shall continue its regular monthly trips for the coming year, and our design is to make it more and more useful in the postal service.

We would again solicit the aid of postmasters and others, both in increasing our circulation and contributing to our columns.

## Old and New Stamps.

There is, we find, some confusion in many post offices, growing out of the recent change in the styles of postage stamps. The instructions require that on the receipt of a supply of the new stamps, they are to be exchanged for old ones, for one week, after which the old ones are not to be recognised in the pre-payment of postage at that office. In some cases, the supply of new stamps are very soon exhausted, owing to exchanges with neighboring postmasters as well as individuals. In such cases, the question arises, can letters be pre-paid in money, or shall the postmaster return to the sale of old stamps until a fresh supply of the new ones can be obtained?

In the absence of official authority on this point, we will venture to advise that as a temporary necessity, the old stamps be used, as the pre-payment in money is an absolute *violation of law*, while the requirement to cease the employment of the former issue of stamps, after a certain time, is a regulation of the Department.

As the stamp contractors are filling the orders at as rapid a rate as possible, thus enabling the Department to keep up with the demand, all these difficulties will soon be remedied. Post offices of the smaller class should not exchange the new issues for the old, with other offices, but with individuals only.

ALTERATIONS IN OUR FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—We would call attention to several alterations made in our Table of Foreign Postage Rates, on the fourth page. It will be seen that the postage chargeable upon letters for Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and all other parts of China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, Labuan, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, and the Moluccas, posted in the United States, for transmission via the United Kingdom, will hereafter be forty-five cents, the single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment required; and that this increased rate of postage must be levied and collected in this country upon all such letters, whether directed for transmission from England via Southampton or via Marseilles. Postmasters will please note this change, and collect postage accordingly. The mails for Penang, Singapore and China are forwarded from England twice a month, as formerly, viz: On the 4th and 20th from Southampton, and on the 12th and 28th from Marseilles; and the mails forwarded via Marseilles are made up in London on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month.

NEW POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.—We resume in this number of our paper, the list of new post offices established by the Post Master General, and shall hereafter publish such lists regularly. As they are furnished us directly from the Department, they may be relied on as official. The present list embraces all new offices created since March 16th, to which date our former lists are brought up.

The lists of offices discontinued, and the changes of names, will also hereafter be given monthly.

THE NEW LETTER SHEET ENVELOPE.—The letter sheet and envelope combined, ordered some time since by the Department, has been issued from the establishment of Mr. Nesbit, of this city, the contractor for the Government envelopes. It is a neat and convenient contrivance, and will we have no doubt at once become quite popular. In business transactions it will overcome a difficulty which has often been experienced in legally connecting the envelope with the enclosure, while to the traveling correspondent they will be found exceedingly handy, as the paper, envelope and stamp are all combined in one. There are two sizes, note and letter, of three cents postage rate each. The small size are sold at 91 cents per package of twenty-five, or $3 64 per hundred. For the letter size, 97 cents per package of twenty-five, or $3 88 per package of one hundred.

BOGUS FIRMS.—A postmaster asks us if he has "a right to withhold letters addressed to names or firms, by other than their real names—that is, when fictitious addresses are resorted to evidently for improper purposes."

We answer, that he has nothing in particular to do with "improper purposes." If correspondence is to be delivered or withheld, according to the character or legitimacy of the business to which it is supposed to relate, the Dead Letter Office would soon be inconveniently overstocked. A decision has been made, however, by a former Attorney General, which warrants a postmaster in sending letters addressed to fictitious persons and firms to Washington. It is a power, however, which should be exercised with great caution, and only after proper investigation on the point of the names being actually fictitious.

## Honesty Vindicated.

Among the many evils which a dishonest post office clerk may bring upon innocent persons, both inside and outside of the office, not the least is the suspicion which for a time, and occasionally for a long time, rests upon those who are free from guilt, but who, as long as the real delinquent remains undetected, are brought by their position and other circumstances, under the scrutiny of the officers of the law. It is indeed curious how a combination of circumstances will sometimes point with seeming infallibility to the wrong man, and it has often been a source of no small gratification to us in our official capacity to be able to scatter the cloud of suspicion which has been gathering over persons whose honesty only shone the brighter afterwards for the temporary obscuration which it suffered.

A case which lately occurred in a neighboring city will illustrate these remarks. Repeated depredations had been complained of, which apparently were committed by some one in the post office, and a certain special agent was intrusted with the investigation of the affair. Among other complaints was one made by a student from the East, in a literary institution in the city, who stated to the postmaster that he had received a letter from home in which money had been enclosed, but that when he took the letter from the office, the money was gone. It was believed at first that he had actually received the money, and was attempting to cheat the post office, and at the same time get another remittance from home, and this suspicion rested on him until the clerk, who was guilty of all the robberies, confessed, after his detection, that he himself had taken the money from the letter.

There was another clerk in the office who had been employed there for several years, and during that time had maintained an unspotted reputation. Such a man, of course, was one upon whom suspicion would not readily fall. Yet there were circumstances connected with his duties in the office which at the outset rendered it imperative for the agent to subject to a close scrutiny, his habits, expenditures, and everything which could throw light upon his guilt or innocence. To begin with, the mails which had suffered the most were almost exclusively made up by him. He was taciturn and reserved in his manner, and after watching his motions rather narrowly for awhile, the agent was more than half inclined to pronounce him a rogue. This theory seemed to be confirmed by a continuance of the investigation, which brought to light the fact that B. (the clerk,) had a snug little sum put away in a savings bank, the dates of the deposits agreeing wonderfully well with the dates of the losses of sundry money letters. It came out also about the same time, that B. was engaged to be married, and as Cupid is thought to be, in some cases, not a little affected by cupid-ity, it was considered possible that in the present instance the matrimonial prospects of B. might have tempted him to unlawful means for increasing his pecuniary resources. In the meantime, a fellow-clerk, having been caught in the act of robbing the office, was arrested, and money was found in his possession nearly equal in the aggregate, to the amount lost.

Still the agent was not quite satisfied with regard to the innocence of B. It did not follow that because one delinquent had been detected in an office, there could not be another. There might be two, acting independently of one another. At any rate, the confession of the arrested clerk, although it did not implicate B., failed to remove suspicion from him entirely, and the agent determined to sift the matter thoroughly. He accordingly sought an interview with B. before the detection and arrest of his fellow-clerk was known to him, and without making any charges against him, the agent alluded to the unusual number of losses which had lately occurred in the office, at the same time watching the effect upon the countenance of the clerk, of these remarks. He showed no sign of disturbance, but maintained his ordinary phlegmatic manner. The agent continued, "Under the circumstances, you will not object to a few plain questions?"

"By no means," replied B.

"Well then, let me ask what salary you have received during the past year?"

"Six hundred dollars, sir, or fifty dollars per month."

"What have you paid for board?"

"Most of the time I have boarded at home, and paid twelve dollars a month."

"That would leave you thirty-eight dollars a month, would it not?"

"Certainly, sir."

"And after paying other expenses have you been able to save anything, and if so, how much?"

"Well, I have a little in the savings bank, say three hundred dollars or so."

"When did you deposit that?"

"At different times. A hundred dollars a few days after our new postmaster came in, and thirty dollars a month after, and so along."

"But how could you, out of fifty dollars a month, deposit a hundred dollars at one time?"

"O, I transferred my deposits from one savings bank to another. The hundred dollars was originally deposited in small sums."

All that he stated regarding the amount he had in the bank, and the sums which he had deposited at different times, corresponded with what the agent and postmaster, from previous investigation, knew to be true. The entire frankness and accuracy with which these replies were given, left no doubt, in the mind of the agent, of the clerk's honesty.

"Well, B.," said he, "I have known you for some years, and have believed you to be an upright, honest clerk, and am rejoiced that this interview has fully dissipated any doubts that may have been created by the very singular circumstances which have surrounded you. All this shows that when one is really and truly *all right*, nothing can permanently injure him. You now have the advantage of knowing that your reputation stands even stronger than it did before you were subjected to suspicion and scrutiny, and I am sure that when I tell you that your fellow-clerk S. is now under arrest, charged with these robberies, you will be better armed against temptation, and more than ever disposed to avoid the courses which have brought him to his present unfortunate condition."

He received with much surprise and regret this announcement of the fate of his associate, and said he hoped he should never be drawn in to do as S. had done.

A few playful words respecting B's intended step in the right (matrimonial) direction, B. readily acknowledging the soft impeachment, closed the interview, and he returned to the assorting table with a light step, and we hope with firmer resolutions than ever.

Post Office, M——, N. Y.,
Aug. 23, 1861.

*To the Editor of the Mail:*

SIR,—Will you please give me your opinion on the following case. There is residing in this place a man by the name of Charles Perkins, who receives his letters at this office. A letter came to this office addressed to Chester Perkins, which he, Charles, thinks is intended for him. His reason for thinking so, is that he knows of no person by the name of Chester Perkins, and thinks if there was such a person he should know it. Now ought I to allow him to open the letter for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is intended for him?

This is one of a class of cases which are occurring almost every day, and not unfrequently give rise to much hard feeling, and I would like to have your opinion as to the proper course to be pursued. If you do not think the matter of sufficient general interest to answer it in your paper, please answer by letter. What I want to know is this. Is it proper under any circumstances to deliver a letter otherwise than as addressed, on the supposition that the writer was mistaken?

Respectfully yours,
R. A. B——, P. M.

Strictly speaking, it is no part of the business of postmasters, to make allowance for the blunders and carelessness of correspondents in addressing their letters. The laws have provided such remedies through the agency of the dead letter office, and such is the promptness with which letters of any consequence now find their way to the proper persons or the writers, that a rigid enforcement of the laws, as a general rule, imposes but slight inconvenience.

Still, the exercise of some option in the matter referred to, is perhaps unavoidable. In the case for instance of a letter addressed to William F. Baker. William T. Baker calls for it, furnishing satisfactory proof that the letter is intended for him. There being no William F. Baker known within the delivery of the office, it would be rather hard to withhold the letter if the individual applying for it, were a man of character and respectability. If a letter is obtained in this way however, actually belonging to another party, and is purposely retained or improperly converted, the real owner has his redress in applying the penalty which the laws provide.

In the above case of "Perkins," the mere fact that he knows no Chester Perkins in the town, is not sufficient to authorize the delivery of the letter to him. How does he know that Chester is not a transcient person, or one who expects to pass through the town, and call for his letter?

TUCKERMAN AGAIN.—William S. Tuckerman, sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for twenty-one years, for mail robbery, has recently petitioned the President, for a pardon, but three years of his term having expired. The application is said to be based upon rapidly declining health. This position does not seem to be endorsed by the Prison physician, but it seems Tuckerman obtained a certificate in its support, from some outside M. D., who gave the opinion that the petitioner would not probably long survive, unless liberated. The Warden certified that Tuckerman appeared a little "prison worn," and that is as far as he would go.

The application has been declined, after an examination of the papers by the United States Attorney General.

We understand that Tuckerman has behaved as well as could have been desired, since his confinement. We believe his wife is a governess in the family of the Warden of the prison.

BOGUS STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.—There is reason to believe that quantities of counterfeit stamped envelopes have been recently issued at some locality as yet unknown, and it is quite probable that the fraud has been extended to the postage stamps also. Some 800 of the bogus envelopes, it is stated, were lately presented to a Connecticut postmaster to be exchanged for those just issued by the Government. The offer was of course declined, but the party presenting them unfortunately was not detained.

The utmost vigilance on the part of postmasters should be used to protect the Department against frauds, when stamps or stamped envelopes are offered for exchange, not only in regard to the genuiness of those presented, but to see that they have not been received "from the disloyal States."

PRICES OF THE NEW LETTER ENVELOPES.—We would call attention to our new list of prices of Government Envelopes, several new sizes and rates of which have lately been introduced.

## A Sad Record.

Since our last publication, an unusual number of arrests have been made, of persons charged with the heinous offence of mail robbery, and purloining letters from post offices. In all but two of these cases, the persons implicated were in the employ of the P. O. Department, and it is this class of delinquents against whom the severest penalties of the law are aimed. For such, the stealing of a single letter containing any article of value, whether a three cents postage stamp, or five thousand dollars in bank notes, the punishment is imprisonment not less than ten nor more than twenty-one years.

FRANKLIN M. READ, employed in the Philadelphia Post Office for nearly twenty-four years, was arrested on the 8th of August, evidence of the most positive nature, against him, having been previously obtained by Mr. Row, the Special Agent of the Department. He was, it appears, a clerk upon what is called the "Eastern case," where the New Jersey and East Pennsylvania letters are cased up. An unusual number of losses among that class of letters which would fall under his particular charge, attracted especial attention to him, and notwithstanding his operations were conducted with much caution—believing, no doubt, as is often the case, that *he* was shrewd enough to avoid the clumsy manœuvres which had consigned so many of his less cautious cotemporaries to a felon's doom—he was one day aroused from his dream of security, by a tap upon the shoulder by Uncle Sam's vigilant officer, and the discovery in his watch fob of sundry bank notes, which proved to be old acquaintances of the aforesaid special agent. He insisted upon it that he had picked them up on the floor of the office, but as the money was known by no less than two good witnesses to have been safely enclosed in a letter which no one but himself had handled, and which letter had suddenly disappeared, that dodge would not do. *He* had been picked up instead of the bank notes.

Read had been particularly partial to registered letters on their way to Egg Harbor city, and Atlantic City, New Jersey, to which places considerable money is sent during the "watering" season. The aggregate of his robberies must have been large, from what we know of the constant complaints of losses in that direction for several months past. His trial took place on the 27th ult., and resulted in his conviction.

CHARLES CENTER, for several years a clerk in the Boston Post Office, and at the time of his detection employed as one of the principal box clerks, is now under arrest and in close confinement, as the result of a series of bold and oft-repeated embezzlements of letters. His dashing exploits and extravagant expenditures outside the office, first attracted attention to him, and caused suspicions, in connection with repeated depredations in the Boston office, which finally led to his detection. Receiving a salary of $700 only, he was yet enabled to dress extravagantly and to employ the best livery establishments to be found in the city, with which to make excursions to the neighboring towns accompanied often by some of the most fashionable and expensive *courtesans* of "South End." Thus accompanied, on one or two occasions, he hired the magnificent establishment devoted to the use of the Prince of Wales, when in Boston, consisting of four splendid chargers with gold mounted harnesses, and a superb barouche to match. He was not only a fast young man, but a very fast driver, as became quite apparent to the owner of a fine horse valued at $300, the poor animal surviving but a few days after being too furiously driven by Center. The owner, however, kept quiet, although he knew the young man was a post office clerk, and if we mistake not, has received the value of the defunct steed, by instalments, no doubt taken from the letters entrusted to the mails by confiding though unfortunate correspondents.

Center was detected by Special Agent ORDWAY, aided by Mr. LEWIS, one of the principal clerks in the Boston office. He was fully committed by U. S. Commissioner Woodbury, and his final trial is expected to take place at the September term of the U. S. Court in Boston.

HENRY BROWN, of Providence, R. I., was an outside operator, and managed by means of false keys to open a number of the "lock boxes," and abstract their contents. He commenced this bold and hazardous business, it appears, as long ago as last March, when among other "hits" he made, he took from the box of Razee & Co., a bank check for nearly $400, and succeeded in getting it cashed at one of the city banks without detection. The case received the attention of the proper officers, at the time, but the rogue escaped their vigilance. Not long after, the same game, with the same results, was successfully carried on with the contents of the boxes of other firms, the banks paying the forged checks or drafts without the least suspicion, owing in part, no doubt, to the unusual coolness and capital address of the party presenting them.

For two or three months prior to the middle of July, the complaints ceased, but they recommenced about that time. This is since explained by the enlistment of Brown, in one of the Rhode Island regiments. He returned however, in advance of his comrades, having procured a discharge owing to ill health. But there were the tempting letter boxes which had so often replenished his scanty resources, and he once more resorted to them as to never failing and trusting friends. A few trials produced a check for $435, which in a few days after, was offered in person at one of the banks. The teller not quite liking the endorsement, politely declined to cash it. Brown bowed himself out, but soon after returned, and again urged the payment of the check on the ground that he needed the money at once, and protesting that it was all right. But the suspicions of the teller were by this time somewhat aroused, and he promptly declined to receive the paper without the proper references. An officer was sent for and a description of the gentleman furnished, and Brown was soon found and arrested. In his office which was well carpeted and furnished, and used as he claimed in his legitimate business as a "cotton broker," was found a list of the owners of some ten or twelve post office boxes, and among them were those who had so often suffered the loss of their correspondence. Also several keys by means of which he had committed the robberies.

Brown is to be tried next month.

FRANCIS E. DICKINSON, has been a clerk in various post offices in New England, and was recently employed in the office at Enfield, Mass. The indications are that the practice of tampering with letters began with him while a clerk in the Ware, (Mass.,) post office, as he had the principle charge there at a time when complaints of losses were frequent. There are also other strong evidences on this point.

Dickinson had been in the Enfield office but a short time, when similar troubles were experienced. One of the agents of the Department went into the neighborhood, and was not long in fastening the authorship of the depredations upon him. Portions of a money letter known to have been in the office and not delivered, were found among the waste papers in the office, and another stolen letter was found secreted upon his person when arrested. He is now in confinement, awaiting his trial.

JAMES JOHNSON, *alias* Bailey, is in jail at Albany, charged with stealing an entire mail pouch while on its way from this city to Troy, N. Y., on the 12th July last. He is an "outsider," that is, is no way connected with the post office or the mails, and has long been known to the police of this city, as a professional thief. The chief evidence against him is, that being arrested in Albany, on a charge of larceny, two drafts for $2500 each, known to have been in the stolen mail pouch, were found in his possession.

Several other arrests have been made recently, at Washington and elsewhere, the particulars of which we have not received.

ORIGIN OF THE MAIL COACH SERVICE.—The greatest improvement in the English mail service, during the eighteenth century, was the introduction of mail coaches. This was brought about by the energy and perseverance of John Palmer, Esq. Like most of those who introduce great improvements, he was an "outsider," one unacquainted by business habits and associations, with the postal service.

At that time (about 1783) stage coaches, with passengers, traversed the country over all the principal roads, and ran from five to seven miles an hour. The mails, however, *never* had any better conveyance than that of a horse or a gig, managed by a man or boy. The whole mail service was on a most irregular footing; mail robberies were frequent, and the speed did not average over three and a half miles an hour.

Mr. Palmer's plan was, to have the mails transferred to the stage coaches, that the swiftest conveyance which the country afforded should carry the mails. For so obvious an improvement, we would suppose that there would be little or no opposition. Parliamentary Committees were appointed, Post Masters General reported, and all the officials were against it! Statesmen took it up; the proposition was debated in Parliament; and, after many years of persevering labor, Mr. Palmer saw his plan adopted.

But opposition did not end here. There were more reports against it, and those who opposed at first from ignorance, and a belief that no improvement would result now kept up their opposition from a dread of being thought false prophets. But there were those who appreciated the improvement, and Mr. Palmer got a pension from Government of three thousand pounds a year for life, and afterwards a grant of fifty thousand pounds, for the benefit his improvement in the mail service had been to the revenue of the country.

We have, from a well known post office reformer, Rowland Hill, a nice piece of sarcasm for the special benefit of those who *oppose* great improvements, and then deny their value after they have been adopted and proved.

A report from the English Post Master General says: "From a comparison of the gross produce of inland postage for four months, and from every other comparison they have been able to make, they were perfectly satisfied that the revenue has been very considerably decreased by the plan of mail coaches."

This report gives the opinions of the Lords of the Treasury, and enlarges on the innumerable inconveniences which the change had occasioned. The great post office reformer, forty years after this, makes the following comment:—

"Heavy must be the responsibility on those who thus persisted in folly and mischief; and wonderful is it that Mr. Palmer should have been able to beguile the Government and the legislature into sanctioning his mad career! Who was the statesman, unworthy of the name, that thus gave the rein to audacity; that thus became, in his besotted ignorance, the tool of presumption? Who stood god-father to the vile abortion, and insisted on the admission of the hideous and deformed monster into the sacred precincts of Lombard Street, the seat of perfection? His name—alas! that the lynx should be guided by the mole! that Samson should be seduced by Delilah! Palinurus allured by a dream!—his name was WILLIAM PITT."—*Ten Years among the Mail Bags.*

HON. JOSEPH HOLT, late of the Post Office and War Department, delivered one of those eloquent Union speeches for which he is so distinguished, at Irving Hall in this city, on the evening of the 3d inst.

Robert J. Walker once remarked in our presence, that Mr. Holt was "*the most eloquent man in the world.*" "Governor," said we, "that is saying a great deal." "I know it is," replied Mr. Walker, "but it is nevertheless true."

We never heard a public speaker, not excepting Henry Ward Beecher, who produced a more thrilling effect upon an audience than Mr. Holt. The great secret of this is, that both these orators speak from the heart.

The influence which Judge Holt is everywhere exerting upon the Union cause is very powerful. By the way, all our living ex Postmasters General, as far back as we can remember, are savagely down on the rebellion, namely: Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, Hon. Cave Johnson, Judges Colamer and Hall, Hon. Mr. Holt, and Hon. Horatio King. We need hardly add the name of the present worthy head of the Department, as one of the most devoted and vigilant champions of the Union cause, with which the country is now honored.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Prepayment of Letters by Money.—There is a growing neglect of the requirements of Chapter IX, Sec. 90 of the Regulations, in reference to the forwarding of letters prepaid by money. For the benefit of our readers we copy the section entire:

"The law requires postage on all letters, except those to foreign countries and to officers of the Government having the franking privilege and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, *prepayment in money being prohibited.*"

As giving a construction to the latter clause, we add the material part of a letter written by the Department in answer to the inquiries of a postmaster:

"All letters received at your office marked "*paid,*" but having no postage stamp affixed, are to be treated as unpaid, and the postage due thereon is to be collected of the party to whom the letter is addressed."

It is apparent that this construction is the only one which will effectually carry out the object of the law, which is to secure prepayment by stamps alone. Postmasters owe it therefore to their communities to keep a supply of postage stamps constantly on hand.

There doubtless are cases where an individual finds it impossible to procure a stamp in season, the post office supply having been exhausted. It would seem to be a hard case to refuse to receive a letter under such circumstances. The law says, all domestic letters must be prepaid by stamp, and yet it would seem that the Department, in the above instructions, anticipate that it will now and then be violated. There is seldom a good excuse for a postmaster being entirely out of postage stamps. If he fails to receive a supply from the Department as promptly as he expects, he can easily borrow of a neighboring office for a short time, or of an individual having a surplus on hand.

Distribution of the Stamps.—The work of furnishing new stamps and envelopes is being pushed by the Post Office Department as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Many postmasters having seen notices with reference to an exchange during six days at certain offices, jump at the conclusion that at the expiration of that time the old stamps will be valueless. It should be borne in mind that such instructions govern those offices only which may receive them, and at all others the old style remains in use, as heretofore, until they receive supplies of the new. We apprehend the Department would be saved much trouble, and postmasters much anxiety, if this fact was generally known. For this reason, we mention the fact, and request our cotemporaries to copy the substance of this paragraph.

We learn from the Department, that the three cents stamp is not quite satisfactory, or what was required of the contractors. It is understood that they will experiment until they get a good, decided carmine, or dark pink—similar to the color of the stamp on the new white envelopes. On the buff envelopes the color shows imperfectly.

Foreign Newspapers.—It is the duty of postmasters to collect the United States postage, two cents, (unless a higher rate is properly indicated,) on foreign newspapers from all parts of Great Britain and France, and from all other parts of the continent, when received in the French mail, or the open mail via. London.

When received in the Prussian closed mail, the Bremen or Hamburg mail, or the Belgium mail, they are invariably fully prepaid, and always stamped *paid all*, in which case no charge is to be made on delivery.

Letters for the Gulf Squadron.—Every government steamer which sails from New York with provisions and supplies for the Gulf squadron and forts, carries a mail. A transport sails once every two or three weeks, and to send letters or papers to the squadron, or to Forts Taylor and Pickens, it is only necessary to pre-pay them and drop them in the post office.

Correspondence with our Army.—Soldiers in this vicinity now receive their letters at their several encampments instead of the post office. Packages containing them are sent there in charge of responsible persons. Hence the importance of their distant correspondence being particular in designating the name and number of regiments.

Complaints Against Postmasters.—The Post Office Department is much troubled by postmasters failing to add the name of county and State to their letters, and by embracing different subjects belonging to different officers in the same letter. This necessarily delays action, and postmasters should correct the evil—particularly, no other paper should be enclosed with quarterly returns and post bills.

Safes in Post Offices.—It is a subject of complaint with many postmasters, that they are not furnished with suitable safes in which to keep their post office funds, postage stamps, &c. There is no fixed rule on this subject. They are allowed by the P. M. General in special cases, to be paid for out of surplus commissions. In general, therefore, it must be understood that an office not yielding surplus commissions cannot have a safe at public expense.

☞ The Post Office Department having authentic information that the mails have been repeatedly violated and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named herein, it is ordered that the Post Offices at Hickman, Columbus, and Paducah, Kentucky, and all other Post Offices and post routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee river, be discontinued, excepting as follows:—Route No. 9,652, from Russellville via Cadiz and Mayfield, is continued as far as Milburn, and all Post Offices on that route, excepting Aurora, are continued. Also route No. 9,694, from Eddeville to Olive, and the Post Offices thereon are continued.—*Herald.*

☞ The "Confoliates," finding their ordinary mode of correspondence cut off, have adopted a variety of dodges to effect their object. Necessity is the mother of invention, and the following is a specimen:

A bottle was found floating in the Ohio River, on the 18th ult., near Mound City. It contained a letter addressed to Pillow, at New Madrid, giving full information as to the forces and batteries at Cairo.

Califorina Mails.—Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands are made up daily, (Sundays excepted), at the New York Post Office, closing at 5,30 a. m. and 3,30 p. m., and forwarded by overland mail *via:* St Joseph, Mo., the service having been resumed on this route on the 1st of July.

Mails for the South Pacific and Central America, will be dispatched by steamer as heretofore on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, mail closing at 10,30 a. m.

## List of New Post-Offices

Established from March 16th to September 1st, 1861.

| *Office.* | *County.* | *State* |
|---|---|---|
| Adair* | Adair | Iowa |
| Annaton | Grant | Wis. |
| Alba | Winneshuk | Iowa |
| Abbot Village | Piscataquis | Me. |
| Ainwell | Wayne | Ohio |
| Armenian | Carroll | Ill. |
| Adams | Mower | Minn. |
| Antes Fort | Lycoming | Pa. |
| Baden Baden | Bond | Ill. |
| Barnesville | Schuylkill | Pa. |
| Buckhorn | Pendleton | Va. |
| Benedict* | Charles | Md. |
| Balls Pond* | Fairfield | Ct. |
| Barracksville | Marion | Va. |
| Big Prairie* | Logan | Ill. |
| Bridgeton* | Newaygo | Mich. |
| Bailey's Station | Jefferson | Mo. |
| Black Oak Grove | Olmsted | Minn. |
| Benton | Carver | " |
| Beers | Allighany | Pa |
| Butler | Pendleton | Ky. |
| Barnards | Armstrong | Pa. |
| Burnsville* | Bartholomew | Ind. |
| Bath | Woodson | Kas. |
| Benton's Ferry* | Marion | Va. |
| Butternut Ridge* | Seneca | Ohio |
| Bond's Point | Christian | Ill. |
| Boyd-town | Butler | Pa. |
| Belvidere | Monona | Iowa |
| Beeler's Station | Marshall | Va. |
| Blair | Howard | Ind. |
| Crisp's Store | Blue Earth | Minn. |
| Camp Morton | Marion | Ind. |
| Cameronia | Northumberland | Pa. |
| Clark Centre | Clark | Ill. |
| Cavode | Indiana | Pa. |
| Catlin | Parke | Ind. |
| Carlisle Springs* | Cumberland | Pa. |
| Curveton | Cass | Ind. |
| Comstock | Wapello | Iowa |
| Cox* | Licking | Ohio |
| Charlotte* | Washington | Me. |
| Centre* | Monongalia | Va. |
| Crimea | Johnson | Ill. |
| Coffin's Station | Henry | Ind. |
| Chapin | Morgan | Ill. |
| Cherry Creek | Anderson | Kas. |
| Comet | Mahaska | Iowa |
| Clark's Mills* | Oneida | N. Y. |
| Cadiz* | Cattaraugus | " |
| Canadensis* | Monroe | Pa. |
| Circleville | Jackson | Kas. |
| Crabapple | Linn | Iowa |
| Coa ton | Monroe | " |
| Canoe Ridge | Indiana | Pa. |
| Cottage | Hardin | Iowa |
| De Kalb* | Crawford | Ohio |
| Dixborough | Washtenaw | Mich. |
| Delectable Hill | Pike | Ind. |
| Durham* | Hancock | Ill. |
| Dooleyville | Scott | Minn. |
| Derrynane | Le Sueur | " |
| Dixon* | Van Wert | Ohio |
| Dean's Corners | Lake | Ill. |
| Emery | Fulton | Ohio |
| East Kendall | Orleans | N. Y. |
| Elkview | Chester | Pa. |
| Elvira* | Clinton | Iowa |
| East Albany | Orleans | Vt. |
| Eagle Creek* | Lake | Ind. |
| Eagle Grove | Wright | Iowa |
| Empire City | ——— | Col. Ter. |
| Ellsworth | Vigo | Ind. |
| Ellsworth | Butler | Pa. |
| Ellsworth | Madison | Iowa |
| Ellsworth | Starke | Ill. |
| Excelsior Mills | Jo Daviess | Ill. |
| Edna Mills | Clinton | Ind. |
| Elk | Decatur | Iowa |
| East Somerville | Middlesex | Mass. |
| Egypt* | Mason | Ill. |
| Egg Harbor | Door | Wis. |
| Elk Pond | Wright | Mo. |
| Feasterville* | Bucks | Pa. |
| Farmington | Dickinson | Kas. |
| Farmington* | Marion | Va. |
| Furnessville | Porter | Ind. |
| Fillmore | Centre | Pa. |
| Flemingsburgh | Effingham | Ill. |
| Flint | Pike | Ill. |
| Fremont | Westchester | N. Y. |
| Franklinville | Huntingdon | Pa. |
| Flora Dale | Adams | Pa. |
| Fair View | Grant | Wis. |
| Fair Mount | Baltimore | Md. |
| Gibson Station* | Lake | Ind. |
| Goodland* | Newton | " |
| Greenland | Fayette | Ill. |
| Green Brier | Orange | Ind. |
| Garibaldi | Keokuk | Iowa |
| Gray's Summit* | Franklin | Mo. |
| Globe Ranch | Nevada | Cal. |
| Grand Prairie | Lewis | Was. Ter. |
| Grand Mound | Clinton | Iowa |
| Georgeville | Monongalia | Minn. |
| Herrick Centre* | Susquehannah | Pa. |
| Hopedale | Worcester | Mass. |
| Hamlin | Lebanon | Pa. |
| Hannah | Centre | Pa. |
| Honey Creek | Henry | Ind. |
| Hatfield | Montgomery | Pa. |
| Hollowtown | Highland | Ohio |
| Huron Station | Wayne | Mich. |
| Hoopa Valley | Klamath | Cal. |
| Hayne's Ranch | ——— | Col. Ter. |
| Huntington Centre | Chittenden | Vt. |
| Hickory Grove* | Jackson | Iowa |
| Industry | Scotland | Mo. |
| Indian Ford* | Stoddard | " |
| Indian Mills | Burlington | N. J. |
| Joppa Village | Plymouth | Mass. |
| Jacksonville* | Somerset | Md. |
| Kanawha | Wood | Va. |
| Kirkwood | Newcastle | Del. |
| Kingsbridge Park | New York | N. Y. |
| Kasson | Vanderburgh | Ind. |
| Kearney City | Kearney | N. Y. |
| Knowlton* | Marathon | Wis. |
| Lewiston* | Niagara | N. Y. |
| Lincoln | Nemaha | Kansas |
| Lincoln | Lancaster | Pa. |
| Lick Run | Hamilton | Ohio |
| Lenox Castle* | Rockingham | N. C. |
| Livingston* | Appanoose | Iowa |
| Longville | Plumas | California |
| Long Beach | Burlington | N. J. |
| Lock No. 4* | Washington | Pa |
| Leyden* | Cook | Illinois |
| Liberty Hill | Whitesides | " |
| Latimer | Warren | Iowa |
| Lincoln | Polk | " |
| Lily Pond | Wright | Minn. |
| Lone Star | Grant | Wis. |
| Long Branch | Richardson | N. Y. |
| Layton | Sussex | N. J. |
| Linesville | Harrison | Indiana |
| Little Toby | Clearfield | Pa |
| Melissadale | Butler | " |
| Mount Airy* | Pittsylvania | Va. |
| Mahoney City | Schuylkill | Pa |
| Malcolm* | Poweshiek | Iowa |
| Mountain Lake | Bradford | Pa. |
| Mount Top | York | " |
| Mount Pisgah | La Grange | Indiana |
| Mokelumne City | San Joaquin | California |
| Mill City | ——— | Col. Ter. |
| Mukitt o | Snohomish | Was. Ter. |
| Mellington | Kendall | Illinois |
| Middle Spring | Allen | Ohio |
| Milhaville | Franklin | " |
| Marcy | Boone | Iowa |
| Mount Horeb | Dane | Wis. |
| Mount Zion | Van Buren | Iowa |
| Mount Clare | *Montgomery* | Pa. |
| Mount Pleasant | Bond | Illinois |
| Miltonville* | Wood | Ohio |
| Melissa* | Ozark | Mo. |
| Newburg* | Mitchell | Iowa |
| New Creek Station* | Hampshire | Va. |
| Newman | Douglas | Illinois |
| Newark* | Gratiot | *Mich.* |
| Northville | Greene | Iowa |
| Normal | McLean | Illinois |
| New Almaden | Santa Clara | California |
| Natrona | Alleghany | Pa |
| North Robinson* | Crawford | Ohio |
| Newton Stewart* | Orange | Ind |
| New Durham* | Hudson | N. J. |
| North Somerville | Middlesex | *Mass.* |
| North Randolph* | Orange | Vt. |
| Nashville | Barton | *Mo.* |
| Ovid | Taylor | Iowa |
| Oscar | Armstrong | Pa. |
| Orono | Muscatine | Iowa |
| Pierce | Armstrong | Pa. |
| Pitsville | Venango | " |
| Pierce* | Callaway | *Mo.* |
| Paragonah | Fillmore | Utah Ter. |
| Prairieburgh | Linn | Iowa |
| Piney Grove | Alleghany | *Md.* |
| Prullyn* | *Montgomery* | Pa. |
| Paige City | ——— | Col. Ter. |
| Patchinsville | Clearfield | Pa. |
| Poplar Spring* | Howard | Md. |
| Pattenstown | Hunterdon | N. J. |
| Picture Rocks | Lycoming | Pa |
| Pettit | Tipperanoe | Indiana |
| Quartz Valley | Siskiyou | California |
| Rushford | Kewaunee | Wis. |
| Rushville* | Susquehannah | Pa. |
| Ramessa* | Clinton | Iowa |
| River Point | Kent | R. I. |
| Rose Hill* | Jasper | Ill. |
| Ripleyville* | Huron | Ohio |
| Ridge Road | Niagara | N. Y. |
| Romine's Mills* | Harrison | Va. |
| Rich Fork | Monroe | Ohio |
| Spillville* | Winneshiek | Iowa |
| Spring Mills* | Appomattox | Va. |
| San Francisco | Carver | Minn. |
| Suterville* | Westmoreland | Pa. |
| Spruce Mills* | Jackson | Iowa |
| Sunland* | Shelby | Ind. |
| Sink Brook | Allegan | Mich. |
| Silver Creek | Greene | Ind. |
| Sellon's Ranch | Yuba | Cal. |
| Snelling's Ranch* | *Merced* | " |
| Stanly | *Monroe* | Wis. |
| Sandusky | Lee | Iowa |
| Saloma | Taylor | Ky. |
| Sagetown | Henderson | Ill. |
| Sutton | *Merrimack* | N. H. |
| Sims | Richland | Wis. |
| Silver Creek | Chase | Kas. |
| Sharon | Warren | Iowa |
| Sherrett | Armstrong | Pa. |
| South Hill* | Steuben | N. Y. |
| Tetersburg* | Tipton | Ind. |
| Tonaquind | Washington | Utah Ter. |
| Town Line | Warren | Ill. |
| Thornton* | Delaware | Pa. |
| Turner's Store | Somerset | " |
| Union Forge* | Lebanon | " |
| Union Grove | Whitesides | Ill. |
| Unionville | Waupaca | Wis. |
| Union Hill | Ringgold | Iowa |
| Union Hall | Green | *Mo.* |
| Valley *Mill* | *Marion* | Ind. |
| Venedy | Washington | Ill. |
| Viola | Sacramento | Cal. |
| White Shoals | Lee | Va. |
| Whitehead's Store* | Pittsylvania | " |
| Willimantic* | Winneshiek | Iowa |
| Whitesburgh* | Armstrong | Pa. |
| West *Millbury** | Worcester | *Mass.* |
| West Northfield | Cook | Ill. |
| West Chesterfield* | Hampshire | *Mass.* |
| West *Milton** | Guthrie | Iowa |
| Weller* | *Monroe* | " |
| Warner's Ranch | San Diego | Cal. |
| Woodland | Yolo | " |
| Williamstown | Lancaster | Pa. |
| West Overton | Westmoreland | " |
| West Bridgewater | Williams | Ohio |
| Worth | Boone | Iowa |
| West Glover | Orleans | Vt. |
| Waterville | Carroll | *Md.* |
| Woodford* | Bennington | Vt. |
| West Bangor | York | Pa. |
| Wanpaton | Dubuque | Iowa |
| Woodbine* | Carroll | *Md.* |
| Wayne Four Corn's* | Steuben | N. Y. |
| Young's Mills* | *Monroe* | Ohio |
| Zillo | Chickasaw | Iowa |

* Re-established.

### LEGAL PENALTIES.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person offending is in the employ of the P. O. Department, the penalty (if the letter contains anything of value,) is not less than ten nor more than twenty one years.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post-office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles ....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ....... 10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles................ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles .......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

Books, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps.*

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England.—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama.) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.*—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PLAIN—UNRULED.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3. Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 21 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 4 cent, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, or $4 19 per 100.

No. 3. Official size, 12 cent, $3 10 per pkg. of 25, or $13 40 per 100.

No. 3. Official size. 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.

No. 3. Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, or $24 44 per 100.

No. 3. Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

RULED.

No. 1. Note size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 1 cent, $0 29 per pkg. of 25, or $1 15 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 4 cent, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1. Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 64 per 100.

No. 2. Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 3 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 9 30 A. M.; and 10 40 P. M.

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due 9 A. M.; and 7 50 P. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10th, 18th, 26th | 30 | 4th, 13th, 18th, 27th |
| Southampton | 4th 12th, 20th, 27th | 38 | 2d, 10th, 19th, 25th |

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and [illegible] Mails.

[Advertisement.]

Hon. Horatio King will attend to business before the Post Office and the other Executive Departments, at Washington, D. C.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 29 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Bourghas, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gaiatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Ibraila, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montenegro, by French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, New Providence, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 0 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 0 | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Re-Union—see Bourbon | | | | |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Ureguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 0 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, *China, cities of Turkey in Europe*, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 2 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | 4 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 7 | | Sotuhampton & Hamb. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 9 | | Matanzas, Cuba. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havre | U. S. | 14 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | 18 | Liverpool |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 21 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 28 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Ireland via Queenstown |

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1861. No. 1.


## Paying Box Rent.

Our city readers, especially the post office box-holders, who know something of the stringency of the rules regarding the payment of box rent, will doubtless appreciate the following. From the fact that the lines were enclosed to us through the post office, we infer that they were intended for the MAIL. We are not quite sure, however, that they are not designed as an advertisement extraordinary for a certain beverage somewhat popular among a large class, not including post office clerks, of course. We cannot decline their publication merely on the ground of such a suspicion:—

OWED (ODE) TO THE POST OFFICE.

LINES WRITTEN BY A "BOX-HOLDER."—OCT. 1st, 1861.

'Tis the first of October, and as often before
I've stepped up and settled with "Jack" the old score;
So I went to the office this morning to do,
And a right jolly time I had of it too;
For when I appeared at the window, so small,
The clerk roared out at me, "Four dollars is all!"
Now, four dollars, these times, is a jolly good joke,
More particularly so, when a man is dead broke—
Having squared up his grocer, and paid his house-rent,
Finds himself in possession of "nary red cent."
But to talk of four dollars, in this humorous style,
I really felt hurt, but couldn't but smile,
As I heard the gay chorus that greeted my ears,
"Four dollars! four dollars! or you'll be in arrears!
Four dollars! four dollars! four dollars! to-day,
Four dollars! four dollars! your box-rent to pay.
Four dollars! four dollars!"—I couldn't but think,
As I saw the rich coin, and heard its clear chink;
Really! how true it is, "Money is King,"
And four dollars, just now, is a very "big thing."
Now what's to be done? thought I; here's a case—
Uncle Sam doesn't trust; so I can't "run my face;"
I'll "play sweet" on the clerk, mused I to myself,
And get him to lay my bill on the shelf.
So I steps to the window—puts on a sweet smile—
Oh, heavens! his face is drawn down full a mile.
"Come out, my good friend, and we'll take a small sup,"
"Four dollars! four dollars! or your box will go up!"
Zounds! thought I, a drink he refuses,
Now I'm bound to find out just what his excuse is.
"Good friend," said I, with my face all agrin,
"Do I understand you to say you go back on your gin?"
"You're a liar!" roared the clerk, "on *that* point I'm sound.
Just you wait a few moments and I will come round."
So shutting his window, and locking the same,
I began to bethink me how to play out my game.
We met not officially, but met as two friends,
Me the inviter, with "nary stipends;"
But my credit was good at Mendum's, you see,
For 'twas there that I lived on those lunches so free.
So we bent our steps thither, and over that drink
I made it all right—at least so I think;
For my friend from the post office kindly consented
To hold on to my box—so it cannot be rented.
I advise all my friends who are fixed the same way
To do as I have done, and they'll come out "O. K."

LATER—OCTOBER 2D.

What "change comes o'er the spirit of my dreams,"
I've lost my box!—yes, so it really seems;
For when I called to-day my friend to see,
He tells me—"Round the corner—'I to Z.'"
Indignantly I looked at him, and scann'd his visage o'er—
"I thought you'd hold on to my box—you told me so before."
"And so I will," the clerk replied, "and won't let go my hold,"
'Till you come down four dollars more, and own that you are sold!"

MORAL.

All ye that have a P. O. box, with due bill stuck therein,
Don't think that you can "soap" the clerk with Mendum's "OLD TOM GIN."

## Sunday Mail Service.

For the U. S. Mail.

MR. EDITOR—As your paper is particularly devoted to subjects pertaining to the United States Mail, permit me to address you in relation to the mail service on the Sabbath.

It is believed by many thousands in the country that the law of the Sabbath is binding upon the entire nation—that it cannot be violated with impunity. Those thousands are pained to know that the Government of the United States—if it does not approve of violating the Sabbath, does, at least so far, yield to circumstances as to permit it to be violated by its employés. I do not say the Government is responsible for this, or that it can, under the circumstances in which it is situated, prevent it. I know that, as a general thing, the mail is not carried on the Sabbath—at least there is a distinction made between this and other days of the week. There are, however, mails carried on the Sabbath; and in order to do this, many men are employed, both in the Post Office, and in connection with the cars. Now, these men may have no regard for the sanctity of the Lord's Day, and have no conscientious scruples in relation to laboring on that day. But the question is not, *how* they regard it, but what is *duty*—what is *right?* If it is a violation of a Divine Law—and thousands fully believe it is—to engage in servile labor on that day, then, whatever may be the practice, or the opinions of individuals, it would seem that a great and powerful Government should do nothing by its public acts to undermine in any way the virtue of the people, or to lessen a respect for moral obligation. The post offices in our cities, and in many of our towns and villages, are opened on the Sabbath, for the purpose of delivering letters; and where the mail arrives on that day, it is distributed, and other business connected with it is attended to. All this demands the time and the labor of those who are employed in the Post Office service—deprives them of the rest which belongs to the day—to say nothing of the religious obligations which are binding upon them. Some who are thus employed, weekly violate their sense of duty—the voice of their consciences; and, as they well know, lessen their power to do right. But the choice lies, oftentimes, between doing as they do, or giving up their position, upon which depends their support—perhaps the support of a mother, a wife and children. And who does not know that the words of Satan in respect to Job are, in the majority of cases, true, "All that a man hath will he give for his life." There are few, comparatively, whose principles of moral obligation are sufficiently strong to lead them to sacrifice a situation upon which they are dependent for the support of themselves and families. There are those, however, who have refused to labor on the Sabbath, even when in the employment of the Post Office Department. A single instance, among many which might be given, will show what the feelings of some are in relation to this question. A few years since, a gentleman of ability and with a family to support, made considerable effort to obtain the situation of clerk in a post office of one of our largest cities. When his wishes were known, as he was abundantly qualified to fill the office, he was readily appointed. He was pleased with the situation, as the duties were congenial to his tastes, and the salary ample for the support of himself and family. But when the Sabbath came, he discovered that he was expected to be in the office at least half of the day, to perform the *usual labors.* He made known his feelings in relation to engaging in any secular business on that day to the postmaster, who was a particular friend of his, and who sympathized with him. But he was informed, if he continued as a clerk in the office, he would be under obligations to discharge all the duties of his office on the Sabbath, as well as on other days of the week. He at once resigned, saying he would not brave the Almighty in violating one of His most positive commands. It was exceedingly trying in his case, for he had given up a good situation to accept, as he supposed, a better one. He was thrown out of employment, and, for some days, saw little hope for the future. Fortunately, he received, after a few weeks, an invitation from a gentleman in a distant city, and who was an entire stranger, to take charge of an important business, which he accepted, and has continued in it till the present time. Many similar cases have come to my knowledge. No one knowing the circumstances under which that young man resigned his situation in the post office would ever be afraid to trust him in a responsible position. No Special Mail Agent will be on his track, if he shall again be connected with the Post Office Department. It was his moral honesty, his fear to do wrong, that led him to give up his clerkship, and the same moral principle will keep him from purloining money which may pass through his hands. The U. S. Government can scarcely afford to lose from its employ such men.

I would by no means intimate that there are not many, having no reverence for the Sabbath, who are strictly honest in all their business transactions, and who most faithfully discharge all the duties devolving upon them in the business world. But be their opinion of the Sabbath what it may, they need one day in seven for rest, to be relieved in body and mind from perplexity and care. And I venture to assert that there are but few, if any, employed by the Government who would not hail the mandate, *No labor on the Sabbath day.*

In the above, I have not assumed that there is, in reality, any violation of the Law of God in the labor performed on that day in the Post Office Department—only that many conscientiously believe there is. Perhaps it is an open question. There are, however, thousands who are pained at what they regard an open and bold defiance of a Divine command. And they are among the best members of society—the first and most prominent citizens of the Republic. Whether to regard their religious scruples, or to disregard them, the Government is, perhaps, the best qualified to judge. I am well aware that the Lord's Day is not, as a general thing, regarded in the light which the Sabbath was regarded by the Jewish people. It is, however, held as sacred—a day of rest and Christian worship; and in thus keeping it, the Law of God is recognized, and the obligation to obey that law is acknowledged.

But it is said, that the wants of the people demand the carrying of the mails and the opening of the post-offices on the Sabbath. A question, perhaps, may arise in respect to the character of those wants. If they relate to the department of business or friendship simply, I would ask if, on the whole, the public is really benefited to such a degree as to compensate for the loss to which the employés of the department are subjected—the shock given to that portion of the people who regard any public or private business of a secular nature as sin against Heaven, and the tendency to render the violation of the Law of God as of little or no moment? There are doubtless many letters of real importance mailed and received on the Sabbath. The exigencies of the government, or sudden sickness or death, may demand, if possible, that a letter should be sent and received on that day, and many other cases of like character, probably, among thirty millions of people, where it would be desirable to communicate as speedily as possible with those at a distance. Yet, can we positively say it is justifiable to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath by sending the railroad cars thundering through the quiet villages of the country, when a large proportion of the people regard it with disapprobation and sorrow? Anything calculated to diminish reverence for the Law of God tends to sap the foundation of virtue among the people. In a Republic where the *will* of the people is in reality the law, their morality, their adhering to that which in itself is right, is the basis of stability and order. And anything which in any way is calculated to undermine the feeling of moral obligation, strikes a direct blow against the stability of our institutions. The people must not only know what is right—they must *do* what is right. It may be said that the Christian Sabbath is not of Divine origin, and that many in the land regard it as merely a Church festival, and not obligatory upon the people. This is true. But the question is, how do the body of the people regard it? So far as I can learn from a pretty extensive acquaintance, there is the general impression that the Sabbath is a day set apart by the Moral Governor of the world as a day sacred to Himself. This may be the effects of education or not. The impression on the popular mind is, that God has required of men one day in seven, as a day when they should cease from labor, and spend it in some way in His service. And it is no argument against the sacredness of the day that many who professedly believe in it, actually violate it by servile labor and vain recreation; for we know that multitudes do those things, which they are well aware are wrong.

But returning to the mails. There is a convenience, we all know, in receiving letters as soon as possible after they are written. The merchant, the manufacturer, the friend, may all be gratified—perhaps be benefited, so far as dollars and cents are concerned—by a Sunday mail; but is the country, on the whole, the gainer? If we take into consideration the men employed, directly and indirectly, in the carrying and circulating of the mail on the Sabbath—the tendency to lessen the standard of public morals—the feelings of the religious portion of the people, and many other things which will readily suggest themselves, it would seem that a Sabbath mail is no gain or benefit to the people. The mercantile portion of the population may not—though a large minority, if not majority, are exceptions—agree with this decision. As a general thing, they wish to know, at the earliest moment, the news as to the price of stocks, the price of cotton, &c. The insurance companies wish to learn whether they have sustained any loss since Saturday's sun had set. The maiden, in her teens, is anxious to learn from the papers who has been married; and the matron on the downhill of life wishes to learn who has died from the same source. The curiosity of each may, perhaps, be gratified by a Sunday mail. But will the merchant or the insurance company be any the poorer, or the less happy, should they wait a few hours longer for the news? Would the school-girl get married any later in life, or the matron die any sooner, provided they should not see the papers till another night had passed away? Would not the whole people be as rich, as prosperous and happy—would not the Government be as secure, stable, and powerful, as much respected at home and abroad—should the entire mail service be wholly inactive on the Sabbath day? There might be, indeed, some inconvenience for a time, but I apprehend the gain in public morals, the gratification of a large body of the people, and, over and beyond all, the recognition of the Divine authority, would far more than compensate for the loss which would be sustained. Whether the Lord's day be of Divine appointment or not, is perhaps a question—a question which has not, by any means, been, by the unanimous voice of the people, decided. The Law of the Sabbath *may* apply to it, and if so, better err on the side of right, than the reverse. Among our other national offences, for which the President has called upon the nation to humble itself, may it not be that the violation of the Sabbath is *one*, and one most prominent? I ask, and leave it to others to answer the question.

HARD.—In the long line of persons at the New York Post Office waiting for a chance to exchange postage-stamps on one of the last of the "six days," was a patient, good-natured Dutchman, who had kept the "lock-step" in the long line for two weary hours before he found himself within speaking distance of the officials. He had but two three cent stamps, both of which had been previously used and cancelled, and of course were refused. Appearances indicated that the application was an honest one, and that our unfortunate friend had been the victim of a mean hoax. His expression of countenance, on being jostled out of the way by the amused spectators, we are confident could only be duplicated even by Doctor Valentine.

For the U. S. Mail.

*Editor of the U. S. Mail:*

SIR: Supposing your paper to be a sort of safety-valve for *reasonable* grumblers, I take the liberty of writing a few lines, to relieve my mind on the subject of absurd and unreasonable people, many of whom it is my fate to meet in the discharge of the duties of a post-office clerk. You will tell me that such people are to be found everywhere, and in fact that they cannot be avoided. I am aware of it. I have some acquaintances among merchants' clerks, and I find, on comparing notes, that they are obliged to suffer trials of patience, such as Job never dreamed of. For instance, Jones, clerk in an up-town dry-goods store, gives me harrowing descriptions of the exasperated state into which he is thrown every day by tenacious customers, who grasp at the reduction of a cent on a yard of cloth, like a drowning man at a straw. Also, by others, who consume half a day in tumbling over silks and laces, and wind up with the purchase of a skein of thread or a paper of pins, which, as likely as not, they may request to be sent to their residence, perhaps a mile or two distant. This is aggravating, I confess; but I think I can match it. Take for a specimen an occurrence which happened here the other day:

A stout Irishman came to the delivery-window, and asked for a letter for Patrick McManus. After looking over the letters, I informed him that there was none for him. With an aspect of intense disgust he exclaimed, "Sure ye're a swate clerk, ye are, tellin' me the like o' that, and me expectin' a letther from hom this virry day. Where's the boss clark? I want to see him." Nothing would do but to call the "boss clark," as he termed the Post-master. When this gentleman appeared, Patrick, after bestowing a volley of objurgations on your humble servant, "that spalpeen of a clark," insisted that he had a letter in the office, which I had wrongfully withheld; and no assurance on the part of the Post-master would satisfy him to the contrary. He accordingly departed in great wrath, threatening to take the law of the whole establishment, from the "boss clark" downward.

Annoyances similar to this are not uncommon. People often look, when they are told that there is no letter for them, as if they thought that their disappointment was somehow our fault.

A man came in one day, who was quite obstinate in trying to beat down the price of stamps, insisting that he ought to have a discount on a quantity. I could only assure him that Uncle Sam generously retailed stamps at wholesale prices. This view of the matter rather puzzled him, and he finally concluded to take advantage of Uncle Sam's liberality.

We are frequently annoyed by inquiries for letters, sometimes three or four times a day, and without regard to the times of mail-arrivals, from persons whom we know to take this method of making the post-office an unsuspected place of rendezvous. The female portion of them wait for the *males*, undoubtedly, and I am sometimes tempted to tell them so. At any rate, I would like to take this opportunity of informing them that their object in such frequent visits to the post-office is better understood than they seem to think.

But I must stop before I exhaust your patience, if not the subject.

Respectfully, Yours, C. H.

We have no doubt that our correspondent might extend indefinitely the enumeration of annoyances, small and great, amusing and provoking, which beset the life of every one whose occupation brings him in contact with many persons. We can assure 'C. H.' that we have had our share of these troubles, and are not strangers to the reproaches and hasty speeches of the ignorant and malicious. We, however, are becoming case-hardened to such vexations, and advise our correspondent to do the same thing; for he may rest assured that as long as human nature prevails in the world, reasonable people will be in the minority. We would call his attention to the wisdom contained in a remark of Sganarelle, (in *Le Médecin malgré lui.*) When a patient of his, supposed to be dumb, regained her speech, and gave proof of her recovery by an overwhelming torrent of words, he replied to her father, who intreated him to make her dumb again, "Sir, I can't do that, but I can make you deaf."—[ED. MAIL.]

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—There are sent to the Dead Letter Office, monthly, from the New York post office, between seven and eight thousand letters, which have been advertised and uncalled for.

The usual number of absent-minded individuals continues, as appears from the fact that about one hundred letters, without postage stamps, are deposited in the office daily. This class of letters, as also refused letters, are sent off to the Department, after remaining on hand one week. There are about the same number collected daily from among those dropped in the lamp-post boxes, intended for the mails, but wanting the extra penny stamp. This class of unfortunate missives are kept twenty-one days, and then sent to the Department.

Advertised, and city drop-letters, are kept three months, and then make a trip to the capital.

## Encouraging.

We are in receipt of a number of flattering letters from postmasters and others, affording assurance that our efforts to render the MAIL a valuable and useful sheet, have not been in vain. We thank our friends for these words of encouragement, and may we not hope that they will take a little pains to induce others to become subscribers, and also to send us materials with which to keep up our postal assortment? There is scarcely a post office, large or small, that could not furnish a constant supply of facts, incidents, and anecdotes, calculated to instruct and amuse, if those who are in a way to learn them would only gather them up, and put us in the way of making them available.

We will venture to copy a few extracts from the class of letters to which we refer:—

"L——, Ct., Sept. 12, 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find one dollar, for which send me the U. S. MAIL for another year. It is a valuable monthly, and I would not part with it for three dollars per annum, could I not procure it at a less price. It is one of the best of papers for postmasters or clerks who feel disposed or tempted to err from the path of duty."

Here is a pat on the shoulder from one of the corps editorial, who, surely, ought to know what a good paper is. He has since joined the grand army of post office officials, and is thus a "man of letters" in a double sense:

"L——, Mass., Sept. 10, 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your circular relating to the MAIL, the value of which I fully appreciate, having received it in exchange with my own paper since the commencement. I have regularly examined its columns with much interest, latterly, heightened, perhaps, by *expectation.* * * * * * * * * *

"But the paper is too valuable for any postmaster to fail to receive; and as it must necessarily depend mainly upon post office patronage, I suppose you ought not to suffer therein, because some of the governmental recipients are of the 'craft.' I am not therefore inclined to 'dead-head' the MAIL longer, and inclose price of year's subscription."

"S——, Iowa, Sept. 16, 1861.

"*Publisher of the U. S. Mail:*

"DEAR SIR,—I have missed my number of the MAIL for August, and not only myself but the clerks in my office cannot afford to lose it. Will you send a copy, as we particularly want to see how the grand muss over the 'Harrowfork P. O.' comes out? We have had a counterpart of that affair not a thousand miles from here. We get a great deal of valuable information, and not a little amusement, from the paper; and the public may as well give you credit for sundry post office reforms hereabouts, which have followed the adoption of some of your timely suggestions. If ever a journal deserved success, it is the U. S. MAIL."

## Letter Addresses.

Over the railroad, and over the river,
Haste in the search for one Edwin McKeever;
At right-angled Quakerdom, famed Philad'a,
In Mount Vernon-street he maketh his stay;
Two 1's, and one 0, quickly followed by 2,
Marks precisely the spot where he hopes to see you,
Mr. Postman. But ere you this missive surrender,
Be sure that you finger the legalized tender!

TO THE POSTMAN.

In Philadelphia city, of Quaker renown,
That white-window shuttered and marble-stooped town,
Proceeding up 9th street, be mindful to stop
On the corner of Melon street, there please to drop
In on one William Abbott, who knoweth the place
Where Son James exposeth his quite ugly face;
Give him this letter, with charge to hand over
The same, with its contents, to Benjamin Grover.

TO THE POSTMAN.

At Two Sixteen (216) South Eighth street,
In Philadelphia,
A little woman keeps a school,
And *tries* to get her pay;
And should you chance to ask her name,
You may at once believe her,
When she tells you that it was, and is,
Miss Harriet B. McKeever.
I now have nothing more to say,
Save, hand her this, and get your pay.

Miss ELIZA GROVER,
in care of Mrs. Blake,
in fleet st. a few doors above
fulton st. on the west side of
the way in the white House
that stands back.

Now, Uncle Sam, with due concern,
Just send this clever note along;
And if the place you'd like to learn,
I'll tell you with a sort of song:

In Empire State and Orange County,
There lives a lady not quite forty,
And her post office is Montgomery town,
A place of somewhat good renown.

Miss Emma Fuller there does live,
To whom this note, if you will give,
I'll never cease to pray, my friend,
That choicest blessings may descend

On you and yours; but on your foes
The direst curses, hardest blows
That ever fell on beast or human,
Friend, foe, angel, man or woman.

C. H. P.

Michael Porter is the man,
Or boy, or loafer, either,
To whom give this note, if you can;
If not, hand to his brother.
The one can read, the other can't,
And yet they're smart as thunder!
In Ann street, Boston, a short jaunt,
For postman, 10's the number!

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK OCTOBER, 1861.

Terms—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

Change in Foreign Postage Rates.—Instructions have been received at the New York Post Office from the Post Office Department, since our last publication, making sundry changes in the rates to be charged upon a certain class of foreign correspondence, in accord-with which our foreign postage-tables have been corrected We copy from the instructions:—

"A reduction of one penny (two cents) the single rate having been made by Great Britain on prepaid letters mailed in the United Kingdom and addressed to Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburgh, Mecklsnburgh, Shelitz, Aldenburg, Luxemburgh, Brunswick, Lubeck, Hamburg, or Bremen, the British Office has consented to extend the benefit thereof to the *paid* correspondence between the United States and those countries respectively, transmitted through England in the United States and Prussian closed mail, by reducing the British territorial transit rate in respect to such prepaid letters, from 8½d to 6½d per ounce."

This reduced rate is confined to *prepaid* letters, and to those only which are addressed to the several States enumerated above. Therefore all unpaid letters to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and all prepaid letters addressed to any other German State than those mentioned, will continue to be chargeable with the existing rates of thirty cents.

## Special Agents.

One of the most trying experiences in the life of a Special Agent, is the great difficulty he often encounters in the discharge of his duty from two different sources, namely—the public, which expects protection to its correspondence, and the friends of delinquent officials, who are ever ready to accuse the Agent of unnecessary severity and pertinacity in following up suspected persons. Thus he is placed between Scylla and Charybdis, and is fortunate if he succeeds in avoiding a collision either on one side or the other.

There are really but two classes of cases of mail depredations. In the first of these, the proof of the alleged crime is positive and overwhelming, the culprit having been detected as it were in the very act. It is rarely necessary, in these cases, to go through the forms of a trial The plea of "guilty" is usually made, and the matter is disposed of by the Court, either by a sentence, or by a suspension of the same until an appeal can be made to Executive clemency. In these short and decisive proceedings, no opportunity is offered for censure of the Agent

The other class of cases is not so easily disposed of. If a post-office employé is arrested on grounds which are considered sufficient,although for the time undisclosed to the public, many will be ready to question the justice of the proceeding, and to accuse the Agent of rashness and precipitation, if of nothing more heinous, in laying his hands upon one whose antecedents were respectable, and whose official position should, in their estimation, render the alleged delinquency extremely improbable. Again, the peculiar relations existing between a post-office clerk and the community in general, especially in small towns and villages, tend to enlist public sympathy on his side, particularly if he is polite and obliging in the discharge of his duties, and therefore a general favorite. The arrest of such a person is no sooner made public than the officer who has caused it, is called to encounter the opposition of all who feel an interest in the delinquent. His motives are often impugned, especially if he happens to conduct his proceedings without detailing to every one he meets the most minute facts and circumstances which have led to the arrest. He is charged with acting under the influence of prejudice. Others had the same opportunities that the suspected one had, and were quite as likely to have committed the robbery. Why should he be singled out, while they were permitted to go unquestioned? Some improper influences must be acting on the mind of the Agent, to lead him to such a course

These objectors do not seem to be aware that the Agent's knowledge of the affair may be somewhat greater than their own,—that he may have very good and sufficient reasons for his procedures, which the ends of justice require to be kept secret. But the indignation sometimes becomes quite strong against him because he thus singles out and follows up a certain suspected person with a pertinacity which appears to outsiders unwarranted by anything *they* know of the case. And after the delinquent's guilt is clearly proved, his sympathizers will often fall back upon the supposition that others who have not been disturbed are quite as worthy of punishment as he.

While sympathy with the unfortunate and erring is a commendable thing, it should be restrained within proper bounds, and not allowed to interfere with the duty which every one owes to the cause of public justice. A course like that of which we have spoken is only calculated to weaken the hands of government, and to have an effect detrimental to the interests of the very persons who so unthinkingly censure the course of Government officials. Supposing that, in obedience to their clamor, proceedings against one of whose guilt there was abundant proof, should be suspended, and he allowed to remain at his post. These persons themselves would quite as likely as any be the first to suffer from his continued depredations.

We would exhort, then, our fellow-citizens to exercise patience during the progress of legal investigations, and to reserve their indignation until it can be known whether they have sufficient cause for wrath. For ourself, we can say that if we always obeyed the dictates of our feelings, many an offender would go free, and we only request of others to control their sympathies so as to keep them subordinate to the requirements of the public interest.

## The Exchange of Postage Stamps.

It is the general custom of mankind, in enlarging upon the doctrine of cause and effect, to remark chiefly upon the great results so often produced by circumstances and events apparently trifling and insignificant in themselves; and the popular disposition to philosophise in this direction is illustrated in such proverbs as "Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and others of a similar import. But did it ever occur to the reader to stand on his head (morally, that is,) and take a view of the subject from that novel, though somewhat awkward position?—or, in other words, to take a look through an inverted philosophical telescope, and see from what *great* causes *small* effects are sometimes produced—how the tall oak is necessary to the production of the little acorn—how the roar of heaven's artillery announces to the dairy-maid the fatal "turning" of her lacteal treasures? At any rate, it will be necessary to take this view of the subject in referring to the causes which have induced the Government to issue a new style of postage-stamp and stamped envelope, differing in color and design from those previously issued, and to call upon the public, within a limited time, to present the latter at the different post offices, and receive the former in exchange. Of course, one naturally inquires the cause of such action on the part of the authorities; and the answer to this question is a striking exemplification of the truth of our topsey-turvey adage—"Small acorns grow from tall oaks." For the moving cause of this petty inconvenience to which we of the loyal States have nearly all of us been subjected by this change in the postage-stamps, must be attributed to no less a source than the terrible civil war which is now shaking the foundations of our country. What a ridiculous disproportion between great cause and small effect we have here! Had the traitorous hand of South Carolina not been raised against the Union—had the boom of the first rebel cannon, as it vomited its murderous iron hail at the starry banner which waved above Sumter and the heroic Anderson, never announced in its thunder tones that the mad ambition of traitors, and the sour discontent of disappointed politicians, was about to make our national horizon red with the halefires of fraternal warfare,—then, (oh, lame and impotent conclusion!) then Smith, Brown, or Jones, would have been spared the trouble of waiting half an hour at the post office the other day to exchange "five 'threes,' and one 'one'" Perhaps the reader "don't see it." If he don't, we will explain.

It is not unkown to mankind that the originators and accomplices of this rebellion have not been particularly distinguished for their nice discrimination of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*,—not over scrupulous as to the appropriation to their own uses of the property of either Uncle Sam or of any other individual whose worldly goods have, unfortunately, happened to come within reach of their itching palms. The name of Floyd will be a synonym to all time for wholesale and disgraceful peculation, as that of Burke for cowardly and sneaking murder. And like master, like man: the subordinate rebels followed eagerly in the footsteps of their thieving leaders, and a universal "game of grab" was with them the order of the day. They "stuck at nothing," though, unhappily, much stuck to them; and could the mucilaginous postage-stamps hope to escape their too evident fate? Thousands upon thousands of them were in the hands of postmasters in the seceded States at the commencement of the rebellion, "charged" to them on the books of the Department, but, alas! not paid for: With a *very* few honorable exceptions, those seceding postmasters have hitherto failed to account for or return the stamps thus in their possession; and it is to guard against the consequent loss which would otherwise accrue to the Government, that the old issue has been summarily recalled from circulation, and rendered useless to the holders after a certain time. It is to be hoped that this explanation of the motives for the change will be satisfactory to those who have imagined it to be a mere caprice of the Department, and enable loyal citizens to bear with equanimity the trifling vexation and inconvenience which it has entailed upon them.

At the New York office, the exchange of stamped envelopes commenced on the 6th of August; and there were received during the time specified for redemption 240,000 of all sizes and denominations. Of the stamps, the exchange of which began on the 16th, there were received in value about $21,000 of all denominations—a much less number than would have been received but for the fact that for some time previously the public had been anticipating the recall of the old issue, and had purchased only in sufficient quantities to supply their immediate wants, and thus avoided, to a considerable extent, the necessity for the exchange. Mr. Taylor, the Postmaster, had made every preparation, and availed himself of every facility of which the very limited proportions of the building were capable for accommodating the public. An office contiguous to that for the sale of stamps was set apart exclusively for the exchange business, and all needful arrangements were made to insure the greatest possible degree of dispatch and promptitude.

But by a concatenation of unfortunate circumstances, not necessary to enumerate here, the first commercial city of the Union is provided with a post-office building by no means commensurate, either in size or appearance, with its own importance or the wants of its inhabitants; and with all the precautions which the postmaster was enabled to take to conduct the business with as little inconvenience to the public as circumstances would admit, it proved a somewhat vexatious and wearisome undertaking.

At the first opening of the door leading to the "exchange" office, there was a "rush" of some hundreds of people; and during the first six days a line reaching from the head of the staircase, across the Cedar-street front of the office to Nassau street, might have been seen awaiting, with what degree of patience and philosophy they could muster for the occasion, their "turn." In that line, no social grade of the population of the city was unrepresented.—Bankers were there, and merchants—lawyers also—but the great majority was composed of the irrepressible rising generation, interspersed with a good proportion of porters of the Irish, German, and colored persuasions—the whole formed temporarily into a compact little republic, where all were on a footing of the most perfect equality, and having for sole constitution and law the briefest of codes—"first come, first served"—a most equitable rule, which few attempted to violate, and the execution of which was enforced by themselves, aided, if need be, by the P. O. official (officer B.) whose duty it is to guard the outer portion of the building.

An individual, taking his post in the line, generally occupied from an hour and a half to two hours and a half in reaching the office for exchange; but it may be mentioned that about one-third of those who thus consumed their sometimes valuable time, did so without the slightest necessity. The notice issued by the Postmaster, in accordance with instructions from the Department, stated that "*after* the expiration of six days from the date thereof, the old issue of stamps would not be received in payment of postage." This of course gave six days in which they *would* be received, and yet, on the *first* day, scores of people waited for two hours and upwards, in not the most comfortable of positions, to exchange half a dozen or less old stamps for new, to be used on that day! It was in vain that they were told of the unnecessary trouble they were taking—either from choice or through incredulity, they obstinately insisted on pursuing their slow and tedious journey, with a devotion worthy of a better cause.

Two clerks were assigned to the onerous duties of making the exchanges—and the post was no sinecure. It had been requested that the various denominations should be placed in separate envelopes by those desirous of exchanging, and the request was very generally complied with; but the fact that some neglected to do so, caused considerable delay. At best, it was necessarily a rather slow process—most of th stamps had been cut up singly by their holders for the sake of greater convenience in their use, and the counting of these (often in lots of 500 or 600) of course consumed considerable time—particularly in case of a discrepancy between the actual number and that marked on the envelope, in which event a second count became necessary. Some, too, had held their stamps in their hands until the heat of their palms had dissolved the mucilage, and rendered them a solid mass, requiring some time and a good deal of patience to restore to a countable condition. Others, again, had secreted their stamps in some profound recess in their garments, and kept two hundred persons waiting while they instituted a search, sometimes long, and not always successful. Some discovered that they had forgotten to bring their stamps at all; a few juvenile speculators, impressed with a vague idea that new stamps were to be had for old ones, had embraced the opportunity to collect numbers of canceled stamps, and presented them for exchange with that sublimely impudent air which none but a boy—and a New York boy—can assume. Men brought English, French, German, and Canadian stamps for exchange; and one intractable German exploded into violent wrath at not being able to obtain an equivalent for a dingy-looking "*postmark*" issued by a defunct private penny express. For the most part, the crowd was, as nearly all crowds are, exceedingly good-natured: now and then some sour-visaged individual, as he handed in his stamps, would accompany them with a dyspeptic malediction on the government—or a little squabble would arise in regard to a question of precedence in the line; but, on the whole, matters went off with commendable smoothness.

The "six days' grace" allowed by the notice was afterwards extended by the Postmaster to twelve; and many of those whom the portentous length of "the line" had scared off, availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded But the great bulk of those in the hands of private individuals were exchanged during the first week, and at the present writing the business of exchanging stamps at the New York post office is virtually ended.

Rating Foreign Letters.—We call particular attention to the article headed "Rule of Rating Foreign Letters," on our fourth page. The scale of progression in rating letters to Great Britain, for instance, is so different from the rule applied to domestic letters, that the New York office is every day obliged to return letters for additional postage, or to allow them to go forward as *unpaid* letters—which is the rule when the postage is but partially paid. We supposed that the language of the article to which we refer was sufficiently explicit. But, owing to frequent inquiries made why a letter cannot be rated at 1½ oz, or 3½ ozs., or any other fractional part of an ounce, we will again state that after the first ounce, the fraction *is rated as a full ounce*. And, through fear that the above may not be understood, we will quote the following from the "Details of the Postal Treaty with Great Britain":—

"For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate; above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates; above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates; above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates;—and so on, two rates being added for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce." As a rate is twenty-four cents to Great Britain, the calculation is simple.

## Traveling Grievances.

In the possession of the Chief of Police is a gallery of photographic portraits of more or less notorious thieves, housebreakers, &c., whose physiognomies being thus accessible to public inspection, may easily be recognized, when occasion requires, as belonging to characters either to be avoided, or to be dealt with as penal justice may demand.

There is a class of offenders, not against the law, but against the minor morals of society,—sinners against the comfort and convenience and refined feelings of their fellow-beings, who richly merit some such "bad eminence" as is accorded to the graver offenders above mentioned; and we hardly think we are transgressing our bounds as a guardian of the public interest in one department, if now and then we cast a glance upon another, which in many ways is intimately connected with it, and attempt to furnish pen-and-ink portraits of some beings and doings and things to be endured if we must, to be avoided if we can, and to be done away with, if that is possible.

It is of traveling grievances that we wish to speak, and in the enumeration which we may make, and the censures we may utter, we are sure of the sympathy (would we could say of the relief!) of most of the traveling public. We will begin with

The Woman who opens Windows

Whether there is anything in the female anatomical structure which imperatively requires a perpetual stream of cold air upon the face and chest, our scientific knowledge does not enable us to determine. It has, however, been our frequent and unhappy experience to be awakened from a half-conscious state, while wearily journeying in a railroad car, by a sudden torrent of wintry air, which has penetrated our wrappings, and aroused us to a cold and miserable consciousness that an air-loving female had taken possession of the seat before us, and raised the adjacent window. The usual result to us of this little experiment is a cough of some weeks' standing, accompanied with a strong tendency to anathematize those members of the fair sex who inflict catarrhs upon their neighbors merely to suit their own convenience. In our speculations upon this intricate and mysterious subject, we have sometimes thought that this window-opener was a secret agent for Cherry Pectoral or Catarrh Snuff, charged with the duty of disseminating pulmonary complaints as widely as possible, for the good of trade. One likes to be a free agent, even in breathing, and we do not relish ventilation upon compulsion. As long as cars are provided with efficient arrangements for ventilation, (which is now the case on most railroads,) the opening of windows in cold weather, and at a dusty time, is, to say the least, an act of supererogation, and we would suggest the construction of windowless cars for the express accommodation of those who are fond of Boreal blasts, that they may be aired to their heart's content.

Another traveling nuisance is the Tobacco-chewer. He is ubiquitous. He pervades the universe, and it is probably as absurd to expect that he and his quid and the consequent expectoration will ever cease from decent society, as to anticipate a deliverance from the plague of flies. But we should feel no small satisfaction if we could make him realize that he is a nuisance. He sometimes spits out of the window, (if it happens to be open, and he still retains some glimmerings of propriety,) and thus adorns the outside of the car with streaks of a brown pigment, which materially alters the effect of any pictorial designs that may be painted upon the panels; but if no such opening offers itself, he embellishes the floor with water-colors, and rapidly produces a sketch which might be taken for a view of some Dismal Swamp or Dead Sea, the spent quids and other *debris* serving to represent decaying stumps. This illusion is further carried out by the odors proceeding from this work of art, which by no means resemble the gales wafted from "Araby the Blest." The artist diligently pursues his occupation, now adding a stump, and now a fresh installment of coloring matter, and when he arrives at his journey's end, he leaves as a legacy to his successors a filthy pool, from which the grossest of porkers would turn away with disgust.

We leave our tobacco-chewing readers who may have been guilty of anything like what we have described, to imagine the feelings with which women, or men with any degree of refinement, must regard them and their works. And if the culprits themselves think our descriptions rather strong, we have only to say that they are no stronger than the practice at which they are aimed, for the offense in question "is rank, and it smells to heaven."

We have often wondered that railroad managers do not tempt this filthy class of travelers to exhibit some degree of decency, by providing a few spittoons, to be placed under their noses as soon as their disgusting habits are discovered.

Loud Talking.—The cars are often a favorite arena for the exercise of that right so especially dear to the female heart—the right to talk. Far be it from us to wish to restrain unduly our fellow-citizens and citizenesses in the use of that important, but too often unruly member, the tongue. We sometimes wish, indeed, that it had a more direct communication with the brain than in some cases it seems to have; for we acknowledge a horror of self acting tongues—organs which move independent of ideas, and serve only as exponents of the strength of the lungs which furnish the air to be cut up into words "full of sound and fury, and signifying nothing." But we do not insist that all talk shall be sensible, or instructive, or entertaining. We flatter ourselves that we are above the folly of such Utopian requirements. Nor do we insist that conversation in public vehicles shall be carried on in whispers, but we deprecate the speaking-trumpet style of social intercourse. This style, we grieve to say, is alarmingly prevalent, so far as our somewhat extensive and unhappy experience enables us to judge. Pitt once remarked, "Confidence is a plant of slow growth," but in some specimens of humanity which have fallen under our observation, it seemed to be a vegetable of mushroom-like powers, stimulated to the extent of its capacity by the presence of strangers. The possessors of this trusting disposition make confidants of all within the reach of their voice. "No pent-up Utica contracts their powers," but all the occupants of the car are gratified with a circumstantial account of family or neighborhood transactions, and of such other events as will supply material to the tireless organ of sound. The cars may stop, but the train of words is not arrested It may be "switched off" upon another track, but as long as fuel lasts, and the engineer is at his post, on it goes, dragging along a band of unwilling listeners.

The involuntary audience of these traveling Stentors is variously affected by their performances. The old stager, who knows by experience what to expect when the battery opens fire, folds his newspaper or closes his book in desperate resignation. The couple who are trying to carry on a quiet conversation, find it impossible to maintain their ground against the colloquial bolts which "fall heavy, one by one, like the first of a thunder-storm," and bring the peaceful *tête-a-tête* to an untimely end.

Some unsophisticated beings are deluded into the belief that the possessor of such a voice must be a person of consequence somewhere, but by the majority of his fellow-passengers he is condemned out of his own mouth as a man of sound, rather than a sound man, and would never receive from them the encore which Bottom anticipated for his performance of the lion's part: "Let him roar again."

There is an annoyance often experienced by steamboat-travelers, which we would touch upon before leaving our subject. Yet it deserves more than a touch,—rather an elaborate and scientific scourging. We allude to the very common practice, on the part of some inconsiderate persons, of "making night hideous" after the peaceable portion of the passengers have retired to rest, by loud talking and laughing, and the noisy demonstrations which accompany games of cards and the like. When one has entered the shadowy realms of Morpheus, it is no small vexation to be recalled to uneasy wakefulness by bursts of laughter, repeated just often enough to keep up the irritation, and one is disposed to convert Sancho Panza's "blessing on the man that first invented sleep," into a malediction on the thoughtless persons who are murdering it. We do not accuse them of "malice aforethought," but of no forethought at all. If we were statistically inclined, we might calculate how many hours of rest are lost by a cabin full of passengers by the boisterousness of some half a dozen unquiet spirits. But figures are needless. Facts are sufficient, which we commend to the reflection of those whom it may concern.

## Post Office Trials.

The Falmouth Case.—Under this caption, we gave, in a former number, a sketch of the trial of Joseph S. Hewins, in the U. S. Court in Boston, charged with having stolen from the mail a package containing $5,000, mailed at Falmouth, Mass. The disagreement of the jury on that trial was also mentioned.

The Grand Jury recently in session in Boston, again found true bills, not only in the case of J. S. Hewins, but also against his brother, Henry C. Hewins, and Erastus O. Parker, the late postmaster at Monument, Mass.

These trials will no doubt take place either jointly or separately, at the October term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in Boston.

The Burned Letter.—The trial of Van Epps, formerly a clerk in the Schenectady (N. Y.) Post Office, for embezzling letters while employed in that office, is expected to take place in Albany at the October term of the U. S. Court. This is the singular case to which we have already made some brief allusion, though we gave no names or localities.

While Van Epps was a clerk in the above-named post office, several money letters were missed, but no suspicions were entertained towards him until one day the wife of the postmaster, with whom he boarded, discovered in his room the charred remains of what she considered a letter, and which a further and more careful examination proved to be a part of a letter and envelope deposited in the Schenectady Post Office that very day. What was most singular, although they were partially consumed, the portions of the address and signature, and the post-mark, were quite legible, and served in finding the writer, and establishing the essential fact that the letter was intended to have been conveyed by mail.

The young man was soon after arrested, and subsequently admitted that he no doubt carried that letter to his room, but that he must have picked it up in the office by mistake, instead of one he had that day received from a young lady!

At the August term of the U. S. Court at Auburn, this case came before the Grand Jury, and resulted in the indictment of Van Epps. The principal witness against him was the faithful wife of the postmaster, with whom the young man was a favorite. Although pained by the unfortunate discovery she had made, she nevertheless felt it her duty to give it all necessary publicity, and to add her testimony to that of others, before the proper tribunal. It is sad to state that her journey to Auburn, and the reluctant discharge of her duty in connection with this case, was among the last of her earthly labors. She took a sudden cold, which brought on a severe illness, which resulted fatally on the 7th September—making another sad chapter in the history of this somewhat remarkable case.

It now remains to be seen whether the death of this important witness will not render the conviction of Van Epps impossible.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## No Money Sent.

We have to record another of those disgraceful cases of false pretence (the term is altogether too mild,) which are so often brought to light in post-office experience.

A Broadway jeweler recently called at the New York Post Office to announce "another daring robbery of the mail." A letter had been mailed to him at a neighboring office, enclosing the sum of $108 50. The letter "reached," but "nary a bank-note did it contain." The Secretary asked the usual questions in order to ascertain the material points in the case, previous to an investigation.

The complainant, it appeared, had sold a young man a watch and chain, and allowed the property to be taken away, after consulting certain references tendered by the purchaser, on condition that the cash should be remitted by mail within a given time. Here was the letter and envelope, the latter having been, in the opinion of the confiding merchant, "clearly violated" before it reached his hands. "On the whole," added our somewhat excited friend, addressing the Special Agent, who had happened to come in just in time for the "summing up," "there can be little doubt that the money was taken here in this office—the distance is so short, you know, and as the letter would not have been in the mailing office but a few moments before the mail left, according to the statement of my correspondent. Here is his letter on the subject." Experience in this class of cases had convinced us that letter-writing is quite as dangerous an operation for a dishonest correspondent as for an aspiring politician; and this led to a somewhat critical inspection of the phraseology of the explanatory epistle. It ran as follows:

"*Messrs. J. C. A——s & Co.:*

"GENTLEMEN,—I am glad to be able to show you that I am worthy of the good endorsement of the acquaintances in New York, to whom I referred you, on purchasing the watch (which, by the way, proves all that I could wish,) by now enclosing the amount of the bill, $108 50. Promptness, no less than consistency, is a jewel, which you, as a jeweler, will doubtless appreciate. I send the largest notes I have been able to obtain; and as our postmaster is entirely out of postage-stamps, I am compelled to send the odd change in specie. I suppose it was unnecessary, but I have kept the numbers of bank-bills remitted herewith. I hear of no trouble with the mails on this route, though I see by the papers that mail robberies are quite frequent elsewhere. Please receipt the bill, and return by next mail.

"Hoping this will reach you safely, and that we shall yet know more of each other in a business way, I remain

"Yours truly,

"M—— F——."

"Murder will out," and so often will fraudulent post office transactions like the one we are considering. The allusion to frequent mail robberies elsewhere, and the statement about retaining the numbers of the notes, were significant points; but there was yet another more conclusive, and which at once fastened the guilt in the right direction, and at the same time vindicated the character of the postmasters and their clerks. Our friend who had gone "on tick" for the watch, had failed to corroborate that part of his story relating to the enclosure of "fifty cents in specie," by paying the proper postage which such a remittance would require. He had paid but three cents, as the envelope of the "rifled letter' shew, whereas the rate should have been six cents, had the amount been enclosed in the form stated. He had been caught in his own trap—a fact too palpable when explained to the dealer in watches, to admit of a doubt that he had been sold as well as the watch. He was advised in regard to the proper course to be pursued, in order to bring out the truth, and secure the payment of his claim.

The attempted swindle was subsequently confessed, and the only real damage sustained fell where it properly belonged.

Those who contemplate a resort to similar dodges by means of the mails and post offices, should be careful to cover up their tracks, *if they can*, a little more effectually than was done in the instance here mentioned.

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*Editor of United States Mail:*

Is it lawful for a clerk in a post office to write on the envelopes of letters addressed to persons of his acquaintance, which were written by others, and deposited in the office in which he is clerk to be mailed or distributed, such messages as the following: "Respects of G. H.," "Kind regards of G. A.?"

"All well, and doing finely;" and other longer and shorter sentences?

Please answer in the MAIL, and oblige, respectfully, yours, INQUIRER.

The practice of making such written endorsements on post-bills, letters, or wrappers, is entirely irregular, and not to be tolerated; and it is the duty of postmasters to report all such cases to the Department, if it is repeated, after a proper admonition, so that the plea of ignorance on the part of persons thus offending cannot be interposed. Post-office clerks have no rights or privileges as correspondents that are not enjoyed by other classes, and they should be the last to set improper or illegal examples. —ED. MAIL.

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SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The total amount of postage stamps sold at the New York post office, during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, was $136,325 54. Stamped envelopes, $18,950 09. Total, $155,275 63.

As compared with the amount of stamps sold in the corresponding quarter of 1860, there is a falling off of $45,353 08,—while the increase in the amount of stamped envelopes sold, by a comparison of the two quarters, is $2,207 45.

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☞ A Connecticut postmaster, subscribing for the U. S. MAIL, signs himself "A Lone Democratic P. M., but one of the Gen. Dix and Butler Stamp." If that is his stamp, he is not "*a-lone.*"

[Advertisement.]

HON. HORATIO KING will attend to business before the Post Office and the other Executive Departments, at Washington, D. C.

THE PORTRAITS.—We occasionally receive orders for the proposed gallery of Portraits of the Postmasters-General, advertised in the MAIL for some months past. Thus far, the applications have not been sufficient to warrant the expense of engraving the four new Portraits needed to complete the series of twenty-one. If the Gallery is not published, all cash subscriptions which have been, or may be sent in, will be returned.

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## List of Post-Offices Discontinued,

*From the 4th March to the 1st September, 1861.*

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Hannah | Hardy | Va. |
| Green Bottom | Cabell | " |
| Lewiston | Niagara | N. Y. |
| Waltonham | St. Louis | Mo. |
| Whaley's Store | London | Va. |
| Muse | Muskingum | Ohio |
| Armitageville | Lancaster | Va. |
| Dispatch | New Kent | " |
| Brown's Creek | Harrison | " |
| Rush Ridge | Mississippi | Mo. |
| Central | Lina | Oregon |
| Glebe Cottage | Alexandria | Va. |
| Bridgeville | Bracken | Ky. |
| Chickies | Lancaster | Pa. |
| Birch Island | Clinton | " |
| Millback | Lebanon | " |
| Decapolis | Madison | Va. |
| Dallasburgh | Owen | Ky. |
| Crawfordsville | Lowndes | " |
| Black Wolf | Winnebago | Wis. |
| Chester | Rice | Minn. |
| Perkinsville | Hennepin | " |
| Muscotink | Chisago | " |
| Duncan's Mills | Scott | Va. |
| Montauk | Hamilton | Ohio |
| Curlew Mines | Union | Ky. |
| Round Stone | Rock Castle | " |
| Renox | Cumberland | " |
| Lithgow | Cedar | Iowa |
| Osage Ford | Laclede | Mo. |
| Hinsdale | Berkshire | Mass. |
| Happy Creek Station | Warren | Va. |
| Romine's Mills | Harrison | " |
| Caseman's Store | Preston | " |
| Algonia | Winnebago | Wis. |
| West Mission | Brown | " |
| New Creek Station | Hampshire | Va. |
| Romney | " | " |
| Poplar Spring | Howard | Md. |
| Watersville | Carroll | " |
| Saloma | Taylor | Ky. |
| Farmington | Marion | Va. |
| Valley Falls | " | " |
| Rock Valley | Marshall | " |
| Susquehannah | Butler | Neb. |
| Yeomet | El Dorado | Cal. |
| Mount Ida | Montgomery | Ky. |
| New Salem | Harrison | Va. |
| Peal Shantee | Ingham | Mich. |
| Camp Defiance | Alexander | Ill. |
| Shady Grove | Dallas | Mo. |
| West Sidney | Kennebeck | Me. |
| Marple's Store | Upsur | Va. |
| Lost Creek | Harrison | " |
| Barracksville | Marion | " |
| Rawling's Station | Alleghany | Md. |
| Cabell C. H. | Cabell | Va. |
| Cogar's Landing | Jessamine | Ky. |
| Peach | Winnebago | Ill. |
| Pin Hook | Lawrence | Ind. |
| Gray's Summit | Franklin | Mo. |
| Moselle | " | " |
| Lahbadie | " | " |
| Spencer | Clay | Iowa |
| New England | Wood | Va. |
| Deer Walk | " | " |
| Limestone Hill | " | " |
| Beeton's Ferry | Marion | " |
| Miracle Run | Monongalia | " |
| Activity | Dixon | Neb. |
| Williamsburgh | Josephine | Oregon |
| Woodbine | Carroll | Md. |
| Horsey's Cross Roads | Sussex | Del. |
| Boston | Summit | Ohio |
| Fremont | McLeod | Minn. |
| Wyzata | Hennepin | " |
| Saucon Valley | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Sandy Furnace | Boyd | Ky. |
| Moreland | Bourbon | " |
| Derrickson's Cross Roads | Worcester | Md. |
| Blue Ridge | Jefferson | Ill. |
| Braysville | Dearborn | Ind. |
| Locustville | Putnam | Mo. |
| Long Lane | Dallas | " |
| Coffin's Grove | Delaware | Iowa |
| Duane | Jones | " |
| Fair Point | Goodhue | Minn. |
| Jasper | Carroll | Iowa |
| Vineyard Mills | Huntingdon | Pa. |
| Shady Grove | Crittenden | Ky. |
| Forest Retreat | Nicholas | " |
| Santa Fe | Bracken | " |
| Ira | Jo Daviess | Ill. |
| Ono | Adams | " |
| Prairie | Mason | " |
| Royce | Ogle | " |
| Town Mount | Franklin | " |
| Turkey Creek | Johnston | Neb. |
| Worrallton | Nemaha | " |
| Union Plain | Brown | Ohio |
| Dryden | Sibley | Minn. |
| Durgan's Creek | Lewis | Mo. |
| Mecklenburg | Kenox | Tenn. |
| Lithgow | Cedar | Iowa |
| Osage Fork | Laclede | Mo. |
| Whitneyville | New Haven | Ct. |
| Oneonta Plains | Ostego | N. Y. |
| Freeport | Wood | Va. |
| Kantz | Snyder | Pa. |
| Pond River Mills | Muhlenburgh | Ky. |
| Summit Hill | Whitesides | Ill. |
| Lura | Faribault | Minn. |
| Achey's Corner | Lebanon | Pa. |
| Tioga Valley | Bradford | " |
| Hackersville | Barbour | " |
| Glymount | Charles | Md. |
| Lyra | Scioto | Ohio |
| Mount Washington | Morgan | Ind. |
| Buckeye | Freeborn | Minn. |
| Roseville | Ramsey | " |
| Jack's Creek | Green | Ind. |
| Westland | Chariton | Mo. |
| Wet Glaze | Camden | " |
| Birming | Buchanan | " |

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## List of Post Offices,

*The* NAMES *of which have been* CHANGED, *from the 4th of March to the 1st of September*, 1861.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Erin | Stephenson | Ill. | Eleroy |
| Mount Vernon | Monroe | Va. | Maple Lawn |
| Minnesota Mine | Ontonagon | Mich. | National |
| Wardsville | Hampshire | Va. | Rees' Tannery |
| Roanoke Red Sulphur Spr'gs | Roanoke | Va. | Catawba |
| Little Sauble | Mason | Mich. | Lincoln |
| Cook's Station | Elkhart | Ind. | Millersburg |
| Hecla | Schuylkill | Pa. | New Ringold |
| Forest | Genesee | Mich. | Otisville |
| Clarkson Centre | Monroe | N. Y. | Hamlin |
| Emerald Point | Morgan | Ill. | Prentice |
| Lockland | Hamilton | Ohio | Lockland Station |
| Lathrop Lake | Susquehan'h | Pa. | Elk Lake [Co. |
| Jamestown | Howard | Iowa | Riceville, Mitchell |
| Catawissa | Franklin | Mo. | Robertsville |
| Sippican | Plymouth | Mass. | Marion |
| Davis | Armstrong | Pa. | West Valley |
| Caves | Carter | Ky. | Estel Flat |
| Whiteleysburgh | Kent | Del. | Hollandsville |
| Cochransville | Stephenson | Ill. | Ridott |
| West Wheeling | Cook | " | Dunton |
| Persine's Bridge | Ulster | N. Y. | Rilton Glen |
| Jordan | Hancock | Ohio | Arcadia |
| Onward | Cass | Ind. | Bowyer's Store |
| Walker | Anderson | Kns. | Mount Gilead |
| Woodland | Clearfield | Pa. | Williams' Grove |
| Cornplanter | Venango | " | Oil City |
| Hinsdale Depot | Berkshire | Mass. | Hinsdale |
| Houck's Store | Carroll | Md. | Armacost's Store |
| Peltonville | Philadelphia | Pa. | Olney |
| West Northfield | Cook | Ill. | The Grove |
| Symmer'sCorn'r | Butler | Ohio | Union Corner |
| Tallow Hill | Jefferson | Mo. | High Ridge |
| Morrisinsville | Litchfield | Ct. | Gaylordsville |
| Pershing | Cambria | Pa. | Conemaugh [Co. |
| Mount Airy | Carroll | Md. | Ridgeville, Fred'k |
| Wagram | Accomac | Va. | changed to Worcester Co. |
| Elliston | Madison | Ky. | Waco |
| Pine | Buchanan | Iowa | Winthrop |
| Falconer | Chautaugua | N. Y. | Kennedy |
| Oak Grove | Washington | D. C. | Brightwood |
| Erie | Buchanan | Iowa | Ward's Corners |
| Santiam City | Marion | Org'n | Jefferson |

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hoover's Point | Macoupin | Ill. | Elroy |
| Beeler's Station | Marshall | Va. | Limestone |
| Valley Forge | Pulaski | Ill. | Villa Ridge |
| East Pierrepont | St. Lawrence | N. Y. | Ellsworth |
| Hunter's Home | Franklin | " | Merrillsville |
| Arthursville | Kent | Del. | Daylsville |
| West Hebron | McHenry | Ill. | Hebron |
| Burning Spring | Wirt | Va. | Rathbone |
| Slate Ridge | York | Pa. | Constitution |
| Mooleyton | Perry | " | Fenwick |
| Bear Creek | Montgomery | Ill. | Donnellson |
| Halglaw | Boone | " | Capron |
| Albany | Isabella | Mich. | Isabella City |
| Milton Station | Wood | | Milton Centre |
| Owasco | Sullivan | Mo. | Pleasantville |
| Hibbard | Johnson | Kan. | Lanesfield |
| Sutton | Merrimack | N. H. | South Sutton |
| Kilmarnock | Piscataqua | Me. | Medford |
| Nanticoke Spr'gs | Broome | N. Y. | Lamb's Corners |
| Boston Corners | Columbia | " | Late in Berkshire co. |
| Harmony | Kent | Md. | Locust Cor r [Mass. |
| Urleville | " | " | Kennedysville |
| Scaffold Cane | Rockcastle | Ky. | Dunlap |
| Davis | Douglas | Kas. | Willow Springs |
| Fork's House | Placer | Cal. | Damascus |
| Whitesburg | Camden | Mo. | Bollinger's Creek |
| Mount Campbell | York | " | Mount Wolf |
| Waymansville | Bartholomew | Ind. | Mount Healthy |
| East Thetford | Genesse | Mich. | Thetford Centre |
| Springville | Wayne | Ohio | Millbrook |
| Paige City | Unknown | Col'a. | Lincoln City |
| Fountain Green | Chester | Pa. | Fremont |
| Licking Station | Morgan, | Ky. | Salyersville |
| Croyhun | Allen | Ohio | Bluffton |
| Summitville | Columbiana | " | Millport |
| Homburgh | Livingston | Mich. | Walker's Mills |
| HamburghVillge | " | " | Hamburgh |
| Portland | Houston | Min. | Wilmington |
| Vernon | Blue Earth | " | Vernon Centre |
| Delaware Stat'n | Ripley | Ind. | Rel |
| New Hope | Union | Iowa | Groesbecks |
| Toronto | Camden | Mo. | Glaze City. |

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## Post Office Items.

FORWARDING LETTERS.

Some Postmasters, judging from inquiries, have overlooked Section 63 of the Regulations, respecting forwarding letters. When a letter or package is by mistake at the mailing office, sent to the wrong office, it is to be forwarded without additional postage. But when the address has been correctly followed, and a request is made to forward, then the regular postage is to be prepaid, or paid on delivery.

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to letters before they are placed in a post office, or letter box legally established as a depository for letters. And under the decision of the Courts, the purloining of a letter by a person authorized by the owner, to take it from the post office, is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a felonious intent, at the time of applying for the letter.

When a letter is, by mistake or owing to duplicate name, delivered to the wrong person, it should be immediately returned to the post office with a verbal explanation, and not be dropped into the letter box. If inadvertently opened by the party taking it from the office, the fact should be endorsed on the back of the letter, with the name of the opener.

The name of the writer or firm, written or printed on the letter, is an advantage in case of miscarriage, or misdirection.

When there are good grounds for believing that letters are opened and read from motives of curiosity, complaint should be made in writing to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, Washington. A secret plan for the certain detection of PRYING delinquents has recently been devised.

Experience has shown that locked letter boxes or drawers opening on the outside, especially in cities and large towns, are unsafe, as depositories of letters, especially those containing articles of value.

No letters should be given to Route Agents upon the cars or steamboats, except such as cannot be written before the closing of the mail at the post office. Under no circumstances can Route Agents receive letters that are not pre-paid BY STAMPS.

If the writer of a letter wishes his letter to reach its destination without being subject to the rules of distribution requiring it to be remailed at a distribution office, he has only to write upon the outside, "Mail direct," and the wrapper will not be removed untill it reaches the office for which the letter is designed.

Costly and delicate articles of jewelry or other valuables, should not be placed in a letter, as they are liable to serious injury in the process of stamping.

It is a violation of law to enclose a letter or other thing or to make any memorandum in writing, or to print any word or communication, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter. The person addressed must pay letter postage, or the sender be fined five dollars.

If a letter is deposited in a post office, and the enclosure accidently omitted, or it becomes necessary to alter or add to the contents, it is much better to *write another letter*, than to trouble those in the office to look for the original one. In large places, especially, a successful search for it even immediately after its deposit, would consume much valuable time, and such a request is altogether unreasonable, when the remedy suggested is so simple and cheap.

On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the *current* letters are examined.

Legal provision has been made by Congress, by which letters may be sent *out* of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the Government envelope, *with the stamp printed thereon*, and constituting a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly sealed, and addressed with ink, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such envelope more than once, subjects the offender to a fine of fifty dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a postage stamp *put on* by the writer, *cannot* go out of the mail (except by private hand,) for the reason that the law confines the matter entirely to the envelopes furnished by the Department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of canceling them, by their re-use, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result.

A printed business card or the name of the sender, placed upon the outside of a circular, subjects it to letter postage.

A newspaper, pamplet, circular, or other printed sheet, if in a wrapper, should be so folded and wrapped that its character can be readily determined; and so that any prohibited writing, marks, or signs upon it may easily be detected. If closely enveloped and sealed it is chargeable with letter postage.

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LEGAL PENALTIES.

For unlawfully stealing or taking from a post office any letter and opening, embezzeling or destroying such letter if of value, not less than two, nor more than ten years imprisonment. If not valuable, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

In case the person offending is in the employ of the P. O. Department, the penalty (if the letter contains anything of value,) is not less than ten nor more than twenty one years.

For mutilating a mail bag by cutting, ripping, burning or otherwise injuring it with an intent to rob, imprisonment not less than one, nor more than three years. Accomplices or accessories in any of these offences, are punishable the same as the principals.

For detaining or destroying any newspaper passing through the mails, or allowing it to be done by others, twenty dollars fine. For stealing a bag or mail of newspapers from a post office or from a person having the custody thereof, three months imprisonment at hard labor.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

For establishing a private express for conveying letters out of the mail, a fine of $150 is imposed. Fifty dollars fine against owners of stage coaches, railroads, steamboats, &c., who knowingly permit persons to carry letters illegally over their routes and by their conveyances.

Letters contained in "Government envelopes" with the stamp *printed* thereon, can go in or out of the mail by any person or conveyance. But the same must be clearly addressed in ink, and the date of sending written or printed thereon.

MAIL BAGS.

For stealing or improperly converting any mail bags, either with or without locks, or selling the same, three years imprisonment.

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## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles . . . . . 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " . . . . . . . . 10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles . . . . . . . . . . 10 cts
For any distance over 3000 miles . . . . . . . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Dagnerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months) . . . . . . 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . . . . . 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " . . . . . . 13 "
For Weekly " " . . . . . . 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

BOOKS, *bound* or *unbound*, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage at *one cent* an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, for all distances under 3,000 miles, at two cents per ounce for all distances over 3,000 miles.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are raied by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps.

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RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
   Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
   Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
   Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
   The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.
6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

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*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

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LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PLAIN—UNRULED.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.

$12 40 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

RULED.

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 29 per pkg. of 25, or $1 15 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cent, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 64 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

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TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

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TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

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MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 9 30 A. M.; and 10 40 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due 9 A. M.; and 7 50 P. M.

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DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, via Marseilles | 3d,10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

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UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

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POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters: Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter: Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lobec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hambog mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2 500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinopé, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Branswick, Capo Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Nowfoundland. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1861

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | 2 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 5 | | Sotuhampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| *Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana and Key West. |
| Matanzas | U. S. | 8 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havre | U. S. | 12 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | 16 | Liverpool |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 19 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 26 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | 30 | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Thi.d Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1861. No. 2.

For the U. S. Mail.

## The Lost Letter.

A TALE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the early summer of 1846, the city of D——, in Ohio, was, in common with the whole country, and more particularly the West, in a ferment of excitement, consequent upon the recent war proclamation of President Polk, and the call for volunteers to avenge the invasion of our lately acquired territory of Texas by its old enemies, the Mexicans. The eager response to that appeal is one of the brightest chapters in our national history. The present glorious uprising of the people, in defence of the old flag, against the traitors who seek its downfall, is scarcely more prompt and spontaneous than was the answer to the demands then made by the country on the patriotism of her sons. The Buckeyes of Ohio were by no means dilatory in filling up the quota of men which the State was required to furnish, and the city of D—— supplied more than its full share. The war-fever seized upon me. I resigned a good situation; and, having had some considerable experience in the uniformed militia, I soon found myself engaged as a non-commissioned officer in initiating a squad of sturdy, though rather awkward volunteers into the mysteries of the "facings" and the "manual."

While thus engaged, one day, shortly before our departure to participate in the prospective "revel in the halls of the Montezumas," my old friend, Charley Howard entered, and desired a word with me. Thinking that his object was a renewal of an attempt he had already frequently made to dissuade me from my purpose of "going for a soger," I anticipated what he was about to say:

"It is no use, Charley! I'm bound to go; you may as well save your arguments; my mind is made up, and nothing you can say will change it."

"I know it," he answered: "and it is not of that I have come to speak. But what if *my* mind has changed?"

"What do *you* mean?"

"I mean that if you are resolved to desert your old chum, I am resolved not to be deserted; I am going with you."

"You!" I exclaimed. "For what reason?"

"Ungrateful man!" said he, with a forced laugh, "haven't I told you that I can't bear the idea of a separation from you? Reason, indeed! You're a nice soldier, too, to ask a man to give a reason for wishing to serve his country! Come, where's the muster-roll?"

I endeavored to induce him to take a little more time to consider the matter; told him that there was no hurry; that he could wait at least a day or two; but all to no purpose. I could not make him talk seriously on the subject at all. He insisted on signing the roll at once, "for fear," as he said, "that his patriotism should ooze out at his fingers'-ends, like Bob Acres' courage, before to-morrow."

Notwithstanding this assumed levity, I was sure something of a very serious nature must have occurred to induce Charley to take this step. He had, not long before, been appointed assistant to the postmaster at D——, with a good salary, and was the chief support of a widowed mother. Moreover, he had told me, in confidence, but a short time before, that Mary M., one of the prettiest girls in D——, to whom I knew he was engaged, had consented to name a not very distant day for their union. I could only account for his sudden determination by the supposition that she had jilted him,—"going to the wars" being the conventional *dernier resort* of discarded lovers from time immemorial; but I thought it scarcely probable. At any rate, whatever the reason might be, I felt that I was entitled, on the score of our old friendship, to know it; and, at the first opportunity, I insisted upon an explanation, which he at last gave me.

It appeared that the firm of C. & H., then largely engaged in the forwarding trade in D——, had, as they alleged, enclosed two hundred dollars, in bank-notes, to their correspondent in Cincinnati, and mailed the same in the D—— Post Office, since which time nothing had been heard of either letter or money. On the day it should have reached Cincinnati, the correspondent had taken his letters from the post office with his own hands; and though among them was one from C. & H., in reference to a different matter, the one containing the enclosure was missing; nor could any trace of it be found. Messrs. C. & H. produced the affidavit of their corresponding clerk, testifying to the contents and direction of the letter, and to the fact of his having delivered it personally, with others, into the hands of Howard, who stated that he remembered perfectly the circumstance of receiving them, but could not recall the particular address of any among them. C. & H. did not hesitate to express their belief that Howard had appropriated the contents of the letter; and even the postmaster, who had always entertained the greatest confidence in his integrity, and would have been slow to believe anything to his prejudice, yielded, at last, a sort of reluctant half concurrence in their suspicions; and an air of coldness and distrust took the place of the frankness and freedom which had previously marked his manner towards his assistant. Howard's proud spirit was stung deeply by this conduct. He inquired if he was suspected, but received only evasive answers, and a cold admonition to "be more careful in future."

"What could I do?" said Charley, as he related to me these circumstances. "God knows I am innocent; but how am I to prove it? I suppose I must have received the letter. The Cincinnati clerk says he remembers distinctly that but one letter came to that address from here on that day; and last night I discovered the postmaster watching me from a place of concealment while I was sorting the mail. I couldn't stand *that*—to be watched as a suspected thief; so I resigned at once. This is no place for me now. I couldn't bear to hear the thousand rumors which will be afloat in this gossipping town in less than a week. It's hard to leave my poor old mother, and—and other friends, but it must be done; so the sooner we get our marching orders the better I shall be pleased."

I tried in vain to dissuade him from the course he had resolved upon; for I knew what misery his departure would bring to two loving hearts, whose happiness was all centred in him.

"Wait," said I—"wait patiently for a short time, and I am sure this mystery will be cleared up."

"I know it," said he. "I feel certain that God will not permit the innocent to suffer always: but do not ask me to remain here now. When I return, perhaps all will be right; it *must* be; but, in the mean time, it is useless for me to think of trying to live where there is the shadow of suspicion on my good name."

In another week we were at the Cincinnati rendezvous, and in a fortnight were steaming down the Mississippi to New Orleans, whence we embarked for the seat of war.

Howard made an excellent soldier. Attentive to his duty, always prompt and reliable,—these soldierly qualities gained him the confidence of the officers, and he was soon appointed a sergeant. But when off duty, he was usually moody and abstracted—rarely joining in any of the various amusements with which his comrades sought to vary the monotony of camp-life; and his taciturn, solitary habits gained him a reputation for unsociability. It was in vain that I attempted to convince him of the folly of brooding over the unfortunate event which had led to such a complete overthrow of all his plans and hopes, and worked such a change in his once frank and happy disposition. He seemed to be continually haunted by the recollection of the unjust suspicion cast upon his integrity; and though often struggling manfully to cast off the incubus which weighed so heavily upon him, he appeared to be sinking gradually into a settled melancholy. Occasionally, when the arrival of a courier with letters from home was announced, his whole manner would change: a smile would light up his face, and eager hope sparkle in his eyes, at the thought that perhaps among those letters might be one announcing the glad tidings of the vindication of his good name, by the solution of the mystery which had tarnished it. But though letters came, filled with words of love and tenderness, none brought the wished-for tidings; and at last the arrival of the courier seemed scarcely to interest him, heart-sick, as he was, with deferred hope.

Our regiment was attached to the column under the command of "Old Zack;" and, though arriving too late to share in the glories of Buena Vista, we had the honor of forming part of the little band who "stood before the iron hail" at Monterey, on the 23d of September, 1846. After an entrance within the city walls had been effected, came that terrible six hours of street-fighting as we pushed our way to the main plaza. The pavement was slippery with blood; our men fell at every step under the shower of balls which poured from windows and house-tops, interspersed with paving-stones, bricks, and other missiles. In the course of this pleasant journey, I spied a truculent-looking "greaser" taking deliberate aim at me from an upper window; and, as my piece was unfortunately empty, I had made up my mind that, unless I should be able to "dodge" with unusual activity, I should probably be missing at next roll-call—when suddenly, the levelled musket came rattling down into the street, and my Mexican friend staggered forward, and hung half out of the window, pierced by a ball in the forehead from a musket fired over my shoulder. I turned to see who was the "friend indeed" to whom I was indebted for this timely aid, and saw Howard calmly "tearing cartridge" for another shot, and contemplating, with a smile of grim satisfaction, the result of his last.

"Thank you, Charley," said I; "I'll do as much for you some day,"—and, as surrounding circumstances were not favorable to an extended conversation, I pushed on with my comrades, and soon, in the confusion of the fight, lost sight of him.

At last we reached the plaza; and soon even the obstinate Mexicans saw that further resistance was useless; and so yielded us the victory with as good a grace as could have been expected from them. Our loss was severe; and among the missing at roll-call was Howard. I went at once in search of him, and soon found him in the hospital to which our wounded had been conveyed. He had been struck by a musket-ball in the shoulder, which passing downward, had lodged in his chest. The surgeon pronounced his wound dangerous, and did not think it prudent to attempt the extraction of the ball, but stated that there was a possibility of his recovery. I obtained leave of absence, and for three days and nights I watched by the bed-side of my friend. On the morning of the fourth day, after I had read to him, at his request, from the Bible his mother had placed in his knapsack on his departure, he said:

"George, I am going; I feel that I have not long to live; and oh, how hard it seems to die with that dark cloud upon my name! I did hope I should live to prove my innocence; but it was not to be! Go to my mother, when you return to D——, and tell her——"

"Two letters for Sergeant Howard," said one of the hospital assistants, depositing them upon the bed. Howard's eye glanced at the direction of one of them.

"Quick! quick!" he gasped—"give me that letter—it is from Mr. ——, the postmaster,—no—read it to me, I cannot. Quick! quick!"

I tore the letter open, and read:

"DEAR HOWARD,—I have good news for you. The missing letter of C. & H. is found, with the money all safe. It had been directed to *Chillicothe*, instead of Cincinnati, and has just been returned from the Dead-Letter Office at Washington. Pray forgive my unjust suspicions of you. I have no time to say more. Wishing you a safe and speedy return from the war, I remain truly your friend, —— ——."

I turned to Howard as I finished reading. He had closed his eyes, and a smile of perfect happiness was on his face—the first I had seen there for months.

"There, Charley," said I, "do you hear that? You mustn't talk of dying now, old fellow! We'll have you up and about in a fortnight; and, see! here's another letter—I'm sure it's from Mary. Shall I read that, too?"

He made no reply; but the smile remained on his lips. I looked at him a moment, and thought I perceived a strange alteration in his features. Hastily, I placed my hand upon his heart. It had ceased to beat! G. G.

From Lloyd's London Weekly Newspaper.

## Malversation of 1,500 Letters.

On Monday, Sept. 23, the most remarkable case of non-delivery and partial malversation of public letters that has occurred since the establishment of the General Post-office, was brought to light by the apprehension of a young man, nineteen years of age, who had been employed for the last twelve months on the Lombard-street and Fenchurch-street walks, one of the most commercially important and responsible districts connected with the General Post-office.

It appears that ever since April last, numerous representations from time to time reached the Missing Letter Department of the post-office from bankers, commercial firms, and companies in Lombard street and its neighborhood, stating that letters containing notes, cheques, advices, and correspondence, had not duly come to hand, and the authorities, although through their detectives and other officers exercising every vigilance, were altogether, until Monday, completely nonplussed, and at a total loss to account for their unusual non-consignment and delivery. From information received, Edward William Pullen, of 5, Mercer street, Shadwell, unmarried, and living with his parents there, was taken into custody, and the circumstances that led to his apprehension and to the subsequent discovery of wholesale detention of letters, are rather remarkable. A short time ago some notes were presented and cashed at the Bank of England, but these notes not having been received by the proper parties, notice of the non-receipt of them was communicated to the post-office, who gave intimation of it to the accountant of bank notes, who forwarded them for inspection to the post-office authorities, by whom it appears a well-founded suspicion was entertained that the endorsement of the name and address upon the notes, although fictitious (the cash for them having been paid,) was in the handwriting of the delinquent. On being apprehended on Monday, and brought before Mr. Peacock, the solicitor to the Post-office, and the other authorities, Pullen was requested to write his name and address upon paper, and on comparing it with the handwriting on the stolen and abstracted notes, the similarity was so self-evident that the authorities at once determined on detaining Pullen in custody. He was then searched by the officer, and on examining his pocket-book, two 5*l*. notes were found, that had been abstracted from a letter through the Norfolk post, addressed to Messrs. Hankeys, the bankers, in Fenchurch street, and which, in the usual course of things, should have been delivered at the bank ten days ago. On being asked how he came by these notes, Pullen replied: "I found them yesterday in Lombard street." Subsequently, the prisoner's cupboard, a receptacle that the letter-carriers have at the General Post-office to put their things in, was searched, and there, to the astonishment of the establishment, were found whole bundles of letters, containing not fewer than 1,500 in all, with dates and postmarks from all parts of the country as far back even as April and May, and extending over subsequent months up to within the last week, and which ought to have reached their destinations in the city. During the day they were immediately forwarded to their respective addresses, to the no small surprise and perplexity of the parties who ought to have received them some months and weeks ago. Upwards of 100 letters, from amongst those that were impounded, were received by several commercial firms, occupying chambers in St. Michael's house, George yard, Lombard street, belonging to Messrs. R. Smith & Co., East India merchants, Messrs. Alexander Milne & Co., and other firms, containing dock warrants, advices, and correspondence. Similar letters were delivered at the various banks, insurance, and other companies in Lombard street and the district. Mr. Elmslie, solicitor, of Lombard street, a dividend warrant for 50*l*., indentures, and numerous other remittances by other parties. There were also found between seventy and eighty letters addressed to barristers and solicitors in the Temple.

Pullen, it appears, was taken into the service in consequence of his respectability, and the satisfactory nature of his testimonials and antecedents. He received 18*s*. per week, and was employed in the ordinary collection and delivery business from five o'clock in the morning until six in the evening; but recently, by means of some arrangement with the other men, he had occasionally absented himself from his duties, indulging in billiards, skittles, and excursions on the river, and commenced the career of "a fast young man," latterly working only about eight hours a day, and going on some three or four deliveries, with which he was entrusted over men who had been for years in the service. Further inquiries have been set on foot to ascertain whether there are any accomplices connected with the extraordinary transaction.

On Tuesday, the accused was taken before the magistrates at Bow street, when Smee, the Post-office constable, deposed: I was present at the assistant's office, General Post-office, yesterday, when the prisoner was brought there on another inquiry, and I received orders to search him with his own consent. I found in the pocket of his official coat thirty-five post letters of various dates. He was asked how he accounted for having them in his pocket. He said some he had neglected to deliver, and some he had been unable to deliver. I also found in his trowsers pocket a purse, which I now produce. I asked him what money it contained, and if it was his? He said, "Yes; it contained two 5*l*. notes, and 1*l*. 9*s*. in gold and silver," which was correct. Being asked where he got the notes, he said he found them two days ago, in Lombard street, lying loose with a letter which he produced. I have since received information that they formed part of a remittance of 153*l*. 10*s*., in bills, drafts, and notes, from Messrs. Harvey and Hudson's Bank, at Thetford, Norfolk, addressed to Messrs. Hankey and Co.'s Bank, in Lombard street. I also found on him an ivory ticket for the Horticulturist Society's shows, and a foreign office passport. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

## The Case of Young Van Epps.

In another column we have alluded to the case of John A. Van Epps, which recently came before the U. S. Court at Albany. He had been indicted for violations of the post office laws, while a clerk in the office at Schenectady, N. Y.; and when arraigned, by advice of his friends and counsel, he plead guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

A desire to do all the good we can in saving other young men similarly situated, has led us to procure for publication a copy of the remarks addressed to Judge Hall by the U. S. District Attorney, Hon. W. A. Dart, on the final disposition of this case. They were as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT,—Between the demands of justice, the calls of mercy, and a desire to promote the public security, there has been a conflict, induced by the plea of the prisoner at the bar.

"That faithlessness to constitutional obligations, and disregard of legal and social duty, which has led to arms against the Government, several of the States of this Union seem to have pervaded, to a certain extent, all branches of the public service. Crimes in the Post Office Department have seemed to increase as society is more and more disturbed, requiring at the hands of those administering the laws, a rigid enforcement of their pains and penalties. I had determined in this case to insist, so far as it would be proper for me to do so, that the prisoner at the bar should be imprisoned in a State Prison for as long a period as the law would permit, for the benefit the example might afford to others.

"This case, however, exhibits some peculiar features which have inclined me to mercy. The prisoner, John A. Van Epps, is a boy of about sixteen years of age, of highly respectable parentage, who, a little more than a year ago, were reduced by misfortune from affluence to poverty. As one of the results, the prisoner was put to service at the post office in the city of Schenectady, at a salary of two dollars per week—a sum quite inadequate to his support, as he had been accustomed to live. This, with the numerous opportunities which present themselves in a post office to commit crime without apparently any means of detection, led to his fall.

"His career of crime was short, fortunately for him. Detection came much sooner than he had anticipated. He has been indicted for opening and destroying letters not containing articles of value, and to that he pleads guilty. This is his first offence, and what shall be done with him? A bright and otherwise promising boy has fallen into temptation, and sinned grievously, I admit. Incarceration within a prison for a term of years will be very likly to extinguish ambition, and render his future career hopeless. At the risk of the example, I feel impelled to ask your Honor, as I now do, to suspend sentence until the term of this Court, to be held in this place in October, 1862.

"I cannot dismiss this subject without entering my protest against the practice now quite too prevalent, of employing boys as clerks in the post offices of the country, at salaries so inadequate to their wants as to tempt them to the commission of crime. By it the employer is often robbed to a ruinous extent, the public service impaired, and the employés ruined for life. This should not be."

## Smith.

A newspaper arrived at the New Haven (Conn.) Post Office a few days since addressed to "Smith," the only word upon the wrapper.

As is well known, they have a new Postmaster in New Haven, and as a matter of course almost, a new Assistant Postmaster also. The latter, as well as his employer, is a very energetic, persevering gentleman. He rather boasts that nothing is too hard for him to accomplish in the postal line which can be brought about by time and hard labor. For the word "fail" he has a thorough contempt. Well, here *was* really a forlorn hope to be sure, and it was so regarded by our friend H—— from the start. He consulted the City Directory and found, he says, "no less than five pages of Smiths!" As the first step in the investigation, he quietly drew out the paper from the wrapper, and found it to be the *Methodist*, published in New York.

Our friend retires to the well-furnished apartment of the Postmaster, City Directory in hand, for quiet reflection on this difficult case.

"Smith, Smith, Smith," soliloquised H——. "Who among this long list of Smiths are Methodists and would be likely to receive such a paper? That's a pretty question to be sure, for a staid Presbyterian like myself," and the hearty laugh of our friend over this ridiculous question could have been heard half over the building.

The idea was not so bad, however, as appeared in the sequel, for on following it up it led to the discovery of the proper person, and afforded new encouragement to the persevering qualities of the worthy official referred to.

Newspaper publishers will please be a little more careful in addressing their papers, as they must not expect so much trouble to be taken generally in post offices, by way of rectifying their blunders, as was put forth in this instance.

For the U. S. Mail.

## The Experiment.

One of the unpleasant duties of the post office is that of holding for postage, letters whose writers have neglected, through ignorance or carelessness, to prepay them, or have prepaid them by the old stamp, and deposited them in offices where that stamp is not recognized. Each such letter represents some special interest, either of business, of affection, of pleasure, or of sadness, which caused its writing, and its detention is the postponement, and often the defeat of its object.

At the Post Office at New Haven, Conn., one of the clerks has arranged a simple expedient by which this inconvenience may be prevented. At the close of each day's business, a list of "held-for-postage letters" is made out and placed on a bulletin in the vestibule, for public inspection. Unless called for during the subsequent day, a selection of those apparently most important, or from which returns are most likely to be received, is made, the proper postage is paid, and they are forwarded to destination, bearing upon their back the following notice, printed for that purpose:—

"The postage on this letter, which would otherwise be *detained for postage*, is paid from a fund provided by a gentleman who knows the inconvenience caused by the neglect of postal requirements. That others may continue to receive their letters in the like manner, you are requested to repay this loan by enclosing a stamp OF THE NEW STYLE, to Post Office, Box 300, New Haven, Conn."

The expressions of thanks which often accompany the returning stamps, are in many cases extremely gratifying, and evince that "Box 300" is a public convenience. Sometimes two stamps are returned instead of the one sent; and in one instance, a grateful individual at Waterford, N. Y., repaid the advance, by sending six stamps instead of the one asked for.

For the encouragement or discouragement of any party disposed to enter into a similar arrangement, it may be stated that the "dem'd total," as Mr. Mantalini would say, of the experience of "Box 300," is this—that the fund is, at the present writing, worth about 60 per cent. of the original investment. This is probably the result of forgetfulness, or of oversight, in opening letters, without noticing the envelope, since it is hard to believe that one-half the letter-writing and receiving community are so dishonourable as deliberately to "Floyd" even these three cents' worth each out of a stranger who has trusted to their honor in endeavoring to do them a favor.

There is but one similar arrangement known to the writer. This is carried on by the owner of Box 382, Newark, N. J., to whom, through the columns of the MAIL, "Box 300, New Haven, Conn.," presents his respects, and desires to be favored with the statement of his somewhat longer experience.

EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE. — During the third quarter ending on the 30th ultimo, thirty thousand, three hundred and eighty letters were received at the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; and during the same period, nineteen thousand seven hundred and forty-five letters were prepared and mailed by that office. This is a pretty heavy correspondence, but it gives only a faint idea of the immense amount of labor performed in that bureau of the Treasury Department.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

**J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.**

NEW YORK. NOVEMBER, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

### Official Indorsement.

It affords us not a little satisfaction to be permitted to publish the following official indorsement of our paper by the Postmaster-General. We are also informed that a formal Order has been made by Judge BLAIR, for the publication in the MAIL of all official orders, decisions, instructions, etc., of general interest, in connection with the administration of the Department:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation

Yours, respectfully,
M BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.—A number of inquiries on official matters of more or less importance, have been submitted to us since our last issue, which, owing to other pressing duties, we have not found time to answer. We will do so in our next In regard to such questions, they are sometimes of rather a novel character, and require time to prepare intelligible and safe replies Some of them refer to points never submitted to the Department for a decision, and can be determined only by consultation at head quarters.

NEW POST OFFICE BOOK.—Inquiry is often made when the Department will probably publish a revised edition of the P O. Laws and Regulations and List of Post Offices. Not at present. The cause is easily explained Owing to the unsettled state of the country, it would be impossible to give a correct list of offices in the Southern States, or decide which to include or exclude in the "border States." When the broken link in the Union chain shall have been mended by the hammer of the Constitution, the useful publication referred to will no doubt again appear, and we trust, with a longer list than ever before. Meanwhile, for the new post-offices consult the columns of the U. S. MAIL. Subscription price only $1 00 per year.

### Boston Post Office.

BACK TO WINTER QUARTERS.—It may not be generally known—though it certainly must be by this time, to its citizens—that the "City of Notions" has for some years past been blessed with two post offices, or rather post office buildings One, the old site, is situated in State street, in the "Merchants' Exchange" building, and the other in Summer street. The latter edifice was built expressly for a post office, as a matter of private enterprise, and was first occupied in 1858, under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, who is understood to have taken a decided personal interest in the question of a change of location. Since then the office has been sent back to State street, by virtue of Congressional intervention, then returned to Summer street, and now it is again under marching orders from the Postmaster General, for the old starting point, State street, and is about to "pull up stakes" in obedience to that order The full history of this affair, would be both interesting and amusing. So unsettled has the "whereabouts" of the office become, that it will probably be a long time before a visit to both localities, by many absent-minded citizens, in pursuit of their letters, will be avoided.

At present the State street party are ahead, who may now adopt the poetic exultation,

"Now is the Winter of our discontent,
Made glorious *Summer* by "——

Postmaster General Blair!

We understand that the shrewd managers of the "Exchange," propose to buy or lease the troublesome premises in Summer street, remove all the post office fixtures, and convert it permanently into a dry goods establishment. It was, if we mistake not, Mr Mathews, the enterprising Agent of the State street property, who suggested that the "prepayment system" already established at the defunct post office, would justify the new purchasers in demanding a smashing rent, when converted as above proposed!

WASHINGTON AGENCY.—In another column will be found a notice of a new and important Agency recently established at Washington, by Hon. HORATIO KING. The name of this gentleman is so familiar to all classes of citizens throughout the country, in connection with the Post Office Department, that those having occasion to avail themselves of his valuable services at Washington, will only need to have their attention called to the fact that he is prepared to render such services whenever they are required.

We know of no one who is better qualified, or who has superior facilities for transacting business with the Departments of the Government.

### Mail Depredators Sentenced.

Franklin M. Reade, late a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, whose detection and arrest have already been noticed, has recently been sentenced by Judge Cadwalader, to *ten years* imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. This is the shortest term of punishment provided by law, in cases of persons convicted of mail robbery, if they are "employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment of the United States," whether as postmasters, clerks, mail-carriers, agents, or otherwise. The longest term is twenty-one years. This law is applicable only where the stolen mail or letters contain money or some other article of value; so that if any person sustaining such relation to the Department, shall "open, embezzle, or secrete" a letter containing even a one or three-cent postage-stamp, without authority from the party addressed—which letter shall have come into his possession in his official capacity—he *must*, if proved guilty, be sentenced for ten years, and may be for twenty-one years. The same law provides for a less term of imprisonment, for opening letters without valuable enclosures.

We feel that we cannot too often call attention to the severity of the law on this subject, it being a leading object with this journal to *prevent* delinquencies in the post offices, and outside of them, by every means in our power. If, as has often happened within our own experience, post office employés err in ignorance of the terrible consequences, we intend it shall be no fault of ours.

In the case of Reade, he richly merited the severe penalty he has incurred; for he was not only proved guilty of the particular robbery charged upon him, but there is every reason to believe that his depredations have been quite numerous, and of incalculable injury and inconvenience to the business community. Much credit is due to Special Agent, S. B. Row, for his successful efforts in relieving the post office and the public from further loss and annoyance by this unscrupulous wholesale mail depredator.

Charles Center, arrested for embezzling letters while a clerk in the Boston Post Office, plead guilty, when brought before the U. S. Court in Boston, a few days since. He, too, had been engaged in tampering with the property of others on no petty scale, judging from his lavish expenditures of money, and the large list of letters and packages missing from his particular department in the post office. His fate, in some respect, is peculiarly sad. At the very time of his reckless peculations, he was a member of the Church, and a teacher in the Sabbath School. It was to this young man to whom the touching letter was addressed, published in our last paper, entitled a "Mother's Warning" She had ascertained something of her son's bad habits, and with all the power of a mother's affection, labored to aid him in resisting temptation and averting the threatened destruction. But, alas! it was all too late. The officers of justice were even then close upon his heels, only waiting to obtain legal proof which would warrant an arrest and insure his conviction.

On the final disposition of this painful case, Mr. Dana, U. S. Attorney, stated the facts to the Court:—

"Center was made a clerk in the office by Mr. Capen in January last, and was detected in July. He had taken a great many letters and a good deal of money—it was not known how much. He was only twenty-one years of age, well educated, and very capable, and had had the advantage of good moral domestic instruction, but had lately fallen into dissipated and extravagant habits, which resulted in this course of crime Since his detection, he had done all he could for restitution, and under the excellent influences that surrounded him, it was thought that he had become truly penitent, with a fair prospect of reformation. But public example required a sentence of some severity. It was proper, however, to inform the Court, that about two years ago there was an occurrence which, at least, called his honesty in question, and put his friends on their guard."

"Mr. B. Dean addressed the Court in behalf of the prisoner, suggesting chiefly his youth, capabilities, good promises for the future, and the fact that he was not a professed criminal, but a youth who had fallen into temptation. He thought the lightest sentence would be enough for his reformation.

"Judge Sprague took time to consider the sentence; and subsequently addressed the prisoner at length, in an impressive manner. He said he had taken into consideration his youth, his capabilities for a useful life hereafter, and the probability that he was already penitent, and also the peculiar relation in which he had been placed with the late postmaster, and the effect this arrangement might possibly have had upon him, in several points of view. So far as his reformation was concerned, a long imprisonment might not be necessary; but, to deter others from the commission of these peculations and violations of trust, now so common, a severer sentence must be awarded. The law did not allow of sentence to the State Prison in this case, there being no penalty of hard labor. The sentence was for three years imprisonment in jail."

In view of what we have said in our allusion to the case of Reade, in regard to ten years being the shortest term of punishment, it may be proper that we should here remark, that a though the proof was ample to show the taking of money-letters by Center, in the counts in the indictment to which he was called upon to plead, it was not charged that the letters were of value

Special Agent Ordway was mainly instrumental in this important arrest

Oliver C. Smith, who had been for some time awaiting his sentence for breaking into various post offices, and purloining therefrom a large quantity of letters, was recently brought up for sentence in Boston. He was sent to prison for six years.

Among the post offices, for the robbery of which Smith was indicted and convicted, upon his own plea of guilty, were the following:—Roxbury Fitchburg. North Easton, Stoughton, and Charlestown, Mass

J. J Johnson, alias Baily, was arrested in Albany some weeks since, while offering for sale in that city, a quantity of children's clothing of the most expensive description, there appearing good grounds for a suspicion that the said articles had not been honestly obtained Among the things found upon his person were two drafts for $2,500 each. On investigation, it was ascertained that these drafts were a part of the contents of a mail-pouch made up in New York for Troy, and which was known to have been stolen before reaching its destination. Johnson, failing to account in any satisfactory manner for the possession of the drafts, and in fact having made different statements regarding them, he was handed over to the U. S. authorities, and was finally convicted of the robbery referred to, at the October term of the U. S. Court at Albany. Among the witnesses for the Government were one or two New York officers, who identified the prisoner as the notorious "boot thief," who was finally arrested while in the act of carrying off his boot-y obtained at a tolerably early hour in the morning from the guests of the Astor. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, without leaving their seats; and, as a consequence of the mail robbery, Mr. Boots is to walk up to the Captain's office at Auburn for the settlement of his accounts with the Government—the precise time allowed for that purpose being four years.

The case of young Van Epps, late post office clerk at Schenectady, was also disposed of at Albany at the same session of the Court. He had been indicted for purloining a letter from the post office, and partially destroying the same.

After a plea of guilty had been entered, the Hon. Mr Dart, U. S. District Attorney, addressed the Court in reference to this case.

### Army Correspondence.

Not far from *five thousand* letters for officers and privates in our army, near Washington, are forwarded daily from the New York office alone; and of the same class of letters there are received at New York from Washington, for delivery and distribution, not less than 10,000 per day. The entire number of "soldier's letters" sent off daily from the Washington Post Office is in the neighborhood of 45,000, and about the same number are received

Owing to the frequent embezzlement of soldier's valuable letters, by persons selected as post office messengers by the Colonels of the several regiments, that system of delivery was abandoned some time since, and the letters are now delivered by trusty carriers appointed by government.

Our advice is to all correspondents who have occasion to send through the mails army letters with money, drafts, treasury notes, etc, to avail themselves of the Registry system, as letters when so registered, can only be taken from the post office by a receipt being given therefor by some authorized person, who can at once be referred to in case the letter does not reach its final destination.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Daily Journal* thus speaks of the letter-writing propensities of those composing our gallant army:

"There never was an army like this for correspondence Go through the camp at any time, any hour of the day, and you will see hundreds of soldiers—when off duty—writing letters. It is a picturesque sight. Some lie at full length on the ground, beneath the shade of the trees, with a board or book for a table, with pen and ink—though often only a pencil—writing the news to their friends. Some stand upright against the trunks of the trees; some lean forward with their papers upon their knees, and some with much painstaking stand up and write. The average number of letters received for the soldiers at the Washington Post Office is forty-five thousand per day, and an equal number are mailed—making an aggregate of *ninety thousand envelopes and sheets of paper a day*. Of course the sale of envelopes is immense. One dealer informed me this morning that his sale of envelopes averaged fifty thousand per day. Yesterday he sold one hundred thousand for Banks' division."

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—The Post Office at Hammondsport, in this State, was broken open on the night of the 12th of October, and over $200 in money and postage stamps, were carried off. The burglar must have imagined himself a clerk in the Dead Letter Office, (except in the matter of honesty,) judging from the unceremonious manner in which he smashed open the letters. Postmasters should use greater precaution than is generally done, in the country towns, especially, in making their Post Office premises secure against the depredations of burglars. Some may not be aware that no allowance is made by the Post Office Department for Government funds or postage stamps, stolen by burglars or others. It is a loss outright to the postmaster.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the author of the robbery has been discovered, and is now at Ballston Springs. His name is C. A. Mawney, "a young man who had hitherto borne a good character, and occupied the position of school teacher in the village of Penn Yan. He was an active teacher in the Sunday School, and a constant attendant upon religious services." So says the *Schenectady Star*. It seems Mawney called at the post office in that city, and offered a lot of postage stamps for sale, proposing to part with $16 worth for $10, alledging that he was a postmaster in Western New York; that he had been robbed of all his money while on his way from New York city, and needed funds with which to defray his expenses home. The postmaster having been apprised of the robbery of the Hammondsport office, and not liking the appearance of this customer, concluded to watch his movements, and did so, until he took one of the Western trains. Special Agent Humphrey was soon on his track, and succeeded in finding him in the woods hunting, near the residence of some of his (Mawney's) relatives, in Saratoga county. When arrested, the original official envelope which had contained the stolen stamps, and a quantity of the stamps themselves, were found upon his person. He was examined before U. S Commissioner Martin at Saratoga, and bound over for trial.

☞ Back numbers of the U. S. MAIL can be supplied, if required.

### Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

The best of men must die, sooner or later, somebody has said So, too, the best of postmasters must, some time or other, give up their official relations to the public, though "few die, and none resign."

It appears that a veteran in the service, over in the old Bay State, has been reached at last by the application of the rotation principle, and he has seen fit to apprise us of his exit from the public crib, in the following pithy communication, which we insert on account of some good points which it contains, not altogether foreign to the interests of the MAIL. Considering that "rotation in office" has been so much in vogue during the last "ten Administrations," under which our friend says he has served, we think he has been quite fortunate to hold on so long. Allowing four years for a Presidential term, and assuming that he was of age when he became postmaster, he must now be at least sixty-one years old; and the presumption is, that the Department concluded he had done his full share in the public service. We certainly think so when we consider the slavish nature of a postmaster's life in offices like his, requiring, no doubt, his personal attention.

When his successor has had the office forty years, he will no doubt retire cheerfully, and gladly contribute a liberal sum in defence of the "old flag," should it again be assailed by foreign or domestic foes:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—That I have always appreciated your valuable paper, you are fully aware, for I have taken it, and paid for it, as I have also all publications that aided me in the discharge of my postal duties. But being a Democrat of the old school, and always a supporter of the Flag and the Constitution of our country, I was, the day after I had paid fifty dollars to help to carry on the war, very unceremoniously removed from my office; and did not notice, until I found by the October number, that my time of subscription was out. While I would recommend the paper to every postmaster in the land, I must decline taking it any longer.

"Very truly, your friend, the old Democratic ex-Postmaster, who served under ten different Administrations, "W—— D——."

### Once More.

The Postmaster of New York is daily receiving letters of which the following may serve as an example:—

"SIMPLETON, GREEN Co., Oct., 1861.

"DEAR SIR,—On the 10th of last month I wrote to Messrs Skinner & Gouge, of your city, enclosing $1, which they have never received, and I think some one in the post office must have taken it. Please give the matter your attention, and oblige, yours truly,

"JONAS GULLIBLE.

"P.S. I enclose Skinner & Gouge's advertisement."

The advertisement referred to, cut from a country paper, sets forth that Messrs. S. & G. will, on the receipt of one dollar, forward, post-paid, to any part of the country, "500 Patriotic Union Envelopes, each one of a different design," or a "ream of beautiful union note-paper," or some other article worth ten times the sum for which they are willing to dispose of it. And if they should advertise that they would forward, for the same price, by return mail, a twenty-dollar piece, or a valuable horse and buggy, or a brown-stone house with all the modern improvements, there is but little doubt that they would find plenty of Gullibles eager to swallow the tempting bait; and that, too, in spite of all the warnings which have been given in regard to this very trick. It seems almost a waste of of time to again call the attention of those who may be hovering round the entrance to this artfully-prepared trap, to the fact that all who enter there may as well leave behind any hope that the brilliant promises held out by advertisements of this nature will ever be fulfilled. Nevertheless, we will take occasion, once more, to say to all who contemplate making an investment of this nature, that it is a safe rule to take it for granted, that whoever invites you to give him one dollar for an article worth ten, thereby asks you to become a party to a transaction by which either you or he will inevitably be swindled. There is no room for compromise in the matter: if he keeps his promise, you obtain "the best of the bargain," to an extent not warranted by the principles of honesty which govern all legitimate business operations If, on the contrary, he fails in fulfilling his part of the agreement, you are the sufferer—and we must confess that we have not many tears to shed over your disappointed hopes of obtaining an unfair advantage.

Just now, however, it is not so much to the victims of these impostors that we propose to address ourselves, in again alluding to this subject, as to those who make themselves, however innocently, the accomplices of their schemes—we mean the newspapers who publish their advertisements. It cannot be a difficult task for an editor to discriminate, in most cases, between advertisers who in good faith offer unusual inducements to the purchase of their wares, and those whose sole object is the extraction of money from the pockets of the unwary, with no intention of making any return. And though it would be rather hard upon the editorial fraternity to make them answerable for the statements of their advertisers, yet there is no question that they are, in a measure, morally responsible for the results of the publication of such advertisements as bear upon their face the evidence of an intention to defraud. The money which is paid for their insertion is stained with knavery; and all conscientious publishers and editors should see to it that they do not violate their duty to their subscribers, the public, and themselves, by soiling their hands with a bribe to aid in what is neither more nor less than an attempt to obtain money from their patrons under false pretences. If they would do this, the satisfaction they would feel at having performed an obvious duty would, we are sure, more than compensate them for the pecuniary loss which the consequent cessation of the patronage of rogues would entail upon them.

☞ The new government wrappers for newspapers, with penny stamp affixed, are now for sale at most of the large post offices.

CONVICTION IN THE FALMOUTH CASE.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, at Boston, before His Honor, Judge Clifford, the case of the U. S. *vs.* Joseph S. Hewins, was commenced on the 30th ult., and was terminated on the 4th inst., by the jury rendering a verdict of *guilty*.

In a late number of our paper, under the caption of "The Falmouth Case," we gave, in some detail, the history of this interesting case of mail robbery, and the trial has been one of the most important that has occurred since that of Tuckerman, as regards the interests of the public and the Government.

It will be recollected that a package of bank notes and drafts, to the amount of $5,000, was stolen while on its way in the mail from Falmouth, Mass., to Boston. In this package was a certain $500 bill, which was put in circulation some months after the robbery, and which was traced back into the hands of the accused, who was shown to have had free access to the Monument Post Office, where the MAIL would have remained an hour or two, on its way to Boston. While this was the leading fact relied on for conviction, there were many others but little less conclusive, going to establish the guilt of Hewins.

The Government was represented on the trial by Hon. Richard H. Dana, U. S. District Attorney, and Hewins was as ably defended by Judge Marston, of Branstable, and Mr. Andros, of Boston, late Assistant U. S. Attorney.

Two other parties are under indictment as accomplices, and accessories after the fact—one of whom, if not both, will soon be brought to trial.

PATRIOTIC.—The Hon. Horatio King, so long connected with the Post Office Department, and at the close of the last Administration holding the position of Postmaster-General, publishes an admirable, patriotic letter on the subject of the war, in a late issue of the *Boston Post*. The concluding paragraph is as follows:—

"Let me not be misunderstood. I entertain no hostile feelings against the South; on the contrary, I have always been, and trust I shall ever continue to be, her steadfast friend. I would defend her to the last against every encroachment of all her just rights under the Constitution. Her people are our brethren, and I rejoice to know, from personal observation, that the feeling of friendship toward them in the North remains unshaken. It is not against them that we contend, but against a band of traitors and conspirators, their oppressors, and for their own deliverance. In a word, the war which has been forced upon us, and in which we are engaged, 'is not one of aggression, or conquest, or spoliation, or passion, but in every light in which it can be regarded, it is a war of duty. The struggle is intensely one for national existence.'"

### Sunday Mails.

*Editor of U. S. Mail:*

SIR,—I noticed in your last issue an interesting article on "Sunday Mail Service," on which I beg the privilege of making a few observations.

The subject is one of much importance; for it is of no little consequence to every friend of the moral and physical well-being of society to know whether any custom which is practised by Government and countenanced by the people, is or is not a violation of moral and physical laws. The writer of the article alluded to, has confined himself principally to the question considered in its moral aspects, and in many things I heartily accord with his views; but regret that he expressed a no more decided opinion as to the divine origin of the Sabbath, on which the whole question turns: for if this institution is not of present and universal obligation, then the question of its observance is removed from the sphere of morals, and becomes simply a matter of expediency. Laying aside every other consideration, I am convinced that rest, such as the Sabbath contemplates, is indispensable to every being that labors, whether man or beast. Their natures require it, as experience has abundantly shown; and in this nation especially, with its fervid activity and unsparing wear-and-tear of brain and muscle, it is essential that the human machine should have a more complete refreshment of its powers than the ordinary nightly rest can supply. Were the question put to the masses of toilers in our fields, and shops, and factories, and offices, whether they would be willing to labor on from one year's end to another, with no seventh day's respite from their exertions, I apprehend that a very general negative would be returned. It is true that the rest which many take upon the Sunday is not such a repose from care and toil and perplexity as the day is capable of affording; but a pause in the tasks of six successive days is something. At the lowest, Sunday gives a temporary relief to wearied muscles and jaded nerves; and at the highest, it strengthens the whole man for the duties and trials of life. For these and other like reasons, it would seem that the observance of the day is good policy, to say the least; and that any advance in that direction, on the part of Government or individuals, is so much gained for the good of the human race. P. T.

☞ During the quarter ending Sept. 3d, there were sent to the Dead Letter Office, from the Post Office at Albany, N. Y., no less than fourteen hundred letters, which had been deposited in that office, with the old instead of the new postage-stamps affixed.

In reference to this class of letters, we like the practice adopted in some of the offices, of making a daily list of all such letters thus held, by their address, and placing such list in a conspicuous place for the benefit of careless or absent-minded correspondents.

Dear Uncle Sam, please list to my call,
For I wish to find Mr. Robert Mettall;
To him my real secrets I wish to unfold,
Where you will find him you soon will be told.
The county is Chester; the state that of Penn—
Phœnixville Post Office, and you'll have it then.

To Charles P. Brady this letter is sent,
In old Yale College his time is most spent;
And if you don't know where that's to be found,
'Tis in New Haven, Connecticut, somewhere around.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

We find the following postal items in a late number of the Washington *National Republican*:

RETURNING POSTAGE STAMPS—*Duties of Postmasters.*—It not unfrequently occurs that packages of postage stamps sent by the Post Office Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, become damaged while in transit, so as to be unfit for use. Under such circumstances, it is proper for the Postmaster to whom the stamps are sent, to return them to the Department, in order that he may receive the proper credit. In all such cases, it is the duty of the Postmaster to *prove the act of mailing the stamps by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient. We understand that the negligence of postmasters in this matter is often the occasion of serious loss to them, and of unnecessary inconvenience and labor to the Post Office Department, as well as to the office of the Auditor of the Treasury to the Department.

On the 28th of September, 1857, the Attorney General of the United States gave an opinion on the point in question, wherein he held as follows:

"If the Postmaster asserts that he returned stamps to the Department, which never came there, and proves that he mailed them, he entitles himself to a credit; for in sending them he does his duty, and the subsequent loss of them is not his fault. But he should he held to strict proof of this by something stronger than his own oath. He can easily get a witness to the act of mailing them."

CANADA NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The following order has been issued by the Post Office Department:

My attention having been called to the circumstance that United States Postmasters at offices on or near the frontier line of Canada are still in the practice of mailing weekly newspapers addressed to Canada free of United States postage, under the old regulation, issued by this Department on the first day of May, 1851, viz:

That weekly newspapers which do not leave the county in which they are published until they leave the United States, will, after the 1st of July, 1851, go free of postage. It is hereby ordered that the rates of postage chargeable on printed matter passing through the United States mail, as fixed by sections 1 and 2 of act of August 30, 1852 (see page 43 of Post Office "Laws and Regulations," published in 1859), be hereafter levied and collected at all offices in the United States upon newspapers and other descriptions of printed matter addressed to or received from Canada; and it is further ordered, that the regulation of May 1, 1851, above referred to, which was based on the provisions of the second section of the act of March 3, 1851, repealed by the act of August 30, 1852, is hereby formally revoked.

The rates to be collected on printed matter addressed to Canada are those charged upon the same matter when addressed to another state in the Union, and must be pre-paid by United States postage stamps.

JOHN A. KASSON,
Acting Postmaster General.

RATING FOREIGN LETTERS.—We call particular attention to the article headed "Rule of Rating Foreign Letters," on our fourth page. The scale of progression in rating letters to Great Britain, for instance, is so different from the rule applied to domestic letters, that the New York office is every day obliged to return letters for additional postage, or to allow them to go forward, as *unpaid* letters—which is the rule when the postage is but partially paid. We supposed that the language of the article to which we refer was sufficiently explicit. But owing to frequent inquiries made why a letter cannot be rated at 1¼ oz., or 3½ ozs., or any other fractional part of an ounce, we will again state that after the first ounce, the fraction *is rated as a full ounce.* And, through fear that the above may not be understood, we will quote the following from the "Details of the Postal Treaty with Great Britain:—

"For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, one single rate; above half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, two rates; above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, four rates; above two ounces, but not exceeding three ounces, six rates; above three ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, eight rates;—and so on, two rates being added for every ounce, or fraction of an ounce." As a rate is twenty-four cents to Great Britain, the calculation is simple

CHANGE IN FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.—Instructions have been received at the New York Post Office from the Post Office Department, noticed our last publication, making sundry changes in the rates to be charged upon a certain class of foreign correspondence, in accordance with which our foreign postage-tables have been corrected. We copy from the instructions:—

"A reduction of one penny (two cents,) the single rate having been made by Great Britain on prepaid letters mailed in the United Kingdom and addressed to Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburgh, Mecklinburgh, Shelitz, Aldenburgh, Luqemburgh, Brunswick, Lubeck, Hamburg or Bremen, the British Office has consented to extend the benefit thereof to the *paid* correspondence between the United States and those countries respectively, transmitted through England in the United States and Prussian closed mail, by reducing the British territorial transit rate in respect to such prepaid letters, from 8¾d. to 6¾d per ounce.

This reduced rate is confined to *prepaid* letters, and to those only whic hare addressed to the several States enumerated above. Therefore all unpaid letters to whatever part of Germany they may be addressed, and all prepaid letters addressed to any other German State than those mentioned, will continue to be chargeable with the existing rates of thirty cents.

## Letter Addresses.

This note, to reach its destination,
Requires no "Prestidigitation;"
But merely begs the mail to try
To land it safe and sound at Rye;
That Halsey Jones may find that he
By friends will ne'er forgotten be,
As long as he at Rye remains.
This town is in (we here may state,)
Westchester County, New York State

Speed along on thine errand of light
Miss Sally Richardson is waiting thy coming to night.
In New Haven, Conn., she lives, by the sea-shore,
In St John Street, No. 16 you'll find on the door.

## Post Office Operations.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, up to October 31st, 1861:

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson | Clayton | Iowa |
| Baker | Jefferson | " |
| Beaver Grove | Iriquois | Ill. |
| Bluff Spring | Cass | " |
| Blue Rock | Rowan | Ky. |
| Bruce | Blair | Pa. |
| Bostwick Lake | Kent | Mich. |
| Buchanan | Montgomery | Ill. |
| Buck's Ranch | Plumas | Cal. |
| Calo* | Chester | Pa. |
| Clowser's Mills | Montgomery | Ind. |
| Chili* | Calaveras | Cal. |
| Curran | Sangamon | Ill. |
| Cimeron | Unknown | NewMex |
| East Glastenbury | Hartford | Conn. |
| East Lyme* | New London | " |
| Elwood | Atlantic | N. J. |
| Exton | Chester | Pa. |
| Elm Valley* | Alleghany | N. Y. |
| Erfurt | Jefferson | Wis. |
| Ellsworth | Pierce | Wis. |
| Esmeralda | Mono | Cal. |
| Falls of Harrod | Jefferson | Ky. |
| Feura Bush* | Albany | N. Y. |
| High Point | Knox | Ind. |
| Horton | Athens | Ohio. |
| Hydesville | Humboldt | Cal. |
| Holt | Grant | Ind. |
| Hickory Tavern* | Harford | Md. |
| Higginsport* | Jackson | Iowa. |
| Haskins | Wood | Ohio. |
| Junction | Unknown | Col. Ter. |
| Jefferson | " | " |
| Kalisch | Stearns | Minn. |
| Kirkwood Centre | Broome | N. Y. |
| Lake Valley | El Dorado | Cal. |
| Lakeport | Unknown | Dak.Ter. |
| Lost Spring | Marion | Kansas. |
| Laurel Bridge | Laurel | Ky. |
| Meershon's Cross R'ds. | " | " |
| Moselle* | Franklin | Mo. |
| Maynardsville | Calhoun | Ill. |
| North Boscawen | Merrimack | N. H. |
| North Windham | Windham | Vt. |
| North Alfred | York | Me. |
| New Prospect | Fond du Lac | Wis. |
| Neil's Station* | Wayne | Ind. |
| Nines | Preston | Va. |
| Port Wine | Sierra | Cal. |
| Point Palestine | Story | Iowa. |
| Pattagumpus* | Penobscot | Me. |
| Plaine* | Lawrence | Ky. |
| Pekin* | Clark | W. Ter. |
| Port Monmouth | Monmouth | N. J. |
| Rich Valley* | Dakotah | Min. |
| Raccoon | Laurel | Ky. |
| Ridge Woof | Brown | Ind. |
| Stipp's Hill* | Franklin | " |
| Sonora* | Hancock | Ill. |
| Scott | Blackford | Ind. |
| Sumner | Bremer | Iowa. |
| Starfield | Peoria | Ill. |
| South Germantown | Washington | Wis. |
| Sandy Furnace* | Boyd | Ky. |
| Sardenia | Pike | Ill. |
| Summer's Store | Washington | Md. |
| South Carroll | Coos | N. H. |
| South Barton | Orleans | Vt. |
| South Columbia | Coos | N. H |
| South Pier | Washington | R. I. |
| South Thompson | Geauga | Ohio. |
| Sandy Hook | Washington | Md. |
| Sutton's Bay | Leelenau | Mich. |
| Sloan's Station | Jefferson | Ohio. |
| Saint Paul's | Pickaway | " |
| Sargentville* | Hancock | Me. |
| Taylor's Ranch | Plumas | Cal. |
| Troy* | Gilmer | Va. |
| Union Hill | Kankakee | Ill. |
| Vineland | Cumberland | N. J. |
| White Hall | Trempeleau | Wis. |
| Worrallton* | Nemaha | Neb.Ter. |
| West Embden* | Somerset | Me. |
| Winthrop | Grant | Ind. |
| Willow | Unknown | Dak.Ter. |
| Winthrop | Polk | Min. |
| Windermere | Tolland | Conn. |
| Yolo Centre | Yolo | Cal. |
| Elkville | Jackson | Ill. |
| Forest City | Mason | " |
| Lincoln | Wabashaw | Minn. |
| Colfax | Martin | " |
| Cars Center | Jones | Iowa. |
| North Branch Depot | Somerset | N. J. |
| Morgan's Glade | Preston | Va. |
| Lowell* | Garrard | Ky. |
| Longwood | Harford | Md. |
| Blair | Portage | Ohio. |
| Veni | Effingham | Ill. |
| Bear Creek | Fillmore | Minn. |
| Bogard* | Daviess | Ind. |
| Bonhomme | Unknown | Dak'h T. |
| Judson | Sullivan | Mo. |
| Clayton | Contra Costa | Cal. |
| Placer | Placer | " |
| East Acworth | Sullivan | N. H. |
| Haysville | Marion | Ky. |
| Oakland Mills* | Nicholas | " |
| Steamburgh | Cattaraugus | N. Y. |
| Richland Station | Oswego | " |
| Parishville Centre | St. Lawrence | " |
| Smith's Creek | St. Clair | Mich. |
| Perrinsville | Wayne | " |
| Leighton | Allegan | " |
| Summitville | Columbiana | Ohio. |
| Endor | Will | Ill. |
| Marion | Williamson | " |
| Blue Ridge* | Shelby | Ind. |
| Lydia | Scott | Minn. |
| Lone Star | Placer | Cal. |
| Viola | Linn | Iowa. |
| Plum Creek | Kearney | Neb. T. |
| Shobes' Grove | Franklin | Iowa. |
| Bottsville* | Linn | Mo. |
| Oakland Valley | Franklin | Iowa. |
| Omaha Agency | Black Bird | Neb. T. |
| Clayford | Jones | Iowa. |
| Brownsville | Mitchell | " |
| Great Bend Village | Susquehannah | Pa. |
| Monroe Furnace | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Unionville | Tuscola | Mich. |
| Loztant | La Salle | Ill. |
| Woostertown | Scott | Ind. |
| Haymond | Franklin | " |
| Milford | Brown | Minn. |
| Uncle Abe | Davis | Iowa. |
| Mount Olive* | Mills | " |
| San Mateo* | San Mateo | Cal. |
| Sac Branch | Franklin | Kan. |
| Broken Straw | Chautauqua | N. Y. |
| Port Calden | Warren | N. J. |
| Kasson | McKean | Pa. |
| Boners | Marion | Va. |
| Laurel Pond | " | " |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Decker Station | Knox | Ind. |
| Meadowville | Barbour | Va. |
| Short Creek | Brooke | " |
| Cox Mills | Gilmer | " |
| Adamsville | Harrison | " |
| Tyler Mountain | Kanawha | " |
| Grape Island | Tyler | " |
| Wagram | Worcester | Md. |
| Mouth of Poca | Kanawha | Va. |
| Shrewsbury | " | " |
| Miller's Eddy | Armstrong | Pa. |
| Puseyville | Lancaster | " |
| Palma | Marshall | Ky. |
| Fort Jefferson | Ballard | " |
| Rock Point | Henry | " |
| Laurel Bridge | Laurel | " |
| Cuba | Graves | " |
| Aurora | Marshall | " |
| Campbell | Lawrence | Ohio. |
| Six Corners | Richland | " |
| Shadesville | White | Ill. |
| Fife | Monroe | Wis. |
| Gill's Landing | Waupaco | " |
| Flood Creek | Floyd | Iowa. |
| Camp Floyd | Cedar | U. Ter. |
| Winthrop | Buchanan | Mo. |
| Mount Hope | Lafayette | " |
| Norris' Fork | Henry | " |
| Prior's Mills | Osage | " |
| Wynoockee | Chehalis | Wash. Ter. |

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Narrows | Nodaway | Mo. |
| Camp Morton | Marion | Ind. |
| Randolph | Randolph | Mo. |
| Strawberry Hill | Muscatine | Iowa. |
| Jefferson Mills | Jefferson | mo. |
| South Freedom | Waldo | Me. |
| Heilman's Dale | Lebanon | Pa. |
| Haysville | Marion | Ky. |
| Mitchellsburgh | Boyle | " |
| Williamsburgh | Dorchester | Md. |
| Bald Knob | Franklin | Ky. |
| Burnet Wood | Hamilton | Ohio. |
| Cox | Licking | " |
| Sherman | Sangamon | Ill. |
| Hoffman's Corners | Monroe | Wis. |
| Elma | Waushara | " |
| Simon's Corners | Noble | Ind. |
| Louisville | Scott | Min. |
| Side Hill | Cedar | Iowa. |
| Cow Creek | Saline | Mo. |
| Pony Creek | Brown | Kan. |
| Union Mills | Platte | Mo. |
| Bottsville | Lina | " |
| Campbellton | Franklin | " |
| Smithville | Caroline | Md. |
| Palmetto | Wayne | Va. |
| Falls of Tug | " | " |
| Rocky Hill | Barren | Ky. |
| Hazlewood | Ballard | " |
| Priorsburgh | Graves | " |
| Baltimore | Hickman | " |
| Leonard | Harlan | " |
| Flat Creek | Clay | " |
| Mill Fall | Marion | Va. |
| Spring Dale | Preston | " |
| Euphemia | Preble | Ohio. |
| Bayou Mills | Huntington | Ind. |
| Riverside | Dubuque | Iowa. |
| Brushy | Taylor | " |
| Tiger Fork | Shelby | Mo. |
| Port William | | W. T. |
| Boneta | Clark | Me. |
| Wenztown | Anota | Min. |
| Melville | Caroline | Md. |
| New Roe | Allen | Ky. |
| Horse Well | Barren | " |
| Unity | Montgomery | Md. |
| Triadelphia | " | " |
| Wise's Mill | Webster | Ky. |
| Benedict | Charles | Md. |
| Hickory Tavern | Harford | " |
| Patuxent City | Charles | " |
| Prospect Valley | Harrison | Va. |
| Wilsonburgh | " | " |
| Cherokee | Lawrence | Ky. |
| Lafontaine | Harlan | " |
| Rantoul | Calumet | Wis. |
| Marion | Williamson | Ill. |
| Westonburgh | Crittenden | Ky. |
| Travellers Rest | Onsley | " |
| High House | Fayette | Pa. |
| Sullivan | Jackson | Iowa. |
| Prairieville | Pike | Mo. |
| Cannon's Ferry | Sussex | Del. |
| Glover's Gap | Marion | Va. |
| Sandifer's Store | Carroll | Ky. |
| Prestonville | " | " |
| Chent | " | " |
| Short Creek | Grayson | " |
| Old Town | Greenup | " |
| Oakland Mills | Nicholas | " |
| Crows Pond | Daviess | " |
| Donaldson | Trigg | " |
| Erin | Kent | Mich. |
| Patterson's Mills | Ionia | " |
| Jasper | Schuyler | Ill. |
| Maysville | Daviess | Ind. |
| Edna | Adams | Wis. |
| Bonhomme City | L'Eau Qui Court | Neb. T. |
| Waterloo (C. H.) | Clark | Mo. |
| Readsville | Callaway | " |
| New Florence | Montgomery | " |
| Fairview | Pawnee | Neb. T. |
| Fort Collville | Walla Walla | Wash. T |
| Winston | Hardy | Va. |
| Highland | Bath | Ky. |
| Bedford | Trimble | " |
| Fairview | Harford | Md. |
| Craysville | Todd | Ky. |
| Cottageville | Jackson | Va. |
| New Hope | Nelson | Ky. |
| Walnut Valley | Clark | " |
| Dunaways | " | " |
| Doylesville | Madison | " |
| Consolation | Shelby | " |
| Ballardsville | Oldham | " |
| Weaverton | Wayne | " |
| Magnolia | Chautauqua | N. Y. |
| Little Walnut | Putnam | Ind. |
| Marcy | Franklin | Ill. |
| Mount Meacham | Schuyler | " |
| Welch Prairie | Columbia | Wis. |
| Bloom Garden | Maries | Mo. |
| Fillmore | Andrew | " |
| Casa Blanca | Dona Ana | N. Mex. |
| Nevada | Vernon | Mo. |
| Malta Bend | Saline | " |
| Arapahoe | | Cal. T. |
| Orleans | Alleghany | Md. |
| Bishopville | Worcester | " |
| Rose Tree | Delaware | Pa. |
| Masonville | Daviess | Ky. |
| Buford | Ohio | " |
| Spring Bank | Franklin | " |
| Payne's Depot | Scott | " |
| Yelvington | Daviess | " |
| Knottsville | " | " |
| Davis | Carroll | Ohio. |
| Rowville | Licking | " |
| Olive Furnace | Lawrence | " |
| Groveland | Winnebago | Wis. |
| White's Grove | Newton | Ind. |
| Black Oak | Wayne | Ill. |
| Wilsonburgh | Richland | " |
| Pigeon Creek | Pike | " |
| Centreville | Pratt | " |
| Sangamon | Macon | " |
| Short | Jasper | " |
| Walker | Hancock | " |
| Hodges | Greene | " |
| Chrismansville | Gallatine | " |
| Sacton | Clark | " |
| Jersey Prairie | Cass | " |
| Camargo | Jefferson | Ind. |
| New Frankfort | Scott | " |
| Bridgeport | Cooper | Mo. |
| Tagart's Mill | Carroll | " |
| Manlius | " | " |
| West Point | Bates | " |
| Bloomington (C. H.) | Macon | " |
| Charlottsville | Madison | Iowa. |
| West Milton | Guthrie | " |
| Bolton | Harrison | Mo. |
| Mourystown | Highland | Ohio. |
| Rich Fork | Monroe | " |
| Fort Winnebago | Columbia | Wis. |
| Cartersville | Jasper | Ill. |
| Cherry Box | Shelby | Mo. |
| Breckinridge | Caldwell | " |
| Barrett's Station | St. Louis | " |
| New Santa Fe | Jackson | " |
| Millersburgh | Callaway | " |
| Bailey's Station | Jefferson | " |
| Farmdale | Franklin | Ky. |
| Argytile | Greenup | " |
| Worthville | Carroll | " |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO NEW NAME |
|---|---|---|---|
| Little Skin Creek | Lewis | Va. | Georgetown |
| Kutzville | Berks | Pa. | Topton |
| Barksdale | Marshall | Ky. | Brewer's Mills |
| Munson | Geauga | Ohio | Fowler's Mills |
| Hall | Franklin | Ill. | Macedonia |
| Dolson | Clark | " | Clarksville |
| Margaretta | " | " | Richmond |
| Wexford | Allamakee | Iowa | Harper's Ferry |
| Wagonersburgh | Jackson | " | Otter Creek |
| Cold Brook | Worcester | Ms | Smithville |
| Round Bottom | Wayne | Va. | Buchanan (and site to Lawrence Co., Ky.) |
| Prewitt's Knob | Barren | Ky. | Woodland |
| Cottage | Montgomery | Md. | Silver Spring |
| Wilson's Station | Clinton | Ohio | Clinton Station |
| St. Charles City | Floyd | Iowa | Charles City |
| Menelos | Madison | Ky. | Johnson's Shop |
| Milford Mills | Harford | Md. | Pleasant Hill |
| Harlan, C. H. | Harlan | Ky. | Spurlock |
| Ione | Erie | Ohio | Seven Mile House |
| Westfield | Fayette | Iowa | Fayette |
| Leoni | Butler | " | Clarksville |
| Mars Hill | Aroostook | Me. | Alva |
| Jericho | Wayne | Pa. | Lake Como |
| Franklinville | Carroll | Md. | Taylorsville |
| Turner | Meigs | Ohio | Beach Grove |
| Messecville | Trinity | Cal. | Junction City |
| Roynlton | Crawford | Pa. | State Line, Trumbull Co., Ohio |
| Chesher's Store | Anderson | Ky. | Buckner's Store. |
| Schleswig | Manitowoc | Wis. | Kiel |

## HORATIO KING,

No. 510 H, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mall routes, &c.

*Charges reasonable.*

Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Consulting Counsel.
Washington, October, 1861.

## To Postmasters.

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

Prepayment on drop letters is required.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3000 miles ............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

California letters (distance being over 3,000 miles) are chargeable with the ten cent rate of postage, and must be prepared.

All drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office, not for transmission, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be pre paid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter;* and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

The proper mode of rating postage on music, is by the piece, without regard to the number of sheets in a piece. *One cent* for each piece not exceeding three ounces in weight; where a piece exceeds three ounces in weight, one cent should be charged for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

On the same principle packages of "playing cards" are rated by the package, and not by the single card.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

The postage on all transient printed matter, foreign or domestic must be prepaid by stamps

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight, pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphletes, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. *To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg Mail*—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. *To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail*—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. *To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba. Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.* —Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

*Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.*

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PLAIN—UNRULED.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.

$12 40 per 100

No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

RULED.

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 15 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cent, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 64 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama. | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa. | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 1 P. M., 6 30 P. M.: (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 30 A. M.; and 10 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail.) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due 12 M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.

### POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. B. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 3 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *31 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Provesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 23 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned.— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana and Key West. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | | Liverpool. |
| Havre | U. S. | 9 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| *Havana | Gt. Brit. | 11 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | 13 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 16 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 23 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | 27 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 30 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Ireland via Queenstown |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1861. WHOLE No. 15.


For the U. S. Mail.

### A Costly Blunder.

EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL, SIR,—I receive your excellent paper with regnlarity, and read it with interest; but truth compels me to say that it is deficient iu a point of vast importance to multitudes of both mankind and womankind. In short, the female element, if not wanting in yonr columns, is but sparingly introduced, and I venture to request yon to permit me to give a scrap from my own experience to aid in mak. ing tbis department more prominont. I have wondered, indeed, that a gentleman of your well-known sagacity should be so oblivious, apparently, of the requirements of the present romance-loving generation.

Perhaps you will say that it is not an oversight, and that your journal was not designed for the eutertainment of romautic youth, who devour with eagerness the most recent instalment of "The Bloody Bridal," or "The Destroyer's Doom," hut for the henefit of the solid men and women who write letters, and receive newspapers, and despise nonsense. I acknowledge there is something in this view, and am ready to admit that the solid men aforesaid may look with contempt upon any tbing which has no direct bearing upon their business interests. With such I would gently remonstrate, as did Sir Toby with Malvolio: "Dost tbou think that becanse thon art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" I beg their indnlgence for the sake of those who are fond of snch viands, although my ale may prove little better thau emall beer.

A casualty befell me not long ago to which all, whether gentle or simple, great or small, are liable. I fell in love. The object of my adoration was a daughter of Eve, and a niece of Uncle Sam—therefore (not to go any further back,) my cousin—though, happily, not within a prohibited degree of relationship, for political cousins, I believe, are not forhidden to marry. It is unnecessary to describe her, as a catalogue of her charms in tbe style of Olivia, in "Twelfth Nigbt" ("item, two lips indifferent red; item, two gray eyes, with lids to them; item, one neck, one cbin, and so forth,") would give but an imperfect idea of the sum total. I talked and walked with her, and made myself as generally and particularly agreeahle as circumstances would permit. Unfortunately for me, she returned home from the visit whicb she had been making to the place of my residence before I could summon up courage to consult the oracle which would determine my fate, or, in other words, to pop the question. As the next best thing, I obtained her permission to correspond, and I may say that both her autograph and her photograph became more and more objects of interest to me, so that at last I was impelled to state to her the condition of my mind, and to offer her my heart and hand and all that belonged thereto. After having made several unsatisfactory attempts, I at last succeeded in framing a document which embraced the points above named, and committed it with fear and trembling to the letter-box. Business called me away from home for a few days, and on my return I at once inquired for letters, of which there were enough from various quarters, hut none in reply to mine. From day to day I lived upon that very poor diet, expectation, till finally, my patience being exhansted, I wrote again, asking whether she had received my former letter, and repeating its contents. It was not long before I received a reply in these terms—

"H——, Aug. 17, 1861.

"DEAR SIR—I have just received yours of the 15th, and hasten to reply that the former letter to which you allude has not reached me. In regard to your flattering offer, it may be proper for me to say that I regret it has come too late for me to consider it, as I am expecting before long to become the wife of Mr. John C——, whom I believe you know. I have thought it due to you to be thus frank, and hope that nothing which has or may occnr will prevent our continuing good friends.

Yours, with esteem.

JANE T——."

This was very clear, if not satisfactory. As I had flattered myself that my chance for obtaining her hand was fair, this brief and businesslike note produced in me both disappointment and wonder at her apparent fickleness. I accordingly took some pains to learn the facts in the case, and ascertained that her intended, who, as I knew, had been my rival, had pressed his suit with mnch ardor after her return home, and as my letters snddenly ceased, she, under the influence of some piqne at my snpposed neglect, accepted him. The most provoking part of the affair, however, consisted in the insignificant cause of all this *imbroglio*. Soon after the catastrophe above described, I happened to be talking with one of the clerks of our post office —an intimate acquaintance—who had lately received his appointment. I had made him my confident in this love affair, and while I was saying something about it, he suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, that reminds me that I found the letter which you sent to Jane, iu an out-of-the-way pigeon-hole in the office, a dead letter. I can tell you why she never got it. You had stuck one of the old stamps on it after the time when they ceased to be good."

It was even so, for on reclaiming my letter the next day, the ancient red face of the Father of his Country, uncanceled, adorned its exterior. If my friend had been in the office when the unfortunate letter was mailed, my mistake would have been rectified by him, but as it was, my carelessness, or distraction of mind, or whatever it might have been, has cost me dear. It has cost me *a* dear, at any rate. S R.

"We hope the government will ferret out the scamps in the army at and near Washington, who are stealing the money letters sent home by the soldiers to their friends. The monster who would thus coolly rob a poor soldier of his scanty earnings ought to be strung up without judge or jury. Such a creature would steal the medicine intended for his infant brother."—*Exchange paper.*

In either case it would he robbing his "brother in arms."—[MAIL.]

### Post Office Savings Banks.

We find in the London *Press*, of Sept. 14th, an interesting description of a new financial institution—"post office savings banks." These are designed for the accommodation of the poorer classes, to whom the ordinary savings banks have not proved so great a benefit as was expected, and for a reason which the *Press* thus states:

"Hitherto, the savings bank has been an institution which the people, for whom it was originally and expressly intended, have been either unahle or else ashamed to approach. The grand, imposing-looking huilding was open perhaps twice a week, and then only for a few hours in the middle of the day, when the laboring man or his wife could not attend to deposit their week's accumulation, which was, therefore, generally squandered upon an object either unnecessary or else positively harmful. But the banks which are now opened in connection with the post offices will he ready to receive deposits all day, and every day in the week, so that the artizan may, even np to eight o'clock on Saturday night, instead of walking into the gin palace, put away in the post office what he does not require of his week's wages, with the certainty of being able to receive the money so saved whenever he requires it."

Interest is allowed on deposits, but the rate is not mentioned. In order to make a deposit, it is only necessary for the "depositor" to give his address and occupation to the postmaster; to deposit the money and sign his name, as every stranger has to do on opening an acconnt in any bank, and to receive his deposit book, with the entry duly made, and attested hy the postmaster's signature. The next day the depositor will receive from the district office an acknowledgement of the sum lodged at the "local office." Three hnndred of these banks are to be opened, and should the experiment be thus far successful, "the system will hereafter be extended so as to embrace every money-order office in the kingdom, when there will be twenty-five hundred post office savings banks."

Fortunately we in America have no buildings occnpied by savings banks so "grand" and "imposing-looking" as to deter our workmen from entering their portals and depositing their hard-earned wages for a rainy day. It would be interesting to know how much of the present Government loan has heen taken by these same depositors, who are not only the bone and sinew of the country, but fnrnish no mean proportion of the "sinews of war." It is creditable to the English Government that it takes so active an interest in the prosperity of the laboring classes, but we may congratulate onrselves that private enterprise and benevolence render any such interposition of our Government nnnecessary.

### Life Insurance and Post Office Clerks.

We would call the attention of Postmasters and their clerks throughout the Union to the fact that the system of Life Insurance, as adopted by the best companies, presents very favorable indncements for savings to those who are in receipt of limited incomes. It is the person of moderate circumstances, and not the man of wealth, who should enjoy the benefits of a well-conducted Life Insurance Company. We do not wish to imply by this remark that *none* should insure but those of moderate meana; on the coutrary, we think that it is the dnty of every one, rich or poor, in these times of trouble and fluctuation, to devote a small portion of his daily earnings to the support of this system of benevolence. By the putting aside a very small sum per week or month, as the case may be, a life insurance may be perfected, and successfully carried throngh for years. After a policy has been in force for a few years, it attains, in all well-regulated companies, an actual *cash value*, which can be realized to the insured, in the event of a reverse to himself or family. It is therefore within the reach of almost every one to maintain and carry on a life policy which, in the case of a clerk, should run for the benefit of his wife and children.

A post-office clerk at the age of twenty-five, having a salary of $300, by the saving of less than four dollars per month, can insure in tbe most respectable companies for $2,000. The actual cost per year is $39 60. This snm paid annnally will secure to the widow, in case of her hnsband's death, a moderate competency. This would be a saving of about fifteen ceuts only per day! How few clerks, then, are in the post offices throughout the country who cannot devote a small portion of their daily, weekly, or monthly earnings to the sacred purpose of providing for their families, iu case of sudden death.

In conversation lately with the secretary of oue of our best institutions, he stated, that although the limit taken was $10.000 upon a single life, yet the policies do not average much more than $2,000 each—a fact which shows that the people of moderate means are the great supporters of Life Iusnrance in this country. In short, the system is one for the poor, for it is a Savings' Bank, with the advantage to the depositor that he may receive much more than he deposits. We shall allude to this matter on some future occasion, and touch more npon the charater of the various Life Companies transacting bnsiness in this country. For the present, we would refer our friends who feel interested in the subject, to the advertisement in another column of the New England Mutual Life Insurance of Boston, the oldest chartered Mutnal Company in the United States. A correspondence with the Secretary will be promptly answered, or inquiries addressed to Mr. John Hopper, the Agent of the Company in the city of New York, will receive due consideration.

### Colonel Corcoran.

We perceive that this gallant officer, together with three captains and eighteen lieutenants, all of whom were captnred at the battle of Stone Bridge, and since been held prisoners, have been selected by lot to be hnng, by way of retribution, in the event of the execution of Smith, the pirate, recently convicted in Philadelphia, and Captain Baker and the crew of the Southern privateer *Savannah*, lately tried in New York. The rebel authorities have also ordered that the officers npon whom the lot has fallen shall be in the mean time closely confined in jail, and receive the fare and treatment of condemned felons. The *Metropolitan Record*, the official organ of Archbishop Hughes, however, assures its readers that they need have no fears in regard to the safety of the Colonel, founding its opinion on the fact that the jnry, in the case of the *Savannah*, have failed to agree. We think, moreover, that some circnmstances which have lately transpired in the neighborhood of the Bahamas will not be withont their influence in determining the fate of the nnlncky drawers of the fatal lots; and we should not be surprised to hear tbat the directors of the lottery have received certain intelligence which has induced them to reconsider their determination in the matter. We still entertain the hope of seeing the brave Corcoran once more at his desk in tbe New York Post Office, which his capture has left so long vacant, and congratulating him on his safe return to his family and friends. He has a long acconnt, however, to settle with the enemy, and it is more than probahle that he will, before settling down to peaceful pursuits, be found once more at the head of a regiment of his countrymen, hattling nobly for the land of his adoption. From what we know of his high-toned and chivalrous natnre, we think we can safely predict that when he does escape from the hands of the enemy, it will be with his heart and arm untrammeled with oaths of allegiance or paroles.

Referring to the threat of the execntion of the Colonel, we heard, a day or two since, from the lips of a patriotic and intelligent Irishman, the following spirited remark: "By the powers! if iver they hang that man, I'll lave the ould woman and children and go meself; and, what's more, I know of thousands of Irishmen that you can't hould back aither!"

SCENE AT THE POST OFFICE.—A Milesian female approaches. She is short and angnlar, with a hatched shaped face, and a hatchet edged voice.

"Where's me letther?" is her ahrupt question.

"What letter?" asks the clerk.

"Niver mind now; I want me three cints."

"What three cents?"

"The three cints I gev ye to sind a letther to New Yorrick."

"What do you want the three cents for then?"

"Becanse the letther never wint"

"And how do you know it never went?"

"Because whin me sisther answered it, she said she never got it."

"How conld she answer it if she never got it?"

"Arah, hold your head. Will yer give me the three cints, or won't ye?"

"No ma'am, you must be crazy to ask it."

"It is me crazy?"

"Certainly, crazy as a bedbug."

"Bad luck to ye, and is it the like of you that dare call me a bedhug? Is there any other way of gettin' at ye except through this little windy?" asked the now furious woman.

"No ma'am, no other way."

"Faith, it's lucky for you thin. If there was, I'd come and welt you like an ould shoe. Niver mind," continned the lady as she went away. "I'll tell me husband to-night, and he'll dot the two eyes out of ye, he will."—*Poughkeepsie Press.*

RICHMOND POST OFFICE.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, thus alludes to Southern postal matters:—

"The handsome office erected by the general government a few years ago in Main street, Richmond, for the purpose of a post office, is still applied to the use for which it was designated. Postal arrangements in the South, although sadly shorn of their former completeness, still preserve an air of regular existence. To be sure it sometimes takes the mail from Memphis a week or ten days to reach Richmond; bnt then the answer to the grumblers is, that even in the North the regularity of the mails is, at present and on account of the war, sadly deranged. There is still an apparent postal system in the South. Many of the contractors for carrying the United States mails continue to perform their contracts under the Confederate government, receiving bonds in payment. Others have thrown up their contracts rather than take such problematical remuneration; and besides that, a large proportion of the mail routes have been discontinued. Perhaps there is no deprivation resulting from the war which the people of the South regret more than they do the mail system. But recklessness and utter disregard of the future rule everywhere. The Sontheru mind seems to have resolved itself into this one idea, "After us the delnge."

### Synopsis of the Postmaster General's Report.

The annual Report for this year is more than usnally able and interesting. It was received too late to admit of more than a few extracts:

It appears that the whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638, including appointments made by the President of the United States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster General, 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period, 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different transatlantic steamship lines during the year ending Jnne 30, 1861, were $392,887.63

The expenditures of the department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, amounted to $13,606,759.11.

The expenditures in 1860 were $14,874,772.89, showing a decrease in 1861 of $1,268,013.78.

The gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from letter carriers, and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,349,296.40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the annual report from the department December 3, 1859, was $5,988,424.04 Deducting the actual deficiency, $4,551,966.98, and there is an excess of estimated deficiency over actual deficiency of $1,436,457.06.

| | |
|---|---|
| The revenue from all sonrces during the year 1860 amonnted to . | $9,218,067.40 |
| The revenue from all sonrces during the year 1861 amounted to . | 9,049,296.40 |
| Decrease of revenue for 1861 . | $168,771.00 |

The net proceeds from post offices in the loyal States for the fiscal year ending Jnne 30, 1860, were $3,688,690.56, and in 1861, $3,801,487,08, showing an increase in 1861 of $112,796 52, and in the disloyal States, in 1860, $820,546..51, and in 1861, $677,706·70, showing a decrease in 1861 of $142,839,81.

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860 in all the States appears to be $30,043.29.

The estimate of the total expenditure for 1862 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in States where it is now suspended.

The appropriation for deficiencies in 1861 was $5,391,350.63, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1862 is $3,145,000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year was abont 2,500,000.

The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sent, during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 10,580.

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign conntries during the fiscal year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,886) sent out as above, gives the whole number sent out from the dead letter office for the year, 215,033.

The result of successful investigation in 7,560 cases confirms the past experience of the Department that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is, in the vast majority of instances, the fault alone of the writer or sender. Out of the above 7,560 valuahle dead letters, 3,095 were directed to the wrong office, 467 were imperfectly addressed, 612 were directed to transient persous, 257 to parties who had changed their residences, 821 were addressed to fictitious persons or firms, 83 were uncalled for, 10 without any directions, 2,136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps, 79 were missent, and for the failure of Postmasters to deliver 133 no satisfactory reason was assigned. The Department, therefore, can justly be held responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of these letters.

Much other valuahle data is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark that of 76,769 letters before allnded to, originating in the loyal States and addressed to residents of disloyal States, 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer was iucomplete, or becanse the letter contained no clue to his residence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters written by educated persous, and particularly womeu, are deficient in one or both these respects.

In view of these and other facts, the Postmaster-General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, shonld be charged with treble the ordinary rate of postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the writers or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been conclnded, awaiting the ratification hy Mexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters, from twenty-four to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of this important Report.

SOLDIERS' MONEY.—We are afraid that our soldiers' families will lose a good deal of money sent to them from Port Royal. The complaints at the post office are very numerous, that soldiers have written home that they have sent money which has never come to hand. The time of paying the regiments is known of course to the hangers-on about the army, and we are afraid they are fingering money which does not belong to them. We wonld nrge upon them to use the utmost care in regard to their money, and to know always that letters containing it are placed in trusty hands. It is of course, impossihle to hunt it up here. If stolen, it is probably done before it reaches the Post office.—*N. Hamp. Telegraph.*

We have elsewhere mentioned the fact that 15,000 letters were received from our army in South Carolina, hy a late steamer arriving at New York. What does the Southern slanderer who called our soldiers an "ignorant, un-*letter*-ed gang," think of this?

### Skinner and Gouge Again.

The following is a copy of a letter received hy one of the victims of the above enterprising firm, (whose operations we mentioned in our last,) in reply to his complaint that he has not received the "500 white Union Envelopes," promised in their advertisement:

New York, Nov. 8, 1861.

Mr. Leonard, Esq:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 4th, is duly at hand, and we hasten to answer the same, and we are sorry to have to inform you that your order has never been received, nor can we get any trace of it at our post office. We are in receipt of nearly 500 orders a day, and seldom have a letter lost by mail. Dear Sir, please inform us if you sent it registered, if so, we can find it we think, hnt if we don't find it won't yon send us another order for onr paper and envelopes; we will make np *half* the loss in what yon may please to order.

Enclosed is a sample of our *note paper* and *envelopes* for $1 for 500—and ream. We hope to hear from yon by return of mail and ohlige.

Very truly, yours.

This letter, we may as well say, is signed hy "O & J. E. Haywood," who are the originals of the firm of Skinner & Gonge. "Mr. Leonard, Esq.," declined sending the "other order," notwithstanding the liberal offer to share his loss, hnt enclosed the above to the Postmaster of New York, who has received authority to forward to the Dead Letter Office all letters addressed to the bogus firm of O. & J. E. Haywood, from whence the contents will be returned to the writers.

We notice that some of the publishers of newspapers which contained the advertisement of these Jeremy Diddlers have acted on the hint contained in our last number, withdrawn the advertisement and warned their readers of its real character.

We are happy to state that the "500 orders daily" exist only in the imagination of the "Messrs. Haywood," and that the real number is very much below that figure; but it is rather mortifying to he ohliged to add that the sufferers by this "artful dodge" are composed almost entirely of boys and—*postmasters!*

For the U. S. Mail.

The newspapers announce the death of William H. Jones, at Hartford, Conn., at the ripe age of eighty-three years. Mr. Jones was for abont thirty years Postmaster at New Haven, Conn., having been appointed by James Madison, and held this office until the commencement of Harrison's Administration. He was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1786, and a fellow-classmate of the venerable and eminent Prof Silliman. Throughout his active life, he was a public servant, having nnited to the offie of Postmaster, the office of landlord successively of the Assembly and Franklin Houses and the Tontine.

His successors iu the office of Postmaster have been as follows: Henry Hnggins, from 1841 to July, 1844, or nearly through Tyler's Administration; Edward A. Mitchell, from July, 1844 to the summer of 1849, through the remainder of the Tyler Administration, and through Polk's term; John B. Robertson, through the Taylor and Fillmore Administrations. Lucius a Thomas, from 1853 to 1861, through the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations; and N. D. Sperry, the present incumbent. H.

☞ We find in a late number of the *Boston Daily Journal*, some excellent and timely remarks on the subject of Post Office Appointments, in the course of which the following sentences occur:—

"There is no position under the Government where greater faithfulness is necessary on the part of the employés than in the Post Office Department. By neglect of duty on their part, not only is the transmission of money and its representatives, in the form of notes and checks, for which the mails are so constantly employed, endangered, but private matters of even more importance than money come to the knowledge of unscrupulous persons. The necessity of additional care and precaution in appointments to this Department is shown hy the fact that crimes committed by these officials are largely on the increase."

LETTERS TO FEDERAL PRISONERS.—To send letters to the Federal prisoners at Richmond, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the following regulations should be observed: It is neither advisahle nor proper for others than family relatives, or friends very closely allied, to write to Richmond. An indiscriminate series of epistles from mere acquaintances or ordinary correspondents may be the means of depriving the prisoners of letters in which they have a heartfelt interest. The documents pass from North to South, or *vice versa*, only under cover of a flag of truce, and in a small package in the hands of the officers having its protection. No mail-bag is conveyed, and no settled agreement has been made between the Federal leaders and the enemy. As a general rule, nothing must be treated of except family matters—no ciphers will be allowed under any circumstances, and the war and its movements will not be open for discussiou.

RESURRECTION *vs.* INSURRECTION.—Major-Gen. Dix, hy his application of a galvanic battery in the shape of a Union army, has waked up the apparently defunct loyalty of a portion of the Old Dominion; and we are glad to see that the Post Office Department gives evidence of a determination to keep up with the progress of our arms by sending a Special Agent to re-establish postal facilities in the counties of Accomac and Northampton.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1861.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

## Our New Postal Directory.

On this and third page will be found an official Summary of the Laws, Regulations, etc., now in force in the administration of the Post Office Department. They have been prepared with great care, and have passed the ordeal of inspection and revision by the proper officials at Washington.

Heretofore the laws and regulations, and catalogue of post offices, although published in book form under the sanction of the Department, and of course valuable, have been chiefly confined to post offices, and being issued at pretty long intervals, are without the progressive feature which is supplied by this sheet. The postal information thus given is really, in most respects, of as much importance to the public at large, as to post office officials.—We shall make all necessary additions to the Directory, from time to time.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Special attention is called to the following official notice of an important change respecting the treatment of letters heretofore held for postage. Careless correspondents will, no doubt, hold a jollification meeting in view of this timely evidence of consideration on the part of the Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead letter office, it is ordered that the order of the Department dated 5th October, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will therefore notify the person addressed that such letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing therefor, prepaying the postage of his letter and enclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address. By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant P. M. G.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The postage chargeable upon letters for Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and all other parts of China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, Labuan, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, and the Moluccas, posted in the United States for transmission via the United Kingdom, will hereafter be 45 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, when directed *via Southampton*, and 51 cents the *quarter* ounce, or 57 cents the *half*-ounce letter when directed *via Marseilles*, pre-payment compulsory.

Corrections, it will be seen, have been made in our foreign postage tables, according to the above changes.

POSTAGE TO ITALY BY THE FRENCH MAIL.—On and after the first of January, 1862, the postage chargeable upon letters between the United States and Italy, (the Austrian Provinces and Pontifical States excepted,) forwarded via France, in the French mail, will be reduced from 27 to 21 cents, the single rate of one-fourth ounce or under, *prepayment optional*.

The single rate, by the French mail, upon letters for the Venitian and Papal States, will remain unchanged at 27 cents the *quarter* ounce and 54 cents the *half* ounce letter, *prepayment optional*.

TREASURY NOTES TO BE TAKEN FOR POSTAGE.—Some Postmasters having declined to receive United States Treasury Notes, payable on demand, the Postmaster General has made an order indicating that it is their duty to take such notes in payment of postage; but, of course, it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie in any unreasonable amounts by way of making change.

☞ It should be borne in mind by postmasters, and others who consult our foreign postage tables and other official information, that these tables, etc., are constantly changing. It would not, therefore, be safe to rely permanently upon a single copy of this paper for such references, but the latest current number should always be consulted.

TO POSTMASTERS.—The Department is satisfied that a large amount of its revenues are lost by the neglect of post masters to collect and properly account for postages due upon newspapers and other printed matter. A rigid investigation into this matter is to be immediately instituted by the Department.

CORRECTION.—One of our lists of new Post Offices gave the name of Fremont, Westchester county, N. Y., as that of an office recently established. It should have been TREMONT.

## Answers to Inquiries.

All dead letters with inclosures of the slightest value, down to a postage stamp, are returned to the writers when their names and post offices appear; but this is frequently neglected.

Dead letter money may at *any time* be reclaimed on proof of ownership.

Letters sent to dead letter office for want of postage or proper direction, are generally examined and returned to the writers, whether containing inclosures or not. The great mass of other dead letters are not now read, but destroyed, because there is not sufficient clerical force authorized for the work. It is, however, the intention of the Department to provide as soon as possible for the return of a much larger number of dead letters, without inclosures, than at present.

Packages of medicines are not expressly named as mailable matter; but if done up so as not to endanger the mails, they may be sent at letter rates.

Under ordinary circumstances a parent, as the natural guardian, has the right to control the correspondence of minor children; but when questions of this kind arise, it is best to report all the facts to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and ask advice for each case.

Newspapers and periodicals, regularly mailed to *bona fide* subscribers, are not "transient printed matter," and may, therefore, be mailed by agents, as well as publishers, in the same manner, and with the same privileges, as if they were mailed to such subscribers directly from the office of publication: *Provided*, the agent makes and files in the mailing office a statement signed by him, showing the names of the papers or periodicals which be thus mails, the offices, respectively to which they are directed, and the number of such subscribers to each, with the dates to which their respective subscriptions extend, at each office to which said papers or periodicals are directed.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

Weekly newspapers *only* are entitled to go free in the mail to subscribers within the county where published.

When a package of newspapers or periodicals comes to one address for a club, the person so addressed is holden for the postage; nor is it the duty of the postmaster to collect the postage from the individual members of the club. It must be paid in advance for at least a quarter, on the package.

A single one cent stamp on a letter to be sent through the mail should not be recognized, and the letter must be held for postage the same as if wholly unpaid.

A written request to a postmaster to forward a letter, is considered "post office business," and entitled to go free.

When letters in large numbers addressed to postmasters, are placed in any post office to be mailed as free, the postmaster should require the sender to satisfy him that they are not private circulars, which, whether written or printed, are subject to postage, although addressed to a postmaster.

## New Mail Arrangements.

Postmaster General BLAIR, in the midst of all the constant and vastly responsible duties imposed upon a member of the Cabinet at a crisis like the present, is still enabled to bestow upon the more legitimate business of his own Department all the time and attention which are required by the public interests. In connection with his efficient Assistants, he has instituted many important changes and improvements in the postal service—among the most prominent of which, is the new schedule recently adopted upon the mail routes between Washington and Boston, by which these valuable mails are conveyed the entire distance without, it may be said, a moment's loss of time. By leaving Washington at 5 P. M., the daily correspondence of all the public Departments can be sent forward. This mail arrives here at 4 A. M.—that being the schedule time—in season to continue directly on East, North, and West, reaching Boston, Albany, and other large cities, the same afternoon. Mails leaving the Capital at 6 A. M, are in New York in season for the 8 P. M. train East, and so are in Boston, &c., in time for delivery on the opening of the post offices each morning.

The 11 P. M. train from New York, is intended to, and does connect with the night mail trains arriving from the East and North, so that letters starting from Boston at 2, and Albany at 4 35 P. M., are in Washington next morning by the usual breakfast hour—usual, if we mistake not, for a majority of our Washington friends.

Other changes, of equal and less importance, calculated to secure dispatch and certainty of connections, are constantly being made, and that too at great expense to the Department.

Thus while Jeff's apology for a P. O. system is acknowledged to be rickety and unreliable, the old stately and noble Post Office Establishment of the Union is efficient and progressive, answering the universal and legitimate purposes of commercial and social life.

Come back, Jeff., and we will restore to you your distant "connections."

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—Henry Brown, the young man charged with purloining the contents of some of the "lock-boxes" in the Providence (R. I.) post office, by opening them from the outside by means of false keys, was brought before the U. S. Circuit Court recently sitting in that city. The witnesses were on the spot, possessed of the most ample proof of his guilt—in fact, he had, since his arrest, made a full confession of his crimes to the Post-Office Agent. By his counsel it was therefore deemed useless to contest the case, and the plea of *guilty* was adopted.

Among the relations and friends of Brown present in court, were his father and sister—the latter an intelligent and much-respected young lady, apparently overwhelmed with grief, in view of the awful situation of an only and beloved brother. For her, much pity and sympathy were felt—none for the culprit himself, owing to the aggravated nature of his oft-repeated offences, of which he was known to be guilty, and also his cool, undisturbed bearing at this trying moment. He is a young man of about twenty-two years of age, intelligent, and of very pleasing address.

We have before mentioned the fact that he was among the three months' Rhode Island Volunteers who first went to the defence of Washington, but obtained his discharge, owing to alledged ill health, before the expiration of the term of enlistment. There were found in his possession, when arrested, evidences of the faithfulness and devotion of this pious sister, in the shape of lengthy and well-written letters, breathing the purest spirit of love and affection, and filled with appropriate and timely advice, which, had it been heeded, would doubtless have saved him from a felon's doom.

In view of the sorrow inflicted upon the innocent, who unfortunately are usually the principal sufferers in similar cases, every argument consistent with public duty was used in mitigation of the pending sentence. Judge Clifford addressed some feeling and impressive remarks to the prisoner, at the conclusion of which, he sentenced him to prison for the term of three years.

FIRST POSTAL GUN FROM HILTON HEAD S.C.—About 15,000 letters from the squadron at Port Royal, S. C., were received at the New York Post Office on the 19th ult., by the steamer Atlantic.

On the same day there were sent to Washington, by the evening mail, 107 bundles, or 7736 letters—most of them for the army. When it is considered that New York sends three mails daily to Washington, a tolerably correct idea will be given of the letter-writing propensities of our gallant soldiers and their "loved ones at home."

Accompanying the above large mail from the Yankee settlement in South Carolina, was the following interesting letter from the acting postmaster, to the postmaster of New York:—

POST OFFICE, HILTON HEAD, S. C.

MR. TAYLOR:

DEAR SIR—You will find much informality in this mail, owing to a condition of things which, with all our force, we have been unable to fully straighten out. Many letters have neither stamps or franks or indorsements of any kind. These are in many instances money letters from soldiers to their families.

If in your power, will you please send each to its proper destination? If you cannot do so, can you get special instructions from the Postmaster General to let the letters go forward this time? I would willingly take the money from my own pocket if I knew the amount required.

Capt. Saxton, the Quartermaster of this E. C., has placed me in charge of the post office. Since yesterday I have been employed in finding suitable quarters, cleaning them out, getting details of carpenters, tools, &c., and in a day or two will have matters in some sort of shape. Perhaps one more mail may go forward raggedly, but after once "under weigh," our mails shall be as little trouble as any you receive.

The present mail is sent from the Quartermaster's office, and knowing the immense rush of business there, I feared they might neglect to apologize for the condition of this lot of letters.

I am, yours truly, but in great haste,

JOS. H. SEARS.

P. S.—I ought to add that the present is the twenty-second hour I have been continuously at work, and I am so exhausted that I hardly know whether "I'm a-foot or a-horseback," which is my excuse for this hasty note. S.

[We don't know what position our friend has held on the "sacred soil," but we would not be much surprised to find that he had handled the postal ropes before, in the employ of Uncle Sam. At any rate we admire the business-like, practical style of his first official report, and we beg leave to recommend him to the Department as a very suitable person to be appointed first postmaster at Hilton Head, or Port Royal, S. C.—ED. MAIL.]

Since the above was in type, notice has been received from the Department, that Mr. Sears has been appointed post master, on recommendation of Gen. Sherman.

## New York Post Office.

The following is a comparative statement of the business of this office during the years ending September 30, 1860 and 1861:

Letters mailed, independent of those coming from other offices to be re-mailed or distributed: 1860—15,507,654; 1861, 14,142,021. Decrease, 1,365,633.

Letters received by mail for delivery in the city: 1860—18,250,000; 1861, 15,500,000. Decrease, 2,750,000

Letters received for distribution, (re mailed to other offices) not including those from California;—1860—9,250,000; 1861—12,750,155. Increase, 3,500,155.

Letters sent to California, including those received from other offices to be re-mailed: 1860—499,959: 1861, 403,137. Decrease, 96.822.

Letters received from California by steamers and overland, including those to be remailed to other offices: 1860—360,930; 1861—270,902. Decrease, 90,028.

Foreign letters sent: 1860—2,942,449; 1861—2,676,245. Decrease, 266,204.

Foreign letters received: 1860—2,187,803; 1861—2,242,692. Increase, 54,889.

Registered letters sent and received: 1860—172,821; 1861—146,433 Decrease, 26,388.

Value of stamps and stamped envelopes sold: 1860—$673,234 09; 1861—$675,405 01. Increase, $2,170 92.

Drop letters mailed: 1861—(about) 1,570,000. Circulars mailed: 1860—4,631,987; 1861—3,207,757. Decrease, 1,424,230.

Letters delivered by carriers: 1860—6,090,600; 1861—6,721,346. Increase, 630,746.

CIRCULARS.—Postmasters will not return unsealed circulars to the dead letter office, but dispose of them the same as dead newspapers.

HEWINS SENTENCED.—Joseph S. Hewins, recently convicted of purloining from the post office at Monument, Mass., a package of bank notes, &c., amounting to $5,000, was sentenced in the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston, on the 30th ult., to five years' imprisonment. The penalty provided by law in such cases is not less than two nor more than ten years' confinement.

The trial of E. O. Parker, late postmaster at Monument, now under indictment as an accomplice of Hewins, will probably take place at the next term of the Court.

☞ It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Hon. HORATIO KING, that Horatio C. King, No. 48 Wall street, New York, will receive applications and give prompt information in relation to business to be transacted at the Washington Agency.

CALIFORNIA MAILS.—It should not be forgotten by the postmasters and correspondents generally, that the mails for California, Oregon and Washington Territories, go exclusively by the overland mail route, leaving St. Joseph's, Mo., daily, (Sundays excepted.) These mails are made up and despatched daily from the New York Post Office, morning and evening.

## New Post Offices--and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, during the month of November:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Blackston's X Roads | Kent | Del. |
| Bowlinsville | Clark | Ohio. |
| Broad Ford | Fayette | Pa. |
| Brown's Creek* | Harrison | Va. |
| Brownsdale* | Butler | Pa. |
| Conalitos | Santa Cruz | Cal. |
| Cottageville* | Jackson | Va. |
| Delaware City | | Colorado |
| Eau Claire | Berrien | Mich. |
| Emmittsburgh* | Palo Alto | Iowa. |
| Ephraim | Door | Wis. |
| Fort Jefferson | Santa Rosa | Fla. |
| Frontier* | Hillsdale | Mich. |
| Ghent* | Carroll | Ky. |
| Greenwood | Polk | Iowa. |
| Homsville | Carbon | Pa. |
| Johnsville | Putnam | Ind. |
| Kasson | Preston | Va. |
| Lauret | | Colora'o |
| Loche | Ingham | Mich. |
| Maine Prairie | Solano | Cal. |
| Medicine Lake* | Henepin | Minn. |
| New Florence | Montgomory | Mo. |
| Newton Depot* | Rockingham | N. H. |
| Ormsby | Alleghany | Pa. |
| Palmersville | " | " |
| Patriot | Union | Iowa. |
| Payne's Depot | Scott | Ky. |
| Penn | Fayette | Iowa. |
| Port Royal | Beaufort | S. C. |
| Preble | Brown | Wis. |
| Reesville | Chester | Pa. |
| Salina | Saline | Kansas. |
| San Luis Rey | San Diego | Cal. |
| Slippery Ford | El Dorado | " |
| Snicarte | Mason | Ill. |
| Statlers' Run | Marion | Va. |
| Tabor* | Tuscarawas | Ohio. |
| Traghorn's Store | Preston | Va. |
| Union | Cass | Neb. |
| Union Farm | Pepin | Wis. |
| Washington | Washington | Kansas |
| Washoe | | Nevada. |
| Wethersfield* | Henry | Ill. |
| Woodville | Jackson | Ind. |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alvaretta | Bourbon | Kan. |
| Ashland | Boone | Mo. |
| Atkinson | Christian | Ky. |
| Avoca | Livingston | Ill. |
| Beard's Station | Oldham | Ky. |
| Bee Lick | Lincoln | " |
| Belleview | Iron | Mo. |
| Belleville | Webster | Iowa. |
| Bolton | Laurence | Ky. |
| Bovine | Gibson | Ind. |
| Boydsville | Callaway | Mo. |
| Bristol | Webster | " |
| Buras | Crawford | Pa. |
| Buzzard's Roost | Nichols | Ky. |
| Cato | Bourbon | Kan. |
| Clio | Wayne | Ky. |
| Cora Hill | Fayette | Iowa. |
| Coverdale | Sussex | Del. |
| Derryname | La Sueiur | Min. |
| Duckers | Oldham | Ky. |
| Eagle Mills | Goodhue | Min. |
| Everett | Cass | Mo. |
| Floydsburgh | Oldham | Ky. |
| Forks of Elkhorn | Franklin | " |
| Franklin | Wright | Min. |
| Grassy Creek | Livingston | Mo. |
| Great Crossings | Scott | Ky. |
| Green Springs | Baltimore | Md. |
| Goss | Clinton | Mich. |
| Hallsville | Boone | Mo. |
| Highland Station | Greene | Ind. |
| Hill's Landing | Carroll | Mo. |
| Hoosick | Greene | Wis. |
| Indian Field | Fulton | Ind. |
| Indian Valley | Anderson | Kan. |
| Island Grove | Greene | Ind. |
| Joe's Lick | Madison | Ky. |
| Krigbaums | Alleghany | Md. |
| Laura | Scotland | Mo. |
| Lenape | Waushara | Wis. |
| Little Prairie | Hopkins | Ky. |
| Livingston | Livingston | Mo. |
| Marsh | Chester | Pa. |
| Military Institute | Franklin | Ky. |
| Millwood | Mason | " |
| Milo | Brown | Ind. |
| Mintonville | Casey | Ky. |
| Moss | La Fayette | Mo. |
| Nevada | Mercer | Ky. |
| Ogle's Mills | Andrew | Mo. |
| Pewee Valley | Oldham | Ky. |
| Platte River | Buchanan | Mo. |
| Pleasant Valley | Wright | " |
| Pleasant Valley Mills | Nicholas | Ky. |
| Poplar Hill | Casey | " |
| Prairie Fork | Montgomery | Mo. |
| Price | Huntington | Ind. |
| Rich Valley | Wabash | " |
| Robinson's Creek | Pike | Ky. |
| Rucker's Prairie | Franklin | Mo. |
| Seneca | Lenawee | Mich. |
| Spragueville | Jackson | Iowa |
| Stringfield's Store | Callaway | Mo. |
| Sugar Island | Chippewa | Mich. |
| Sweet Home | Dane | Wis. |
| Temuscal | San Bernardino | Cal. |
| Three Prong | Greenup | Ky. |
| Tompkinsville | Charles | Md. |
| Warrenton | Lake | Ill. |
| White Sulphur | Scott | Ky. |
| Williamsville | Kent | Del. |
| Winsted | McLeod | Min. |
| Woodstock | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Wye Mills | Queen Anne | Md. |
| West Vincent | Chester | Pa. |
| Yountsville | Montgomery | Ind. |
| Ypsilanti | Wright | Min. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO NEW NAME. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bennett's Mills | Lewis | Va. | Anderson's Store |
| Big Valley | Lake | Cal. | Lakeport |
| Butte Mills | Butte | Cal. | Magalia |
| Dorrence | Starke | Ill. | Modena |
| Egypt | Mason | Ill. | Manito |
| Felixville | Greene | Ky. | Mount Shearman |
| Potter | Beaver | Pa. | Holt |
| Townsend Station | New Castle | Del. | Townsend |
| Vallville | Fillmore | Minn. | Bristol Centre. |
| Willow Creek | Huron | Mich. | Huron City. |

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Post-master General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail*.

HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

TO FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances or postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

TO THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

TO THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

TO THE CHIEF CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

TO THE AUDITOR POST OFFICE DEPARMENT—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

Married women or minors cannot be postmasters.

A postmaster may hold any office under a State government, such as Justice of the Peace, or member of the Legislature, provided there is no law of his State to the contrary.

No person can be employed either as clerk in a post office or as mail carrier, less than sixteen years old.

Every postmaster should have at least one sworn assistant, ready to take charge of the office in case of necessity.

No person, not duly sworn, should be allowed to handle the mails.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk in a post office can hold a mail contract, or be concerned in carrying the mail.

The securities of a postmaster, in the event of his death, or vacancy from other cause, are responsible for the proper management of the office till a successor is appointed and qualified.

In addressing the Department, care should be used to avoid writing upon more than one subject in the same letter. Different subjects go to different offices, as above stated.

Copies of papers on file cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit commenced, and actually pending in a court of record.

MAKING UP MAILS.

Letters must bear the post-mark and post-bills the date of the day on which the mail containing them is actually sent off.

Postage stamps must be canceled by an instrument made for that purpose, and used with black printer's ink, or effectually with a pen. The dating must not be used as a canceling stamp.

It is imperative on postmasters to stamp their letters plainly.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The persons entitled to letters received by mail are those whose names are in the address.

The delivery should be either to the person addressed or according to his order. In special cases, orders are sometimes made by the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Letters addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member of a firm, and if addressed to several persons, they may be handed to any one of them.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned to the Dead Letter office. In contested cases of this kind, it is well to consult the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a letter appear to be of value, it will be safest to require a written order for its delivery to the person calling, if he be not the person addressed.

If there be two or more persons of the same name, and a letter intended for one is delivered to another, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it, and request him to write upon it the words, "Opened by me through mistake," and sign his name; he will then replace the letter in the office.

Prepayment of certain foreign letters (see table of foreign postages) is optional. Domestic letters must be prepaid by stamps in all cases. If they have on them an adequate prepaid stamp, they are to be delivered as paid, though they be entered in the bill as unpaid. In such case, the postmaster will correct the post-bill, require correction of the mailing postmaster, and inform the auditor. If short paid, the deficient postage must be collected on delivery.

When a letter is delivered, and the postage paid thereon, the postage should not be returned after the letter has been opened, except when opened through mistake by the wrong person.

Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in the case of discontinued offices.

To prevent fraud, the postmaster will be careful not to return any letter put into his office for the mail except to the writer, or on his order, and a record of the transaction must be preserved.

Postmasters are required by law and the instructions of the Department to keep their respective offices open during the usual business hours of the place; and it is their duty always to make proper search when a letter is applied for, and generally to manifest an accommodating disposition towards the public.

SHIP AND STEAMBOAT LETTERS.

It is the duty of masters of steamboats to deliver into the post offices, or to a local agent of the Department, at the places at which they arrive, all letters (except such as relate to the cargo of the vessel) received by them, or by any person employed on their boats, at any point on the route. Penalty for omitting to do this, $30.

When not under contract with the Department, the

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

master or manager of the ship or steamboat (if not foreign) is entitled to receive from the postmaster two cents a letter, (except on Lake Erie, where it is one cent,) for which he must receipt, and, if under contract, he may receive one cent, "way." Masters of foreign vessels must deliver the letters brought by them, but cannot be paid.

Letters brought by steamboat or ship, should be marked "steamboat," or "ship," as the case may be, at the time of receiving them.

All letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are in charge of a route agent, should go into the hands of such agent; and on these letters the master of the vessel is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboat, and these should be duly mailed. But should any chance to be unpaid, they should be deposited by the route agent in the post office at or nearest the point at which they are received, where the postmaster will treat them in all respects as other unpaid letters.

Persons desirous to send their letters by steamboats can most readily accomplish their object by inclosing such letters in the stamped envelopes issued by the Department, inasmuch as letters so inclosed may be conveyed out of the mail without a violation of law, and need not be delivered to the postmaster on the arrival of the vessel.

### ADVERTISING LETTERS.

Section 181 (chap. xiii) of the Regulations requires post offices to advertise letters as follows:

1. Once in six weeks when the gross receipts do not exceed $500 per quarter.
2. Once a month when the receipts are over $500, and not over $1,000 per quarter.
3. Twice a month when the receipts are over $1,000, and not over $7,500 per quarter.
4. Once a week when the receipts exceed $7,500 per quarter.

Returning unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement, it follows that offices of the first class above named must make such returns every six weeks;

Those of the second class, every month;

Those of third class, twice a month;

Those of the fourth class, every week.

Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects will be immediately taken from the office.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.

When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circulation.

One cent only is allowed for advertising each letter, and the *printer's receipt must state the number of letters*, and the amount paid for advertising.

The whole amount paid for advertising must be charged on No. 10 of the account current.

The cost of advertising must be marked upon each letter advertised, and be collected with the postage.

### DEAD LETTERS.

Letters which have been advertised, and remained unclaimed two months, are to be returned to the Dead Letter Office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vesels expected to arrive, and letters especially marked to be held a longer period.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the department, under section 181, chap. 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following description are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the Dead Letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz:

1. Letters held for postage, including "Drop Letters."
2. Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.
3. Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which pre-payment is required by the regulations.
4. Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.
5. Letters misdirected (or directed to places where there are no post offices).
6. Refused letters, and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away).

Sections 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 309, and 312 of the standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, (instead of three thousand.)

Writers of letters can have them returned, if uncalled for within any given period, by indorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the Dead Letter office.

When a letter is refused, the word "refused" should be at once plainly written upon it, and the letter put with those to be returned at the end of the month.

If, previous to its return, the seal of a dead letter be broken by accident, or by having been delivered to the wrong person, the fact and circumstance must be noted upon it.

Every dead letter must bear on the sealed side *the stamp or post-mark* of the post office by which it was returned, *and the date of its return* to the Department.

Dead "Registered Letters" must be made up in a separate package, with a separate bill, giving the address and register number of each letter. This package is to be carefully tied up and sealed, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but mailed to the Postmaster at Washington City, with return bill, *in the same manner as other registered letters.*

### LOST LETTERS AND MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

Money and other valuable things sent in the mail, whether registered or not, are at the risk of the owner. But, if lost, the Department, on being duly advised of the circumstances, will make every effort in its power to discover the cause thereof, and restore the same if found.

Cases of mail robbery should be at once reported to the Chief Clerk.

If a postmaster has reason to believe that a mail has been robbed or stolen, in the vicinity of his office, he should at once examine into the evidence of the fact; and if satisfied that such robbery or theft has actually occurred, should take immediate and energetic measures for recovering the mail, and for apprehending and prosecuting the offender.

All necessary expenses that may be incurred in recovering the mail, and in apprehending the robber, will be reimbursed by the Department. After the arrest, all such expenses are chargeable to the Judiciary fund, and should be presented through the U. S. Marshal.

In some cases it may be proper to offer a reward, not to exceed fifty dollars, payable on conviction, for the apprehension of the criminal.

In every case when the criminal is apprehended, the Attorney of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, should be promptly informed of the facts, and his advice obtained.

### WAY LETTERS.

Way letters are such letters as a mail-carrier receives on his way between two post offices. The carrier will deliver them to the first post office at which he arrives. The postmaster will pay the carrier one cent a letter, if demanded, and rate them with postage, writing against the rate the word "*way.*" This cent, when paid, must be added to the ordinary postage on the letter.

It is the duty of a mail carrier to receive and convey a letter to the first office at which he arrives, if tendered to him more than a mile from a post office.

### ROUTE AGENTS.

On railroad and steamboat routes it is the duty of route agents—1st. To receive letters written after the mail has closed, and way-letters prepaid by stamps; to mail and post-bill said letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution, and to make report of all such letters. 2d. To assort the mails for the several offices, being intrusted with the key to the iron lock for that purpose. 3d. To attend to delivery and reception of mail bags. 4th. To report to the Inspection Office all irregularities of service on the route, especially every instance in which they fail to receive or deliver a mail where one is due, with the causes of such failure—which, if not known, must be ascertained by inquiry.

### MAIL MESSENGERS.

Their duty is to carry the mail to and from post offices, when such offices are more than eighty rods from the steamboat landing or railroad station.

They are not required to execute a contract, and are not appointed for a definite period.

Such service is not to be employed without express authority from the Contract Office.

The railroad and steamboat contractors are to have it performed at all offices within a quarter of a mile of their depots, stations, or landings, as well as at the terminal offices of their routes.

The compensation of messengers engaged by the Department should be limited to the net yield of the offices supplied.

Postmasters cannot draw pay for the performance of such duty.

### FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following officers and persons enjoy the right as a personal privilege, subject in the case of some of them to the several restrictions stated and annexed:

1. The President and Vice-President of the United States; the individuals who at former periods have filled the office of President and Vice-President; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Polk, relicts of former Presidents. Restricted in the case of the Vice-President, or ex-Vice-Presidents, to letters and packets not weighing over two ounces, and to public documents.
2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories, commencing with their term of office, (that is, from 4th of March, or from time of receiving certificate of election to fill vacancy occurring after 4th March,) and ending the first Monday of December after the expiration of their official term. Restricted to letters and packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents. Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications and books procured or purchased by Congress or either House for the use of the members.
3. The Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their official terms. Restricted as members of Congress and Delegates.
4. Every postmaster whose commissions for the previous fiscal year, ending 30th June, did not exceed $200. Restricted to sending letters written by himself on his private business, and receiving written communications addressed to himself on his private business; such letters or written communications not to exceed half an ounce in weight. He cannot, therefore, receive or send free any description of printed matter. He cannot frank or receive free letters written by or addressed to his wife, or any other member of his family, or by or to a firm of which he is a member. Neither is he authorized to frank letters containing money or other things, nor letters written by himself on the business of others, whether they be letters of subscription to editors or publishers, or other description. The penalty for a violation of this law is $300.

The privilege of the following officers is restricted to sending and receiving frees official communications only, viz:

1. The Heads of the several Executive Departments of the General Government, and of each of the bureaux and chief clerks of said Departments, including the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
2. The Governors of States to the Governors of other States—restricted to laws and reports, bound or unbound, records and documents of the State, which the Legislature thereof may direct to be sent to the Executive of other states.
3. All postmasters, when their commissions exceed $200 per annum—restricted to letters and packets relating exclusively to the business of their offices or the Post Office Department.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

If any letter to or from a privileged person, be put into or received at a post office, of greater weight than such person has a right by law to frank, the postmaster will charge the excess with letter postage.

Properly franked mail matter, or mail matter addressed to a person enjoying the franking privilege, is entitled to be carried free in the mail when "forwarded" to the person elsewhere, as well as in its transportation simply to the office to which originally addressed.

### ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS OF POSTMASTERS.

We have not room for full instructions under this head. Before rendering their accounts, Postmasters should examine carefully the directions in Chapters XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV of the Book of Regulations, as well as the pamphlet of Instructions, issued May 1, 1861, at pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

### COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

The collection of debts due to the Post Office Department, whether by postmasters, contractors, or other persons, is assigned to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, from whom postmasters and contractors receive their instructions on the subject.

### PAYING OVER MONEY.

For the purpose of paying over the funds of the Department, all the post offices, except special offices, are classed either as deposit offices, draft offices, or collection offices.

Dep osit oces are such as are ordered—to place, quarterly, or oftener, their funds in deposit in some depository.

Draft offices are those which are ordered to retain their funds in hand to meet drafts drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Auditor of the Post Office Department.

Collection offices are those which are required to pay over their net proceeds, quarterly, to the mail contractor named in their special instructions, upon the production by him, from time to time, of the proper orders and receipts sent to him by the Department. *In these quarterly payments must be included all moneys received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold.*

A failure either to deposit according to instructions, or to pay a draft when presented, or to pay over to a contractor, upon the production of the proper collection orders and receipts, will be followed by the removal of the delinquent postmaster from office, unless satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General.

Want of funds can never be an excuse for failing to pay, or to deposit; as the postmaster is not authorized to give credit for postages, which are regarded as cash in his hands. In like manner he is prohibited from using, loaning, investing, depositing in bank, or exchanging moneys received for postages, on pain of criminal prosecution.

A postmaster cannot refuse to pay a draft or collection order because the contractor is indebted to him, nor because there is an unsettled private account between them, nor upon any other pretext; but such refusal is made, by the law, *prima facie* evidence of embezzlement, subjecting him to punishment.

Every postmaster under orders to place his funds in a depository, will take duplicate certificates of each deposit, signed by the proper officer, one of which should be transmitted to the Third Assistant Postmaster General by the first mail thereafter, as the postmaster will not be entitled to a credit until the reception of the certificate at the Department.

The deposit should include the whole amount due, whether for postage at the office, for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, or for collections or deposits made with the postmaster on account of the Department or otherwise.

If authorized to pay a Mail Messenger, such payment is to be deducted from the amount deposited, and the fact reported.

### COMMISSIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters are entitled, by law, since July 1, 1854, to the following commissions on the amount of postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, AND IN DUE PROPORTION FOR ANY FRACTIONAL PART OF A QUARTER; but no postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter

"On a sum not exceeding $100 sixty per cent; on a sum over the first, and not exceeding $400, fifty per cent.; on a sum over and above the first $400, and not exceeding $2,400, forty per cent.; on all sums over $2,400, fifteen per cent.;" consequently these rates of commission are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 per cent | on the first | | $100 |
| 50 " | " | next | 300 |
| 40 " | " | " | 2,000 |
| 15 " | on all over | | 2,400 |

The rate of commissions upon letter postages prepaid by stamps canceled at the mailing office is the same as if the whole letter postages were collected in money; that is, in summing up the amounts on which commissions are calculated, the amount of letter postages on those prepaid by stamps sent, will be included in the general amount the same as though the whole letter postages were collected in money, but they should be enter d in the proper line in the account current.

The rate of commission on newspaper postages actually collected, is fifty per cent., in all cases, whether the amount be large or small.

On the postages of letters received for distribution at the General Distribution Offices, a commission of 12½ per cent. is allowed.

On the postage of letters received at a frontier office and sent to Canada, a commission of 3½ per cent., and on those received from Canada for distribution, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. The amounts should be made up of postages received from and sent to Canada offices, and not United States offices.

No allowance is made to postmasters for delivering free letters or newspapers, or printed matter franked by a member of Congress

Ten cents is allowed for each monthly register of the arrival and departure of the mails, *when required by and returned* to the Department.

At offices where the mail is, *by contract*, to arrive regularly between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 70 instead of 60 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage: *Provided*, such postmaster transmits, with his quarterly return, his certificate in due form to that effect.

The postmaster who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments. If he fails to leave such record, he will not be entitled to credit for such commissions, and the subscribers are liable to lose the benefit of such prepayment.

### BIDDING FOR MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC.

In bidding for mail contracts, bidders should first examine carefully the instructions accompanying the advertisement. Formerly a coach was preferred to a "star bid," although the former might be the highest, if the route was deemed to require coach conveyance. Now, under a late decision, the reverse is the case, and a coach or horse bid is not considered legal.

The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*" Routes are let once in four years, the Union being divided into four sections for that purpose The Contract Office, on application, furnishes blanks for b ds free of expense.

The authority to establish post routes is not vested in the Postmaster-General, nor can he extend or lengthen those already established. He can only place mail service on such roads as have been declared post routes by act of Congress. All railroads, plank roads, canals, navigable rivers, and other waters, are, however, post-roads by law; and also the road from the nearest post office on an established route to the court-house of any county which may be otherwise without a mail.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

If a change of a schedule is desired, application should be made to the Contract Office, supported by the postmasters at the ends of the route. The contract running-time cannot be increased.

### ATTENTION TO THE MANNER OF CARRYING THE MAILS.

Every postmaster will consider himself the agent of the Department in regard to its affairs in his immediate vicinity, so far as to carefully observe, and promptly report to it, every thing tending to affect its interests, efficiency, and utility.

It is especially expected that he will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which the mails are carried to and from his office. This is among the most important of his duties.

He will report promptly to the Inspection Office all irregularities of mail-carriers, in charge of the mail, and causes, when known.

Whenever the mail is carried by any other person than the contractor or his authorized agent or carrier, the fact is to be noted on the register.

Should a mail at any time fail to arrive at the end of a route, or at any intermediate post office, where the time of arrival is fixed within the time specified in the contract or schedule, it will be expected of every contractor immediately, by himself or agent to send his excuse to the Inspection Office, setting forth, *particularly*, the cause of the failure; and if, after waiting a reasonable time, no specific and satisfactory excuse be received, the Chief Clerk is directed to present the case thus reported to the Past, master-General for fine.

Any case where the mail-carrier is not sworn should be immediately reported.

### POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold FOR CASH to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50

If the cancelling of a stamp have been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 401 of the Regulations of 1859.)

### BLANKS, WRAPPING-PAPER, TWINE, AND RATING STAMPS.

Post blanks will be furnished to postmasters, on their written requisitions, from the following agencies:

Postmasters in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will apply to the "*First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.*"

Postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, and Washington, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at New York, N. Y.*"

Postmasters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post-bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For general post office blanks, and for special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax and twine: *Provided*, the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### SAFES FOR POST OFFICES.

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Movers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinston, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

### CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

1st. Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

2d. The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*—but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles....................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles ............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed past-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... 6½ "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, are entitled to go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps.*

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an unsealed envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PLAIN—UNRULED.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.

$12 40 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

RULED.

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 29 per pkg. of 25, or $1 15 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cent, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 64 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13 h and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 43 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British and French Mails.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., BOSTON, MASS.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary. WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

Economy, care in its risks, and prudent investments characterize this company. The Mutual principle insures at the lowest possible rates—all over and above the *actual* cost being returned in dividends; the business of the company being, as it were, closed every five years, and the surplus funds divided *pro rata* to all the insured. Documents of an interesting character, and showing the benefits of the purely mutual plan of life insurance, forwarded gratis, by mail or otherwise, upon application at the Branch Office, to

JOHN HOPPER,

Agent and Attorney for the Company, Metropolitan Bank Building, 110 Broadway, New York city.

Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

HORATIO KING,

No. 510 H, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.

*Charges reasonable.*

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Consulting Counsel.
Washington, October, 1861.

**To Postmasters.**

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 29 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux. | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 20 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 20 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles. | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 29 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incholi, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mai | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mabé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 23 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *15 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scatari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.* | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by British mail in American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do in British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to *the following places, viz.*: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1861.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 2 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Liverpool |
| Havre | U. S. | 7 | | Southampton & Havre. |
| *Havana | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | 11 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 14 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Ireland via Queenstown |
| Bremen | U. S. | 21 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | 25 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 28 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Ireland via Queenstown |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1862. WHOLE No. 16.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ | 3 cts. |
| " " over 3,000 " ........ | 10 " |

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles.................. | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles................ | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) | | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " | " | ...... | 13 " |
| For Weekly | " | " | ...... | 6½ " |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## Postmaster General's Report.

The statistical portions of this Report, principally, were given in our last number.

The following additional extracts comprise the most important parts of the document in question:

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The number of each denomination of postage stamps issued to postmasters during the year ending June 30, 1861, was as follows, viz.: 1 cent—53,893,792. 3 cent—151,223,056. 5 cent—677,200. 10 cent—3,925,690. 12 cent—1,053,900. 24 cent—650.000. 30 cent—340,000. 90 cent—24,280.

The number of stamped envelopes issued during the above period was as follows, viz.: 3 cents, note size—471,350. 3 cents, letter size—15,655,450. 10 cents, let. size—131,750. 6 cents, official—40,450. 1 cent, letter size—1,534,250. 4 cents, letter size—35,000. 3 cents, note size, ruled—166,950. 3 cents, letter size, ruled—6,646,350. 1 cent, letter size, ruled—1,310,750. 4 cents, letter size, ruled—35,000.

Whole number stamps, 211,788,518; value, $5,908,522 60.

Whole number stamped envelopes, 26,027,300; value, $781,711 13.

Total amount for 1861, $6,690,233 73.

Total value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the year ending June 30, 1860, $6,870,316 19.

Decrease during 1861, $180,082 46.

The aggregate value of the envelopes included in the above statement is $781,711 13; but this sum does not give a correct idea of the real amount of postage represented, inasmuch as it includes the cost of the envelopes, as well as the value of the stamps.

The postage represented is $734,354 50, leaving as the cost of the envelopes and of their distribution $47,356 63.

The above decrease in the issues of postage stamps and stamped envelopes is contrary to all former experience, and is to be attributed to the then anticipated interruption of mail communication with the disloyal portion of the country, as the amount of each distributed continued steadily to increase up to the commencement of the second quarter of 1861, at which time orders from postmasters in that section were wholly or partially suspended. It was not deemed advisable to fill orders from postmasters in States which claimed to have "seceded," without first ascertaining their disposition to hold themselves personally responsible for such amounts as might be sent them. With this view a circular was prepared, about twelve hundred copies of which were addressed to different postmasters on receipt of their orders. Nine hundred replies were received, all but twenty of which avowed the personal responsibility of the writers for all revenues accruing at their respective offices, and their regret at the action of their State authorities. Stamps were accordingly sent them until June 1, when it appeared that the postal service could no longer be safely continued. The balance of stamps and stamped envelopes remaining unaccounted for in the hands of postmasters in disloyal States on the 1st of October, amounted to $207,000, without reference to commissions and allowances which may be placed to their credit in the future settlement of their accounts.

The total amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold during the year was $6,864,791 43.

Amount used in prepayment of postage and cancelled was $6,459,622 05.

Leaving afloat and in the possession of purchasers, and being used to some extent as currency, $405,169 38.

The number of postage stamps of the new style issued up to the 9th of November was 77,117,520, and the number of new stamped envelopes 8,939,650. All post offices in the loyal States, with the exception of certain offices in Kentucky and Missouri, have been supplied therewith. Those of the old issue have been exchanged and superseded. The old stamps on hand, and such as were received by exchange, at the larger offices, have been to a great extent counted and destroyed, and those at the smaller offices returned to the department. It is proper to state that, in anticipation of the substitution of the new stamps and envelopes for the old issue, but limited supplies of the latter were sent to postmasters during June and July, so that the amount thereof remaining in their hands was comparatively small.

The additional expense incurred by the change is very inconsiderable, in view of the greatly diminished cost of the new stamps, as compared with that of the old, while the prevention thereby of the use of stamps unaccounted for in the hands of disloyal postmasters saves the department from severe loss. Although the enumeration and destruction of the old stamps and envelopes is not yet completed, there is ample evidence that few received in exchange were sent from disloyal States.

Envelopes of official size at higher rates of postage, viz. 12 cents, 24 cents, and 40 cents, have been prepared during the past year, for the purpose of mailing large packages, and for foreign correspondence. The aggregate number of these issued was 20,100. Of the patent ruled envelopes, nearly 2,500,000 have been distributed to postmasters, together with 79,150 letter sheets and envelopes combined, and 186,700 newspaper wrappers. The demand for the latter has of late rapidly increased.

It is believed that a change of the present system of issuing postage stamps and envelopes would prove to be highly advantageous. Instead of being delivered, as at present, on orders from postmasters, and charged to their account, the latter might be required to purchase a sufficient quantity to meet the wants of their respective offices. This would simplify the accounts of the department, expedite the collection of its revenues, obviate losses from bad debts, and supersede the necessity of litigation for their recovery. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress.

Notwithstanding the manifest advantages of the law of February 27, 1861, requiring more frequent returns of dead letters to the department, the majority of postmasters, particularly those at the smaller offices, fail to comply with the necessary regulations under that law, although duly notified thereof. In order to carry out the salutary reform contemplated by Congress, every postmaster who is delinquent in this respect is reminded of what the law requires, and his immediate compliance therewith requested. This correspondence, and the consequent return of a larger amount of letters to the owners, involves much additional labour, tending to increase the efficiency of the dead letter office.

I would also suggest that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners, should be charged with treble the ordinary rate of postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the writers or owners. It has already been shown that the failure of such letters to reach their destination is rarely attributable to the department, while in their restoration much time and labor are expended, for which the ordinary letter postage is scarcely a sufficient recompense.

For the same reasons, unregistered letters thus returned might be charged with double rates.

PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

My predecessor called attention to the fact that large numbers of unpaid letters continued to be posted, notwithstanding the act of Mar. 3, 1855, making pre-payment compulsory, and stated that the practice of notifying the parties addressed that such letters would be forwarded on receipt of postage, had been abandoned, because it appeared, after trial of more than five years, that the evil continued unabated, showing a determination on the part of many correspondents using the mails to evade the postal laws. By immediately sending this class of letters to the dead letter office, it was expected that a proper compliance with the law would be enforced, but so far from this being the case, the number after one year's trial exceeds ten thousand each month, and the attention they require imposes considerable additional labor and expense on this department.

The practical result of this decision of my predecessor is so different from what was anticipated, that I have been induced to revive the former regulation, requiring postmasters to notify persons to whom unpaid letters are directed that they will be forwarded on receipt of the postage enclosed in a *paid* letter to the postmaster. Thus the number returned to the dead letter office will be reduced at least two-thirds.

THE POSTMASTERS' FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The franking privilege is in this country greatly extended. In the United Kingdom, the only other country in which very low rates of inland postage prevail, it appears to be limited to addresses and petitions to the Queen, and petitions to either house of Parliament. All other mailable matter is chargeable with postage. Hence, in part, the success there of the low postage system in point of revenue.

In this country, however, it is extended to cover a large class of postmasters, probably the majority.

By the first section of the act approved March 2, 1847, each deputy postmaster, whose compensation for the last preceding year did not exceed two hundred dollars, may send through the mails all letters written by himself, and receive all addressed to himself on his private business, free of postage, the weight not exceeding a half ounce.

This privilege is greatly abused, and ought to be revoked. If other compensation is due to a postmaster beyond his commissions, it should be in the discretion of the Postmaster General, not exceeding ——— per cent. additional to that now allowed, that it may go to the intelligent and faithful, not to the shrewd and unscrupulous, as it chiefly does under the existing law. Privileges resting in the conscience of the recipient, as to their extent, are dangerous.

I recommend the repeal of this clause, conferring the franking privilege on postmasters whose commissions do not exceed two hundred dollars; only letters certified to be on post office business shall be allowed to be sent or received by postmasters, free of postage, and this enforced by proper penalties

COLLECTION OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Great losses to the postal revenue arise from the neglect of postmasters to collect the postage, as required by law, on printed matter, both transient and periodical, sent through the mails. It is known to have been left in arrear for years.

The rates on transient printed matter, and on that sent to regular subscribers, are different, being higher on the former.

The evil, it is believed, will be greatly remedied by an enactment providing that each copy of printed matter upon which the postage for at least one quarter shall not have been prepaid, either at the office of mailing or of delivery, shall be rated as transient matter, and the postage thereon collected on the delivery of each copy.

Power should also be given to the Department to fine, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each offence, any postmaster who shall deliver, without payment of postage as required by law, any printed matter arriving through the mails at the office of delivery, and to charge the same in his account, to be deducted from his commissions. It is believed that by these two provisions a large amount of revenue, now lost, will be saved to the Department.

CARRIERS' FEE.

I renew the recommendation of my predecessor, that power be given to the Department to regulate the carriers' fee, not exceeding the amount of two cents for the delivery of each letter. It cannot be sustained in some of the cities and districts without an increased rate. So long as it is discretionary with the party addressed to employ the services of the carrier or not, no just reason is perceived why the former discretion should not be given for the purpose of facilitating so important a branch of the postal service

RAILROAD SERVICE.

In the last annual report of my predecessor mention is made of the refusal or neglect of a large number of railroad companies engaged in the conveyance of mails to execute the contracts required by law of all contractors for the performance of their duties. This abuse continues. When a railroad is constructed through a district of country, competition in the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise ceases on the route. Demand is immediately made for the mails, and without reference to the importance of the offices to be supplied, at a compensation much above that previously paid for coach and horse service. Increased speed is the only advantage which the service gains, although with respect to private business this is invariably accompanied with a great reduction of cost. The subject demands attention from Congress, and that measures be adopted to enable the Government to contract on fair terms with these companies. The existing rates of compensation are, in my judgment, too high, and even at such rates the Government is at the mercy of the companies. The Government has the power to compel them to carry the mails at fair rates, as it has the right to the use of all private property necessary for its purposes, upon making just compensation; and provision should be made to resort to this power when fair arrangements cannot be made by way of contract. This would enable the Department to deal with the companies on equal terms.

## Don't Omit the Date.

One of the most provoking and serious annoyances experienced by the officers and clerks of the Post Office Department, is the frequent omission on the part of postmasters and others, to attach to their official communications the proper date, and the name of the town, county, and State. Hundreds of letters are received entirely destitute of the slightest clue upon these most essential points, and of course they must in a majority of cases remain unanswered, to the great surprise, no doubt, of the bungling officials who have themselves caused all the difficulty.

It is well known that a form of oath provided by law, is required to be taken by all persons to be employed in any branch of the mail service, and a copy of the same sent to the Department. Scarcely a mail arrives that does not convey dozens of these documents carefully transmitted, but with nothing to indicate from whence they came. Here is one of these headless missives:

> I, Frank Neily, Assist. P. M., do swear that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the law in relation to the establishment of the post office and post roads within the United States.
>
> I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.
>
> FRANK NEILY.
>
> Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of Dec., A.D. 1861.
>
> JOHN KERR, JR., Justice Peace.

It is barely possible that Assistant Neily, and his friend Kerr, the Justice, considered themselves so well and extensively known, that a mere glance at their signatures would at once denote the town and State which were honored by their citizenship. But we regret to be obliged to apologize for the obtuseness of our friends in the "Bond Room," (where these oaths are required to be filed,) on this matter of the Assistant's and the Esquire's notoriety. The question, "who the devil are Frank Neily and John Kerr?" may have been passed around, before consigning the deficient paper to the pigeon-hole of the "unknown swearers," and that is about all, perhaps.

Mail registers, and in fact all sorts of official papers, are very frequently received in a similar unsatisfactory condition.

We trust our remarks on this subject will induce greater care hereafter, in addressing the Department.

A DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—The clerks and carriers connected with the Brooklyn post office on Saturday evening presented the deputy postmaster, Mr. Joseph M. Simonson, with a service of silver ware. Upon each article was engraved, "Presented to Joseph M. Simonson, by the clerks and carriers of the Brooklyn post office, as a token of special regard and for personal courtesy." Mr. Simonson has occupied his present position for about twenty years, which sufficiently attests his ability and integrity, and the presentation indicates the estimation in which he is held by those with whom he is associated. The present was no doubt the more acceptable from the fact that the recipient had no notice whatever of what was on foot until the company had assembled. The postmaster, Mr. Lincoln, presented the articles, with a few remarks, to which a heartfelt response was made by Mr. Simonson.—*Brooklyn City News*.

We have long known Mr. Simonson as one of the most efficient and devoted public servants within the range of our acquaintance, and we are gratified to learn that he finds appreciating friends among those with whom he is officially associated, as well as among the citizens of Brooklyn, who have for so long a period enjoyed the benefits of his integrity and industry.—[ED. MAIL.]

CARELESS CORRESPONDENTS.—It appears, by the Postmaster-General's Report, that no less than 5,947 *misdirected* letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office during the year 1861; and that 366 letters were destitute of address or direction.

Here is a funny indorsement on the back of a letter dropped into a city post office, addressed to a recently appointed quartermaster in one of the New England regiments:

"Harry, I hear you are commissioned as a *quarter*master, and can save $1,000 a year. Why didn't you go in for a *whole one*, and make $4,000."

## The Way of the Transgressor.

We have watched with a painful interest the recent trial of Charles M. Jefferds, which has resulted in his conviction of the murder of Matthews. Jefferds was employed as a clerk in the New York Post Office from 1855 to 1858, when Isaac V. Fowler was Postmaster. Acquitted of the first charge upon which he was brought to trial, (the murder of his step-father, Walton,) of which the second crime was the consequence, he doubtless considered himself safe from the vengeance of the law; but the very sense of security which his first escape inspired brought him to answer the second time to the fearful charge of murder, and secured his conviction. Boasting in his cups of having committed the offence of which a jury had declared him innocent, his own lips furnished to the secret agent of the law the evidence of his guilt—evidence which all the ingenuity of one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the country was unable successfully to combat—and he now awaits the shameful death of the felon. During the time that Jefferds was employed in the New York Post Office, his quarrelsome disposition and dissipated habits showed the absence of moral discipline and proper social restraints, and displayed the evil effects of the demoralizing influences by which the testimony on his trial showed him to have been surrounded from his earliest youth; and while we cannot withhold from him our pity as being, to some extent, the victim of these influences, we trust his fate may prove a warning against the danger of yielding to unbridled passion and self indulgence.

## A Sad Mistake.

A gentleman having a Life Insurance policy for $5,000, was recently notified that the annual premium thereon would fall due on a given day. He promptly enclosed in a letter the amount of cash required, and placed the letter in his pocket to be put in the post office by his own hand, in order to prevent the possibility of mistake in so important a matter. At this time he was in perfect health, but soon after took a severe cold upon his lungs, and is now dangerously sick with lung fever.

The letter which he intended to have mailed, was a few days since found quietly resting in his pocket. The officers of the Insurance Company were applied to, all the circumstances explained, and the money tendered with which to renew the forfeited policy. But the request was declined, owing to the continued illness of the party most concerned; and, added to the distress of an interesting family, naturally produced by the alarming illness of a husband and father, is the anxiety felt on account of their pecuniary prospects in the event of being deprived of their main dependence and support.

We trust that in this case, the sad consequences likely to follow from this simple omission to mail a letter, will yet be averted. But the lesson should not be lost upon any class of business or social correspondents.

NO POST-MISTRESSES.—It has been officially settled at the Post Office Department, that the title of post-*master* is the only one to be known or recognized, whether applied to male or female officials in charge of post offices. We have at the present time several hundred lady postmasters in the Government employ.

In the course of a pretty long official experience, we have yet to learn of the first instance where one of the softer sex has been convicted of mail robbery. We have sometimes begun to tremble, in view of the indications which seemed likely to involve some one or more of the sisterhood in a charge of dishonesty, and require the services of the U. S. Marshal, but somehow or other, the dear creatures came out all right, the investigation placing the criminality upon other shoulders.

## Letter Addresses.

Ye postmen, put this letter through,
  As fast as ye can go it;
And if this favor you will do,
  You'll much oblige—the poet.
Perhaps you'd know where it is bound—
  Well, just forbear to smile, and
I'll tell you. 'Tis to *Charlottetown*,
  *Down on Prince Edward Island*,
James V. C. Lawtry is the chap
  For whom it is intended;
Take it to him without mishap,
  And—well, my rhyme is ended.

This letter belongs to Jonathan Place,
Who went from this village, a mighty hard case.
To Saratoga Springs then it must go,
In Saratoga county, that you all know;
Care of Captain Babcock, company K,
Then let no other "sojer" take it away
NEW YORK STATE.

West 43d Street in New York
  One Hundred Twenty Four,
A Lofty Block of Free Stone Work,
  A Bell-knob by the door.
With this let postman swiftly move,
  To one who will enjoy't,
In Street and number as above,
  Miss Sarah Bailey Hoyt.

to a gentleman that keeps a furstour in bloadway near maden lane and livs in heuery st.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

**J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.**

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 3d page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

☞ Explanations are asked occasionally, by postmasters, as to apparent inconsistencies between instructions, decisions, etc., which appear in our columns from time to time, and the information upon the same points, contained in the standard volume of the Laws and Regulations, now in the hands of postmasters.

Our reply is, that since the volume referred to was published, new laws, treaties and decisions have been made, rendering it in some respects unreliable, and this, to some extent, must continue to be the case necessarily in respect to future permanent publications.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

☞ Our thanks are due to those of our friends of the press, who have complimented and benefited us by notices of the U. S. MAIL, in their editorial and advertising columns.

We stand ready to reciprocate in any way in our power. The acts of courtesy referred to, however, will not be without some benefit to their authors, as whatever tends to enlighten post office officials as to their public duties, must be of material aid to a class who employ the mails so extensively as do the editorial and publishing fraternity.

ENCOURAGING. We are beginning to receive evidences that our paper is appreciated by the female employés of the Government, the names of several postmistresses having been recently added to our subscription list. There is so much gallantry on the part of those having the appointing power at Washington, that it requires pretty powerful influences to effect changes, except for official delinquencies, among this class of public servants. In fact, the M. C.'s, who are often consulted in the matter of removals from office, do not seem inclined to disturb officials of the crinoline genus. In closely balanced Congressional Districts, it is perhaps wise to avoid encountering their hostility, if possible. Our Hon. Representatives are doubtless inclined to follow the wholesome advice of Mr. Weller, senior, to beware of the "vidders," of whom our official sisterhood is, we believe, mainly composed.

MAILS FOR CONGRESS.—In order to facilitate the delivery of the correspondence and printed matter intended for our Representatives and Senators in Congress, the Postmaster General has ordered that all such matter collected at offices of distribution, shall be made up in separate through pouches for Washington.

The following additional order on this subject has recently been issued:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Dec. 31, 1861.

The Congressional branch office being now in operation, the attention of postmasters at distributing offices is again called to the order of this Department, requesting every distribution office to make up a separate bag for all matter, letters and papers directed to members of Congress, exclusive of all other matter. Special and careful attention is required to this order, and the clerks should be so instructed. Such bags are to be labelled "Congress, Washington, D. C.," and route Agents at Washington will deliver these bags direct to the Congress messenger.

J. A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE, &c.—We learn, on inquiry of the able and courteous Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, that a bill is now before Congress, unanimously adopted by that Committee, abolishing the franking privilege.

Also that the Committee have agreed to report a bill giving the sailors in our Navy the same privilege of sending letters in the mails, without prepayment, that soldiers now enjoy, under Mr. Colfax's bill of last July.

The House has already passed a bill requiring all dead letters to be returned to their writers, and it is now pending in the Senate.

## Letters by Express.

Whatever apology for violating the postal laws by private Expresses may have existed years ago, when the high rates of postage prevailed, there certainly are no reasons now for such violations, since the reduction in those rates has been brought to a point so low as hardly to pay the expenses of mail transportation by Government. Formerly, one of the strong arguments in favor of sending correspondence out of the mails, was the more frequent trips of expresses and private carriers, than were provided for by the Department. Congress, through the representations of the proper officials, saw that this excuse was not without much force, and accordingly furnished a remedy by authorizing the issue of government envelopes of various postage rates, which, with their contents, could legally be sent by *any conveyance*, according to the exigencies of the case. Many of the established Express Companies have rigidly adhered to the law in this respect, refusing to convey any letters or enclosures, unless the stamped envelopes were employed and of exactly the right rate of postage. There is abundance of proof, however, of the utter disregard of this just requirement, on the part too, of Expresses which profess better things and who boast of their great honor and responsibility. This dishonourable course is greatly aggravated by the fact that their own nett profits would not be lessened in the least by a rigid requirement of the public that the United States envelopes shall be used in all cases.

The Post Office Department having done all in its power for the convenience of the public, is determined that the postal revenues shall no longer suffer to the extent they have, from this unjust, unreasonable and illegal evasion. Congress has provided ample penalties, and given full power to the Postmaster-General and his agents, for the detection and punishment of this class of delinquents.

HOW TO STOP STEALING FROM THE MAILS.—The English Government gave John Palmer, Esq., a pension for life, and afterwards a grant of fifty thousand pounds, for *executing* the plan of transferring the mails from horseback and gig service, to the more safe and speedy process of stage coach conveyance.

In this proportion of rewarding genius and enterprise, what would be doing the "fair thing" in the case of a citizen of the United States who should invent a plan for curing the chief and most annoying evil of our postal system, the acknowledged insecurity of valuable remittances?

And yet the skeleton of such an invention has had a comfortable lodgement in the brain of the writer for some time past, and we propose to "show up" this anatomical figure very soon to the gaze, inspection and benefit of our own and other governments.

We should have let out the secret before, but, true to Yankee instinct, (we were born in Boston, within sight of the gilded grasshopper on the spire of old Faneuil Hall,) we have been hoping that Congress would offer a liberal reward for so important an invention.

Special Agents will do well to look up some other employment in season, for our grand embryo thief-checking machine once fairly in operation, "Othello's occupation" will be among the things that were—perhaps.

BEHIND THE AGE.—Letters are occasionally received at the New York Post Office, addressed to "Hon JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster," making inquiries in regard to matters connected with the business of the office. One so directed was received lately from a gentleman residing in the upper part of the city, who, though evidently an educated and intelligent person, seems to have neglected to keep himself posted in reference to current events. Major-General Dix, as commander of the U. S. forces in Maryland, probably finds, in the fulfilment of the duties of that position, sufficient employment for his time and talents, without assuming the extra burden of superintending the business of the New York Post Office. At any rate, we think it likely that letters from correspondents of the New York Postmaster will reach their destination and receive due attention, quite as promptly if addressed to WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Esq., the present worthy incumbent of the office.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 13, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I mailed a letter from Philadelphia to one of my friends in Boston. Wishing to make it appear to him that the letter was mailed at New York, I sent it under cover to the Postmaster at New York, who wrote upon the letter, "Received under cover from Philadelphia." By what authority does he do this? Will you oblige me by answering the above question through your paper. I ask of you because I know I will get a reliable answer.

Yours truly, J. B.

The Secretary of the New York Post Office is in the daily habit of marking letters thus received under cover, for the purpose of preventing fraud and imposition. There is no law or regulation of the Department on this subject, but it is a common sense decision that a postmaster is not to aid in deceiving a correspondent as to where a letter was actually mailed. Where any good reason exists on the part of the writer, for wishing to mail a letter at a distant office, there are other ways to accomplish it, than by invoking the agency of the postmaster in the transaction. The liability of having such letters endorsed as above should be generally understood, as it might save some unpleasant exposures.—ED. MAIL.]

A GOOD PRECAUTION.—We notice that some firms in sending out business cards, circulars, etc., adopt the plan of adding the following: "Correspondents will please write the name of town and State, legibly."

This simple request, if carefully complied with, will save many delays and failures.

☞ The Boston Post Office has been removed to the old State street site.

## Answers to Inquiries.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States, but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

If a letter, franked by a person entitled to the franking privilege, comes from the mailing office charged with postage, the postmaster at the office of delivery, on *being satisfied* that the charge is erroneous, may correct the error, and deliver the letter free.

If a newspaper is put up so that it cannot be examined without breaking the wrapper, it should be charged with letter postage by weight.

Cents are not a legal tender for postage; but postmasters may, in a spirit of accommodation, receive them when offered. In accounting with the Department, however, they cannot pay them out.

The laws of Congress do not extend any protection to correspondents *before* their letters are placed in a post office, or in the custody of a postmaster or other agent of the Department authorized to receive them, or in some legal depository provided by the P. M. General, nor *after* such letters have been delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed, or their authorized agents. The statutes of some of the States provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of stealing or violating letters before they are placed in the post office, or after they are delivered therefrom.

Letters intended for the mails are considered to be in custody of a postmaster when placed in any depository furnished or provided by him for their reception, *and not otherwise*.

A postmaster should not charge commissions on unpaid letters to be "forwarded," but should charge the postage thereon in his account of mails sent.

It is the duty of the postmaster who is in office *at the commencement* of a quarter, *then* to collect the newspaper postage *quarterly in advance*, if unpaid; and if there are subscribers who wish to pay yearly in advance, he is by law obliged to receive it; but he cannot lawfully demand more than one quarter's pay in advance. The postmaster who collects the postage is entitled to all the commissions thereon, although he may be immediately superseded by the appointment of a successor; but he should leave in the office a list of such as have paid in advance.

This right extends to a postmaster, even if he knows he is about retiring from office. In fact, he is obliged by law to receive the postage quarterly in advance, the official quarters commencing July 1, —Oct. 1,—Jan. 1,—April 1. When subscribers commence in the middle, or at any other irregular time in the quarter, the entire current quarter must be paid for, or transient rates collected till the beginning of the ensuing regular quarter.

In Article 13 of the Quarterly Account Current, every postmaster will credit himself with the amount of postage on unpaid letters, if any, remaining in his office at the end of the quarter, the same as before the passage of the act of 27th Feb., 1861, but without sending a list of such letters. The regulations in chapter XXI. (1859,) are unchanged, except so far as concerns allowances of free letters. No compensation is now made for the delivery of free letters or newspapers. (See Instructions of May 1, 1861, Art. 7, page 4.)

Paid drop letters, not called for, should be held two months. Unpaid drop letters should be treated like other unpaid letters, under section 102 of regulations, recently revived, which requires the parties addressed to be notified.

If a person puts a one cent stamp *only* on a letter to be mailed, the fair inference is that the failure to prepay the postage in full is *intentional*, and the letter should be treated as if wholly unpaid. Where more than one cent is paid, and not the full postage, directions in sec. 106, chapter ix., must be followed literally.

The law authorizing postmasters whose commissions do not exceed $200 a year, to frank their private letters, allows them to inclose money or other things in such letters, (not to exceed half an ounce in weight,) *on their own private account*, but not for editors or any other persons.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—A proposition is now before the Postmaster General for materially enlarging the present Post Office in Nassau street, by extending the building about fifty feet on the Cedar street front, so as to cover the space formerly used for purposes of burial, and also adding some twenty feet the entire length on the Nassau street side. The additions will be only one story high, adding some 800 square feet to the present ground limits of the office.

P.S. Since the above was put in type, the plan has been accepted by the Postmaster General. The estimated cost is about $7,000.

## Letters to the Rebel States.

The following, from a letter to the Postmaster of New York, by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, may serve as an answer to numerous inquiries we receive on this subject:

"The facilities afforded by sending letters to the rebel States under a flag of truce are not intended, and cannot be permitted, to cover general correspondence, as it would impose a labor upon the Commanding General at Fortress Monroe, the performance of which would be wholly incompatible with the discharge of his more important military duties; but only the correspondence of such prisoners as may be held by the United States or their enemies, and the families of such as may be prisoners in the rebel States or United States.

"Such letters, properly prepaid, may be forwarded direct to Old Point Comfort from your office.

"The arrangement is for the accommodation of prisoners on both sides.

"JOHN A. KASSON,
"First Ass't P. M. Gen."

POSTAGE TO ITALY BY THE FRENCH MAIL.—On and after the first of January, 1862, the postage chargeable upon letters between the United States and Italy, (the Austrian Provinces and Pontifical States excepted,) forwarded *via* France, in the French mail, will be reduced from 27 to 21 cents, the single rate of one-fourth ounce or under, *prepayment optional*.

The single rate, by the French mail, upon letters for the Venitian and Papal States, will remain unchanged at 27 cents the *quarter* ounce and 54 cents the *half* ounce letter, *prepayment optional*.

☞ For Tables of Domestic Postage, &c., see first page.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, during the month of December:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Alfonia | Huron | Ohio. |
| Atkinson | Washington | Minn. |
| Avon* | Polk | Iowa. |
| Bedford* | Trimble | Ky. |
| Blakeville | Cheshire | N. H. |
| Brady's Mill* | Alleghany | Md. |
| Brandy Camp | Elk | Pa |
| Brunnersville | Lancaster | " |
| Brushy Valley | Guthrie | Iowa. |
| Burton | Genesee | Mich. |
| Calaveras | San Joaquin | Cal. |
| Centralia | Dubuque | Iowa. |
| Chesnut Ridge* | Duchess | N. Y. |
| Chippewa | Cass | Min. |
| Copperopolis | Calaveras | Cal. |
| Corry | Erie | Pa. |
| Cub Hill | Baltimore | Md. |
| Doylesville* | Madison | Ky. |
| Fort Lincoln | Bourbon | Kan. |
| Goffs | Ritchie | Va. |
| Granite Vale |  | Col. Ter. |
| Great Crossings* | Scott | Ky. |
| Green Park | Perry | Pa. |
| Gurleyville* | Tolland | Ct |
| House Mills | Barbour | Va. |
| Janesville | Shasta | Cal. |
| Jimes | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Junction Grove | Cook | Ill. |
| Leesboro' | Montgomery | Md. |
| Lower Providence | " | Pa. |
| Mada | Guthrie | Iowa |
| Madalin | Duchess | N. Y. |
| Manchaug* | Worcester | Mass. |
| Mapsville | Accomack | Va. |
| Millway | Lancaster | Pa. |
| Mount Chesnut* | Butler | " |
| North Gallatin | Columbia | N. Y. |
| Parkville | Summit | Col. Ter. |
| Pewee Valley* | Oldham | Ky. |
| Prospect | Harford | Md. |
| Ridge Road | Saginaw | Mich. |
| Ritchie Line | Ritchie | Va. |
| Romney* | Hampshire | " |
| Saint George | Washington | Utah. |
| Sianett's Mills | Ritchie | Va. |
| Tanners | Gilmer | " |
| Wait's Station | Scioto | Ohio. |
| West Winterport | Waldo | Me. |
| West Tyre | Seneca | N. Y. |
| White House Station | Hunterdon | N. J. |
| Wye Mills* | Queene Anne | Md. |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Adam's Mills | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Algonquin | Carroll | Ohio. |
| Angelo | Monroe | Wis. |
| Arrow Rock | Saline | Mo. |
| Bird's Point | Mississippi | " |
| Boght | Albany | N. Y. |
| Bollinger's Creek | Camden | Mo. |
| Brown | Cedar | " |
| Brush Creek | Laclede | " |
| Callahan | Greenup | Ky. |
| Carrsville | Livingston | " |
| Case | Laclede | Mo. |
| Cave Pump | Camden | " |
| Charleston | Mississippi | " |
| Cherry | Camden | " |
| Chippewa | Pepin | Wis. |
| Competition | Laclede | Mo. |
| Concord | Callaway | " |
| Crab Orchard | Ray | " |
| Dover | La Fayette | " |
| Eureka North | Sierra | Cal. |
| Ford's Ferry | Crittenden | Ky. |
| Forkner's Hill | Laclede | Mo. |
| Fort Churchill |  | Nev. Ter. |
| Gay | Daviess | Mo. |
| Grant's Lick | Campbell | Ky. |
| Green Dale | Camden | Mo. |
| Hazle Green | Laclede | " |
| Howard Corner | Grundy | " |
| Humboldt | Pulaski | " |
| Iberia | Miller | " |
| Island Grove | Butler | Iowa. |
| Jericho | Laclede | Mo. |
| Liberty | Clay | " |
| Little Niangua | Camden | " |
| Lost Branch | Montgomery | " |
| Marshall | Saline | " |
| Mataagas | Mason | Ill. |
| Mill Spring | Wayne | Ky. |
| Mine La Motte | Madison | Mo. |
| Minerva | Morgan | " |
| Modest Town | Accomack | Va. |
| Mount Sterling | Gasconade | Mo. |
| No. Hampton Depot | Rockingham | N. H. |
| North Greenwich | Fairfield | Ct. |
| Northville | St. Clair | Mo. |
| Oakland | Laclede | " |
| Old Mines | Washington | " |
| Parkersville | Marion | Oregon. |
| Pittsville | Johnson | Mo. |
| Pleasant Mount | Miller | " |
| Plum Creek | Clinton | " |
| Propstville | Pickaway | Ohio. |
| Ridleyville | Delaware | Pa. |
| Rock House | Bath | Ky. |
| Sacramento | Green Lake | Wis. |
| Saint Aubert | Callaway | Mo. |
| Shamrock | " | " |
| Solon | Monroe | Wis. |
| Stockton | Cedar | Mo. |
| Sylvan | Dent | " |
| Taladega | " | " |
| Tiviot | Montgomery | " |
| Tuckersville | Camden | " |
| Ulman's Ridge | Miller | " |
| Wallace | Dodge | Neb. Ter. |
| Waverly | La Fayette | Mo. |
| Wellington | " | " |
| Wheatland | Morgan | " |
| Wilson | Adair | " |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Alba | Winnishiek | Iowa | New Alba |
| Ashby | Coles | Ill. | Hutton |
| Barnettsville | Huron | Mich. | Sand Beach |
| Buck Tooth | Cattaraugus | N. Y. | Salamanca |
| Cherry Grove | Carroll | Ill. | Lanark |
| Charleston | Kalamazoo | Mich. | Augusta |
| Florida | Hillsdale | " | Osseo |
| Holly Mills | Oakland | " | Holly |
| Jone City | Almador | Cal. | Jone Valley |
| Manchester Sta'n | Hartford | Ct | N. Manchester |
| Nicholsonville | Putnam | Ind. | Fillmore |
| Port Clinton | Lake | Ill. | Highland Park |
| Rattle Snake | White | " | Sacramento |
| Spring Valley | Carroll | " | Shannon |

## Our New Postal Directory.

On this and third page will be found an official Summary of the Laws, Regulations, etc., now in force in the administration of the Post Office Department. They have been prepared with great care, and have passed the ordeal of inspection and revision by the proper officials at Washington.

Heretofore the laws and regulations, and catalogue of post offices, although published in book form under the sanction of the Department, and of course valuable, have been chiefly confined to post offices, and being issued at pretty long intervals, are without the progressive feature which is supplied by this sheet. The postal information thus given is really, in most respects, of as much importance to the public at large, as to post office officials.—We shall make all necessary additions to the Directory, from time to time.

NEW LABEL.—A new and ingenious Label for mail pouches, has been contracted for by the Department, and will be put in use immediately.

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Postmaster-General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail*.

HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

TO FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances or postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

TO THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

TO THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

TO THE CHIEF CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

TO THE AUDITOR POST OFFICE DEPARMENT—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

Married women or minors cannot be postmasters.

A postmaster may hold any office under a State government, such as Justice of the Peace, or member of the Legislature, provided there is no law of his State to the contrary.

No person can be employed either as clerk in a post office or as mail carrier, less than sixteen years old.

Every postmaster should have at least one sworn assistant, ready to take charge of the office in case of necessity.

No person, not duly sworn, should be allowed to handle the mails.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk in a post office can hold a mail contract, or be concerned in carrying the mail.

The securities of a postmaster, in the event of his death, or vacancy from other cause, are responsible for the proper management of the office till a successor is appointed and qualified.

In addressing the Department, care should be used to avoid writing upon more than one subject in the same letter. Different subjects go to different offices, as above stated.

Copies of papers on file cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit commenced, and actually pending in a court of record.

*Treasury Notes.*—Postmasters are to receive treasury notes in payment of postages, but it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie in any considerable amounts by way of making change.

MAKING UP MAILS.

Letters must bear the post-mark, and post-bills the date, of the day on which the mail containing them is actually sent off.

Postage stamps must be canceled by an instrument made for that purpose, and used with black printer's ink, or effectually with a pen. The dating must not be used as a canceling stamp.

It is imperative on postmasters to stamp their letters plainly.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The persons entitled to letters received by mail are those whose names are in the address.

The delivery should be either to the person addressed or according to his order. In special cases, orders are sometimes made by the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Letters addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member of a firm, and if addressed to several persons, they may be handed to any one of them.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned to the Dead Letter office. In contested cases of this kind, it is well to consult the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a letter appear to be of value, it will be safest to require a written order for its delivery to the person calling, if he be not the person addressed.

If there be two or more persons of the same name, and a letter intended for one is delivered to another, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it, and request him to write upon it the words, "Opened by me through mistake," and sign his name; he will then replace the letter in the office.

Prepayment of certain foreign letters (see table of foreign postages) is optional. Domestic letters must be prepaid by stamps in all cases. If they have on them an adequate prepaid stamp, they are to be delivered as paid, though they be entered in the bill as unpaid. In such case, the postmaster will correct the post-bill, require correction of the mailing postmaster, and inform the auditor. If short paid, the deficient postage must be collected on delivery.

When a letter is delivered, and the postage paid thereon, the postage should not be returned after the letter has been opened, except when opened through mistake by the wrong person.

Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in the case of discontinued offices.

To prevent fraud, the postmaster will be careful not to return any letter put into his office for the mail except to the writer, or on his order, and a record of the transaction must be preserved.

Postmasters are required by law and the instructions of the Department to keep their respective offices open during the usual business hours of the place; and it is their duty always to make proper search when a letter is applied for, and generally to manifest an accommodating disposition towards the public.

SHIP AND STEAMBOAT LETTERS.

It is the duty of masters of steamboats to deliver into the post offices, or to a local agent of the Department, at the places at which they arrive, all letters (except such as relate to the cargo of the

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

vessel) received by them, or by any person employed on their boats, at any point on the route. Penalty for omitting to do this, $30.

When not under contract with the Department, the master or manager of the ship or steamboat (if not foreign) is entitled to receive from the postmaster two cents a letter, (except on Lake Erie, where it is one cent,) for which he must receipt, and, if under contract, he may receive one cent, "way." Masters of foreign vessels must deliver the letters brought by them, but cannot be paid.

Letters brought by steamboat or ship, should be marked "steamboat," or "ship," as the case may be, at the time of receiving them.

All letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are in charge of a route agent, should go into the hands of such agent; and on these letters the master of the vessel is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboat, and these should be duly mailed. But should any chance to be unpaid, they should be deposited by the route agent in the post office at or nearest the point at which they are received, where the postmaster will treat them in all respects as other unpaid letters.

Persons desirous to send their letters by steamboats can most readily accomplish their object by inclosing such letters in the stamped envelopes issued by the Department, inasmuch as letters so inclosed may be conveyed out of the mail without a violation of law, and need not be delivered to the postmaster on the arrival of the vessel.

### ADVERTISING LETTERS.

Section 181 (chap. xiii) of the Regulations requires post offices to advertise letters as follows:

1. Once in six weeks when the gross receipts do not exceed $500 per quarter.
2. Once a month when the receipts are over $500, and not over $1,000 per quarter.
3. Twice a month when the receipts are over $1,000, and not over $7,500 per quarter.
4. Once a week when the receipts exceed $7,500 per quarter.

Returning unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement, it follows that offices of the first class above named must make such returns every six weeks;

Those of the second class, every month;
Those of third class, twice a month;
Those of the fourth class, every week.

Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects will be immediately taken from the office.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.

When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circulation.

One cent only is allowed for advertising each letter, and the *printer's receipt must state the number of letters*, and the amount paid for advertising.

The whole amount paid for advertising must be charged on No. 10 of the account current.

The cost of advertising must be marked upon each letter advertised, and be collected with the postage.

### DEAD LETTERS.

Letters which have been advertised, and remained unclaimed two months, are to be returned to the Dead Letter Office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters especially marked to be held a longer period.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the department, under section 181, chap. 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following description are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the Dead Letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz:

1. Letters for foreign countries upon which prepayment is compulsory, and drop letters.
2. Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.
3. Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which pre-payment is required by the regulations.
4. Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.
5. Letters misdirected (or directed to places where there are no post offices).
6. Refused letters, and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away).

Sections 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 309, and 312 of the standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, (instead of three thousand.)

Writers of letters can have them returned, if uncalled for within any given period, by indorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the Dead Letter office.

When a letter is refused, the word "refused" should be at once plainly written upon it, and the letter put with those to be returned at the end of the month.

If, previous to its return, the seal of a dead letter be broken by accident, or by having been delivered to the wrong person, the fact and circumstance must be noted upon it

Every dead letter must bear on the sealed side *the stamp or post-mark* of the post office by which it was returned, *and the date of its return* to the Department.

Dead "Registered Letters" must be made up in a separate package, with a separate bill, giving the address and register number of each letter. This package is to be carefully tied up and sealed, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but mailed to the Postmaster at Washington City, with return bill, *in the same manner as other registered letters.*

Domestic letters, (drop letters excepted,) held for postage, instead of being sent to the Department, are hereafter to be retained, and notice sent to the parties addressed. The answer to such notice must be prepaid, and a postage stamp of the proper amount inclosed, with which to prepay the "held letter."

This class of letters, when not written for, must not lie in the office more than one month from the time of notification, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. The period may be shortened at discretion, where notices are sent short distances, and answers might be expected in a few days.

All letters held for postage should be post-marked on the day of their receipt, and boxed according to dates.

CIRCULARS.—Postmasters will not return unsealed circulars to the Dead Letter Office, but dispose of them the same as dead newspapers.

### LOST LETTERS AND MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

Money and other valuable things sent in the mail, whether registered or not, are at the risk of the owner. But, if lost, the Department, on being duly advised of the circumstances, will make every effort in its power to discover the cause thereof, and restore the same if found.

Cases of mail robbery should be at once reported to the Chief Clerk.

If a postmaster has reason to believe that a mail has been robbed or stolen, in the vicinity of his office, he should at once examine into the evidence of the fact; and if satisfied that such robbery or theft has actually occurred, should take immediate and energetic measures for recovering the mail, and for apprehending and prosecuting the offender.

All necessary expenses that may be incurred in recovering the mail, and in apprehending the robber, will be reimbursed by the Department. After the arrest, all such expenses are chargeable to the Judiciary fund, and should be presented through the U. S. Marshal.

In some cases it may be proper to offer a reward, not to exceed fifty dollars, payable on conviction, for the apprehension of the criminal.

In every case when the criminal is apprehended, the Attorney of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, should be promptly informed of the facts, and his advice obtained.

### WAY LETTERS.

Way letters are such letters as a mail-carrier receives on his way between two post offices. The carrier will deliver them to the first post office at which he arrives. The postmaster will pay the carrier one cent a letter, if demanded, and rate them with postage, writing against the rate the word "*way.*" This cent, when paid, must be added to the ordinary postage on the letter.

It is the duty of a mail carrier to receive and convey a letter to the first office at which he arrives, if tendered to him more than a mile from a post office.

### ROUTE AGENTS.

On railroad and steamboat routes it is the duty of route agents—1st. To receive letters written after the mail has closed, and way-letters prepaid by stamps; to mail and post-bill said letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution, and to make report of all such letters. 2d. To assort the mails for the several offices, being intrusted with the key to the iron lock for that purpose. 3d. To attend to delivery and reception of mail bags. 4th. To report to the Inspection Office all irregularities of service on the route, especially every instance in which they fail to receive or deliver a mail where one is due, with the causes of such failure—which, if not known, must be ascertained by inquiry.

### MAIL MESSENGERS.

Their duty is to carry the mail to and from post offices, when such offices are more than eighty rods from the steamboat landing or railroad station.

They are not required to execute a contract, and are not appointed for a definite period.

Such service is not to be employed without express authority from the Contract Office.

The railroad and steamboat contractors are to have it performed at all offices within a quarter of a mile of their depots, stations, or landings, as well as at the terminal offices of their routes.

The compensation of messengers engaged by the Department should be limited to the net yield of the offices supplied.

Postmasters cannot draw pay for the performance of such duty.

### FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following officers and persons enjoy the right as a personal privilege, subject in the case of some of them to the several restrictions stated and annexed:

1. The President and Vice-President of the United States; the individuals who at former periods have filled the office of President and Vice-President; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Polk, relicts of former Presidents. Restricted in the case of the Vice-President, or ex-Vice-Presidents, to letters and packets not weighing over two ounces, and to public documents.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories, commencing with their term of office, (that is, from 4th of March, or from time of receiving certificate of election to fill vacancy occurring after 4th March,) and ending the first Monday of December after the expiration of their official term. Restricted to letters and packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents. Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications and books procured or purchased by Congress or either House for the use of the members.

3. The Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their official terms. Restricted as members of Congress and Delegates.

4. Every postmaster whose commissions for the previous fiscal year, ending 30th June, did not exceed $200. Restricted to sending letters written by himself on his private business, and receiving written communications addressed to himself on his private business; such letters or written communications not to exceed half an ounce in weight. He cannot, therefore, receive or send free any description of printed matter. He cannot frank or receive free letters written by or addressed to his wife, or any other member of his family, or by or to a firm of which he is a member. Neither is he authorized to frank letters containing money or other things, nor letters written by himself on the business of others, whether they be letters of subscription to editors or publishers, or other description. The penalty for a violation of this law is $300.

The privilege of the following officers is restricted to sending and receiving free official communications only, viz:

1. The Heads of the several Executive Departments of the General Government, and of each of the bureaux and chief clerks of said Departments, including the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

2. The Governors of States to the Governors of other States—restricted to laws and reports, bound or unbound, records and documents of the State, which the Legislature thereof may direct to be sent to the Executive of other States.

3. All postmasters, when their commissions exceed $200 per annum—restricted to letters and packets relating exclusively to the business of their offices or the Post Office Department.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

If any letter to or from a privileged person, be put into or received at a post office, of greater weight than such person has a right by law to frank, the postmaster will charge the excess with letter postage.

Properly franked mail matter, or mail matter addressed to a person enjoying the franking privilege, is entitled to be carried free in the mail when "forwarded" to the person elsewhere, as well as in its transportation simply to the office to which originally addressed.

### ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS OF POSTMASTERS.

We have not room for full instructions under this head. Before rendering their accounts, Postmasters should examine carefully the directions in Chapters XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV of the Book of Regulations, as well as the pamphlet of Instructions, issued May 1, 1861, at pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

### COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

The collection of debts due to the Post Office Department, whether by postmasters, contractors, or other persons, is assigned to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, from whom postmasters and contractors receive their instructions on the subject.

### PAYING OVER MONEY.

For the purpose of paying over the funds of the Department, all the post offices, except special offices, are classed either as deposit offices, draft offices, or collection offices.

Deposit offices are such as are ordered to place, quarterly, or oftener, their funds in deposit in some depository.

Draft offices are those which are ordered to retain their funds in hand to meet drafts drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Auditor of the Post Office Department.

Collection offices are those which are required to pay over their net proceeds, quarterly, to the mail contractor named in their special instructions, upon the production by him, from time to time, of the proper orders and receipts sent to him by the Department. *In these quarterly payments must be included all moneys received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold.*

A failure either to deposit according to instructions, or to pay a draft when presented, or to pay over to a contractor, upon the production of the proper collection orders and receipts, will be followed by the removal of the delinquent postmaster from office, unless satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General.

Want of funds can never be an excuse for failing to pay, or to deposit; as the postmaster is not authorized to give credit for postages, which are regarded as cash in his hands. In like manner he is prohibited from using, loaning, investing, depositing in bank, or exchanging moneys received for postages, on pain of criminal prosecution.

A postmaster cannot refuse to pay a draft or collection order because the contractor is indebted to him, nor because there is an unsettled private account between them, nor upon any other pretext; but such refusal is made, by the law, *prima facia* evidence of embezzlement, subjecting him to punishment.

Every postmaster under orders to place his funds in a depository, will take duplicate certificates of each deposit, signed by the proper officer, one of which should be transmitted to the Third Assistant Postmaster General by the first mail thereafter, as the postmaster will not be entitled to a credit until the reception of the certificate at the Department.

The deposit should include the whole amount due, whether for postage at the office, for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, or for collections or deposits made with the postmaster on account of the Department or otherwise.

If authorized to pay a mail messenger, such payment is to be deducted from the amount deposited, and the fact reported.

### COMMISSIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters are entitled, by law, since July 1, 1854, to the following commissions on the amount of postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, AND IN DUE PROPORTION FOR ANY FRACTIONAL PART OF A QUARTER; but no postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter.

"On a sum not exceeding $100, sixty per cent; on a sum over the first 100, and not exceeding $400, fifty per cent.; on a sum over and above the first $400, and not exceeding $2,400, forty per cent.; on all sums over $2,400, fifteen per cent.;" consequently these rates of commission are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 per cent. | on the first | | $100 |
| 50 " | " | next | 300 |
| 40 " | " | " | 2,000 |
| 15 " | on all over | | 2,400 |

The rate of commissions upon letter postages prepaid by stamps canceled at the mailing office is the same as if the whole letter postages were collected in money; that is, in summing up the amounts on which commissions are calculated, the amount of letter postages on those prepaid by stamps sent will be included in the general amount the same as though the whole letter postages were collected in money, but they should be entered in the proper line in the account current.

The rate of commission on newspaper postages actually collected, is fifty per cent., in all cases, whether the amount be large or small.

On the postages of letters received for distribution at the General Distribution Offices, a commission of 12½ per cent. is allowed.

On the postage of letters received at a frontier office and sent to Canada, a commission of 3½ per cent., and on those received from Canada for distribution, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. The amounts should be made up of postages received from and sent to Canada offices, and not United States offices.

No allowance is made to postmasters for delivering free letters or newspapers, or printed matter franked by a member of Congress.

Ten cents is allowed for each monthly register of the arrival and departure of the mails, *when required by and returned to* the Department.

At offices where the mail is, *by contract*, to arrive regularly between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 70 instead of 60 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage: *Provided*, such postmaster transmits, with his quarterly return, his certificate in due form to that effect.

The postmaster who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments. If he fails to leave such record, he will not be entitled to credit for such commissions, and the subscribers are liable to lose the benefit of such prepayment.

### BIDDING FOR MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC.

In bidding for mail contracts, bidders should first examine carefully the instructions accompanying the advertisement. Formerly a coach was preferred to a "star bid," although the former might be the highest, if the route was deemed to require coach conveyance. Now, under a late decision, the reverse is the case, and a coach or horse bid is not considered legal.

The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*" Routes are let once in four years, the Union being divided into four sections for that purpose. The Contract Office, on application, furnishes blanks for bids free of expense.

The authority to establish post routes is not vested in the Postmaster-General, nor can he extend or lengthen those already established. He can only place mail service on such roads as have been declared post routes by act of Congress. All railroads, plank roads, canals, navigable rivers, and other waters, are, however, post-roads by law; and also the road from the nearest post office on an established route to the court-house of any county which may be otherwise without a mail.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

If a change of a schedule is desired, application should be made to the Contract Office, supported by the postmasters at the ends of the route. The contract running-time cannot be increased.

### ATTENTION TO THE MANNER OF CARRYING THE MAILS.

Every postmaster will consider himself the agent of the Department in regard to its affairs in his immediate vicinity, so far as to carefully observe, and promptly report to it, every thing tending to affect its interests, efficiency, and utility.

It is especially expected that he will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which the mails are carried to and from his office. This is among the most important of his duties.

He will report promptly to the Inspection Office all irregularities of mail-carriers, in charge of the mail, and causes, when known.

Whenever the mail is carried by any other person than the contractor or his authorized agent or carrier, the fact is to be noted on the register.

Should a mail at any time fail to arrive at the end of a route, or at any intermediate post office, where the time of arrival is fixed within the time specified in the contract or schedule, it will be expected of every contractor immediately, by himself or agent, to send his excuse to the Inspection Office, setting forth, *particularly*, the cause of the failure; and if, after waiting a reasonable time, no specific and satisfactory excuse be received, the Chief Clerk is directed to present the case thus reported to the Postmaster-General for fine.

Any case where the mail-carrier is not sworn should be immediately reported.

### POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold FOR CASH to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50

If the cancelling of a stamp has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 404 of the Regulations of 1859.)

### BLANKS, WRAPPING-PAPER, TWINE, AND RATING STAMPS.

Post blanks will be furnished to postmasters, on their written requisitions, from the following agencies:

Postmasters in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will apply to the "*First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.*"

Postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, and Washington, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at New York, N. Y.*"

Postmasters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post-bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For general post office blanks, and for special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax and twine: *Provided*, the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 1. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### SAFES FOR POST OFFICES.

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Movers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Cobourg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinston, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

### CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

1st. Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

2d. The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*—but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

### REGISTERED LETTERS.

Postmasters should always bear in mind that all registered letters must be fully prepaid, no matter what their destination, and that they cannot be sent otherwise.

Upon the receipt of a letter to be registered and mailed, the postmaster should make out his registered letter bill, being careful to enter on both the original and duplicate bills, the date, rate of postage, registry fee, number, address, and if *for distribution*, the name of the office to which the letter is to be finally sent. He should then place the letter with the original bill, in a wrapper properly addressed to the office, and enclose it in the package of ordinary unregistered letters. In the next mail thereafter, he should enclose the duplicate bill in a sealed envelope to the postmaster, to be marked "correct," (if found to be so,) signed and returned to him. This return bill should be retained in the office, and not sent to Washington with the quarterly returns, as is often the case.

Upon the receipt of a registered letter for delivery, it should be entered upon the account of registered letters received, and delivered to the party addressed upon his or her receipt, which receipt should also be kept.

All postage stamps and stamped envelopes are furnished postmasters, upon their requisition on the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. An order is sent to the stamp agent at New York, and the package is deposited in the New York post office to be registered and mailed. Therefore, postmasters, upon the reception at their offices of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, should carefully read the caption of the bills which accompany them, by which they will see that the "Return Registered Stamp or Envelope bill" must be sent to the New York post office, and not to the stamp agent nor "Third Assistant Postmaster-General," which is often done.

The bills relating to the registration should not be confounded with the bills or receipts sent to be signed and forwarded to the Department.

Care should also be taken to return the bills immediately, properly signed, etc., because if the stamps or envelopes are not received, the fact will then be known to the Department, without delay.

### PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In prepaying letters to foreign countries, great care should be taken to pay them according to the *route* indicated on the letter. [See 4th page of this sheet.] Also in regard to the weight. Where a letter weighs over an ounce, for Great Britain, the German States, etc., (via Prussian closed mail,) Belgium, Holland, (via open mail,) every fraction of an ounce, after the first ounce, counts a full ounce. This does not appear to be understood by a great many postmasters and correspondents, as evinced by the large number of letters received at the New York and Boston post offices, insufficiently paid, averaging for every steamer from 75 to 125 letters, about two-thirds of which, on examination, are found to be *short but one rate*, the senders having paid them by the half, instead of the full ounce. Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid, lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and no doubt in many cases causing serious loss and annoyances to the writers.

We feel flattered by the following handsome notice of our paper, in the columns of the Albany *Evening Journal*:—

"THE UNITED STATES MAIL. This useful post office monthly has reached its second volume, and continues to be published in New York, by the oldest official agent in the service of the Post Office Department. If there is any postmaster in this State, or elsewhere, who is not in receipt of the *Mail*, we advise him by all means to order it at once, for he will find it quite entertaining, and very convenient and valuable for reference. Its postage tables, especially those relating to foreign correspondence, which tables are the only ones now authorized by the Post Office Department, it seems to us, are indispensable in post offices, small as well as large."

TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS. Price $1, and sent post paid. Apply to Publishers U. S. MAIL.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | Form | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M , (Fall River Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 30 A. M.; and 10 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due 12 M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PLAIN—UNRULED.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.

$12 40 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

RULED.

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 29 per pkg. of 25, or $1 15 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 4 cent, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 64 per 100.

No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

SELF-SEALING STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

5 for 6 cts., 10 for 12 cts., 25 for 29 cts., 50 for 58 cts., 75 for 87 cts., 100 for $1.16.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

Economy, care in its risks, and prudent investments characterize this company. The Mutual principle insures at the lowest possible rates—all over and above the *actual* cost being returned in dividends; the business of the company being, as it were, closed every five years, and the surplus funds divided *pro rata* to all the insured. Documents of an interesting character, and showing the benefits of the purely mutual plan of life insurance, forwarded gratis, by mail or otherwise, upon application at the Branch Office, to

JOHN HOPPER,
Agent and Attorney for the Company, Metropolitan Bank Building, 110 Broadway, New York city.
Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

HORATIO KING,
No. 510 H, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.

*Charges reasonable.*

Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Consulting Counsel.
Washington, October, 1861.

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

**To Postmasters.**

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS.

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for ONE DOLLAR. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 0 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

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*The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Liverpool |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales, | U. S. | 4 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 7 | 8 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 9 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 11 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 18 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | 22 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 25 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. II. No. 5.** NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1862. **Whole No. 17.**

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those ta officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any Stata or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles...............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail ta another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* ta subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... ½ "

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or ta write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is ta be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## New Post Offices, and Changes,

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, during the month of January:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Addison Hill* | Steuben | N. Y. |
| Alpine | Kent | Mich. |
| Ashland* | Boone | Mo. |
| Branson | Madison | Ind. |
| Breckinridge* | Caldwell | Mo. |
| Burr's Mills* | Jefferson | N. Y. |
| Cabell, C. H.* | Cabell | Va. |
| Corning* | Adams | Iowa. |
| Damiansville | Clinton | Ill. |
| Danbury | Ottawa | Ohio. |
| Dayton | Lyon | Nevada T. |
| Earlville | Portage | Ohio. |
| East Dover | Windham | Vt |
| East Hebron | Potter | Pa. |
| Easton* | Aroostook | Me. |
| East Penfield* | Monroe | N. Y. |
| Eldorado | Blair | Pa. |
| Eliot | Jasper | Iowa. |
| Energy | Black Hawk | " |
| Exeter Station | Berks | Pa. |
| Forest Lake Centre | Susquehannah | " |
| Gage's Lakes | Lake | Ill. |
| Greenbery | Clark | Iowa. |
| Grow | Bradford | Pa. |
| Hancock* | Harrison | Ind. |
| Highland Nurseries | Schuyler | N. Y. |
| Huntsville* | | Col. Ter. |
| Hurd | Clearfield | Pa. |
| Jeddo* | Luzerne | " |
| Lenox* | Madison | N. Y. |
| Liberty* | Clay | Mo. |
| Lincoln | Gallia | Ohio. |
| McKownsville | Albany | N. Y. |
| Mars' Hill | Aroostook | Me. |
| Mill Falls* | Marion | Va. |
| Millville* | Caroline | Md. |
| Morganville* | Morgan | Ohio: |
| Muscotah | Atchison | Kansas. |
| Newburgh | Cass | Mich. |
| New Douglas | Madison | Ill. |
| North Harwich | Barnstable | Mass. |
| Northup | Gallia | Ohio. |
| North Victory | Cayuga | N. Y. |
| Nulhegan | Essex | Vt. |
| Oliveburgh | Jefferson | Pa. |
| Penn's Park | Bucks | " |
| Peterson* | Fillmore | Minn. |
| Riders' Mills | Columbia | N. Y. |
| Rome | Sutter | Cal. |
| Sadawga | Windham | Vt. |
| Sand Cut | Wayne | Pa. |
| Solon* | Monroe | Wis. |
| South Dayton | Cattaraugus | N. Y. |
| South Sudbury | Middlesex | Mass. |
| South Weston | Aroostook | Me. |
| State Creek | Wood | Va. |
| Sunkhaze* | Penobscot | Me. |
| Town Mount* | Franklin | Ill. |
| Triadelphia | Montgomery | Md. |
| Trowbridge | Allegan | Mich. |
| Waterburgh* | Monroe | N. Y. |
| Weatogue | Hartford | Ct. |
| West Decatur | Clearfield | Pa. |
| West Epping | Rockingham | N. H. |
| York Neck | Adams | Ill. |
| Zinn's Mills | Preston | Va. |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alexander | Washington | Me. |
| Aspinwall | Dubuque | Iowa. |
| Beechland | Washington | Ky. |
| Boone | Boone | Ill. |
| Breedings | Adams | Ky. |
| Brier Hill | Mahoning | Ohio. |
| Camp Creek | Fayette | Ill. |
| Castle Grove | Jones | Iowa. |
| Coal Hill | Boone | Mo. |
| Crockersville | Genesee | Mich. |
| Farmer's Valley | Monroe | Wis. |
| Flower Gap | Washington | Ind. |
| Genegantslet | Chenango | N. Y. |
| Green Garden | Will | Ill. |
| Greenland | Boone | Mo. |
| Hard Scrabble | Grant | Ky. |
| Indian Hill | Hamilton | Ohio. |
| Lakenan | Shelby | Mo. |
| Limestone | Fairfield | Ct. |
| Long Branch | Monroe | Mo. |
| Loving's Ferry | Stanislaus | Cal. |
| Marion | Crittenden | Ky. |
| Mill Valley | Calaveras | Cal. |
| New Almaden | Santa Clara | " |
| Orleans | Polk | Mo. |
| Osborn | Washington | Ill. |
| Pekin | Jessamine | Ky. |
| Piney Grove | Alleghany | Md. |
| Prairie Bird | Shelby | Ill. |
| Rawson Hollow | Tompkins | N. Y. |
| Rayville | Bourbon | Kansas. |
| Ridge Woof | Brown | Ind. |
| Rome | Boone | Mo. |
| Rowe's Corners | Merrimack | N. H. |
| Silver Creek | Chase | Kansas. |
| South Dexter | Penobscot | Me. |
| South Oyster Bay | Queens | N. Y. |
| South Point | Franklin | Mo. |
| Unionville | El Dorado | Cal. |
| Unison | Delaware | Ohio. |
| West Union | Todd | Minn. |
| Williamsburgh | Callaway | Mo. |
| Woodford | Woodford | Ill. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asylum | Bradford | Pa. | Terrytown |
| Bentley | Richmond | N. Y. | Tottenville |
| Bull's Mills | Sussex | Del. | Lowes x Roads |
| Chester | Hampden | Mass. | Chester Centre |
| Chester Factories | " | " | Chester |
| French Lick | Orange | Ind. | West Baden |
| Frenchtown | Bradford | Pa. | Asylum |
| Hammond | Marion | Ind. | Millersville |
| Inverness | Livingston | N. Y. | Fowlerville |
| Mapsville | Accomack | Va. | Modest Town |
| Petersburg Four Corn's | Rensselaer | Pa. | N. Petersburg |
| Placer | Placer | Cal. | Smithville |
| Plummer's Mills | Fleming | Ky. | Bell Grove |

#### FEMALE POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Miss Ann P. Burt, Burtville, Potter County, Pa.
Mrs. P. N. Denel, Forest Lake Centre, Susquehanna County, Pa.
Miss Sophia Radebach, West Decatur, Clearfield County, Pa.
Mrs. Elizabeth McGill, Jerseyville, Jersey Co., Ill.
Miss Helen Barrett, Fenner, Madison County, N. Y.

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A Connecticut postmaster wafts us the following puff:—

The U. S. Mail is a paper which ought, and I most sincerely hope will pay you for your efforts in establishing. In my opinion, it is worth four times as much to every postmaster as it costs; and if most business-men could be persuaded to try it for six months, they never would do without it.

## Presidential Appointments.

Having been requested to publish a list of the Postmasters appointed by the President since March 4, 1861, we have obtained, through the courtesy of the Department, an official copy of the same, a portion of which we give below—its length preventing its publication entire. The remainder will appear in our next number:—

#### MAINE.

Augusta, Kennebeck County, James A. Bicknell, commissioned April 18, 1861.
Bangor, Penobscot County, Jason Weeks, April 4.
Bath, Sagadahoc County, Charles T. Greenleaf, April 8.
Belfast, Waldo County, Hiram Chase, June 17.
Biddeford, York County, Louis O. Cowan, April 8.
Brunswick, Cumberland County, Benjamin G. Dennison, April 8.
Calais, Washington County, Dwight B. Barnard, April 4.
Eastport, Washington County, Charles C. Norton, April 17.
Gardiner, Kennebeck County, John Berry, April 10.
Hallowell, Kennebeck Co., Thomas Hovey, April 10
Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Joseph P. Fessenden, April 10.
Portland, Cumberland County, Andrew T. Dole, April 8.
Rockland, Knox County, Miles C. Andrews, June 17.
Saco, York County, James M. Deering, June 17.
Waterville, Kennebeck County, Charles R. McFadden, April 10.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Claremont, Sullivan County, Charles O. Eastman, June 17.
Concord, Merrimack County, Robert N. Corning, March 28.
Dover, Strafford Co., Nathaniel Low, Jr., March 28.
Exeter, Rockingham County, William B. Morrill, March 28.
Great Falls, Strafford County, John S. Haines, Jr., March 28.
Hanover, Grafton Co., Israel O. Dewey, March 28.
Keene, Cheshire Co., Thomas E. Hatch, March 28.
Manchester, Hillsborough County, David J. Clark, May 11.
Nashua, Hillsboro' Co., Albin Beard, March 28.
Portsmouth, Rockingham County, Joseph P. Morse, March 28.

#### VERMONT.

Brattleborough, Windham Co., George B. Kellogg, April 2.
Burlington, Chittenden County, George G. Benedict, March 28.
Middlebury, Addison County, Justus Cobb, June 7.
Montpelier, Washington County, James G. French, April 2.
Rutland, Rutland Co., Martin G. Everts, March 28.
St. Alban's, Franklin County, Myron Buck, Jan. 15, 1862.
St. Johnsbury, Franklin County, George A. Merrill, April 2, 1861.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Amherst, Hampshire County, Lucius M. Boltwood, June 17.
Andover, Essex County, Samuel Raymond, July 16.
Boston, Suffolk County, John G. Palfrey, March 29.
Cambridge, Middlesex County, George M. Osgood, April 9.
Cambridgeport, Middlesex County, John McDuffie, April 8.
Charlestown, Middlesex County, William H. De Costa, May 11.
Chelsea, Suffolk County. Halsey P. Burrill, April 8.
Chicopee, Hampden County, Jonathan C. Havens, May 11.
East Cambridge, Middlesex County, Nathan K. Noble, April 8.
Fall River, Bristol Co., Edwin Shaw, December 18.
Fitchburgh, Worcester County, Thornton K. Ware, September 4.
Gloucester, Essex Co., William H. Haskell, May 24.
Greenfield, Franklin Co., Lewis Merriam, May 31.
Haverhill, Essex County, Edwin P. Hill, May 11.
Holyoke, Hampden County, Asa O. Colby, July 26.
Lawrence, Essex Co., George S. Merrill, August 1.
Lee, Berkshire County, Nathan Gibbs, August 1.
Lowell, Middlesex Co. John A. Goodwin, April 12.
Lynn, Essex County, George H. Chase, May 24.
Milford, Worcester County. Adam Hunt, April 20.
Nantucket, Nantucket County, Andrew Whitney, April 17.
New Bedford, Bristol County, Cyrus W. Chapman, April 17.
Newburyport, Essex County, Nathan A. Moulton, May 18.
North Adams, Berkshire County, Edwin Rogers, May 31.
Northampton, Hampshire Co., Horace I. Hodges, September 5.
Pittsfield. Berkshire County, Henry Chickering, May 31,
Plymouth, Plymouth County, George F. Weston, June 4.
Roxbury, Norfolk County, John Backup, April 12.
Salem, Essex County, John Chapman, May 24.
Springfield, Hampden Co., William Stowe, April 10.
Taunton, Bristol Co., Joseph E. Wilbar, Dec. 18.
Waltham, Middlesex Co., Newell Sherman, May 11.
Westfield, Hampden Co., Jasper R. Rand, July 16.
Worcester, Worcester Co., John M. Earle, June 8.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Newport, Newport County, Thomas Coggeshall, June 26.
Pawtucket, Providence County, Charles E. Chickering, May 28.
Providence, Providence County, Walter C. Simmons, May 11.
Woonsocket Falls, Providence County, William Lindsay, May 28.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, Fairfield County, Friend W. Smith, May 16.
Danbury, Fairfield Co., Edward A. Brown, April 17.
Derby, New Haven Co., Robert C. Naramore, July 26
Hartford, Hartford County, Edward S. Cleaveland, April 10.
Middletown, Middlesex County, Arthur B. Calef, April 17.
New Britain, Hartford County, Walter Gladden, May 11.
New Haven, New Haven County, Nehemiah D. Sperry, April 5.
Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Charles Olmstead, April 17.
Norwich, New London County, Henry H. Starkweather, May 31.
Stamford, Fairfield County, Theodore J. Daskam, April 17.
Waterbury, New Haven County, Calvin H. Carter, May 16.
West Meriden, New Haven Co., George W. Rogers, April 17.

#### NEW YORK.

Albany, Albany County, George Dawson, March 27.
Albion, Orleans Co., Charles Harrington, March 27.
Auburn, Cayuga County, William Allen, March 14.
Bath, Steuben County, George S. Ellas, April 3.
Binghamton, Broome County, William Stewart, March 28.
Brooklyn, Kings County, George B. Lincoln, May 9.
Buffalo, Erie County, Almon M. Clapp, March 27.
Canandaigua, Ontario County, Albert G. Murray, July 20.
Catskill, Greene Co. Egbert Lineburgh, August 1.
Corning, Steuben Co. Charles H. Thomson, April 5.
Dansville, Livingston County, Olney B. Maxwell, July 16.
Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, Richard L. Cary, March 27.
Elmira, Chemung Co. Daniel F. Pickering, July 26.
Flushing, Queens Co. Charles Lever, April 16.
Fredonia, Chautauqua County, Charles J. Orton, March 27.
Fulton, Oswego Co. Allan C. Livingston, April 17.
Geneva, Ontario Co. William Johnson, May 2.
Glen's Falls, Warren County, John L. Kenworthy, March 27.
Hudson, Columbia Co. Joseph G. Palen, April 5.
Ithaca, Tompkins Co. John H. Selkreg, July 26.
Jamestown, Chautauqua Co. Robert V. Cunningham, June 25.
Kingston, Ulster Co. Caleb S. Clay, April 4.
Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co. Edward P. Pickett, April 17.
Le Roy, Genesee Co. David R. Bacon, October 2.
Little Falls, Herkimer County, William M. Dorr, March 27.
Lockport, Niagara Co. George Reynale, March 27.
Lyons, Wayne Co. John Hano, May 6.
Middletown, Orange Co. James B. Hullock, May 11.
Newburgh, Orange Co. Ezra Farrington, May 22.
Niagara Falls, Niagara County, William F. Evans, March 27.
Norwich, Chenango Co. Harmon Bennett, April 12.
Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co., Robert Atchison, March 27.
Oswego, Oswego Co., Henry Fitzhugh, March 27.
Palmyra, Wayne County, William H. Southwick, May 28.
Penn Yan, Yates Co., Gilbert Sherer, May 30.
Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., Levi Platt, May 2.
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., Albert Van Kleeck, March 28.
Rochester, Monroe Co., Scott W. Updike, April 15.
Rome, Oneida Co., Edward H. Shelley, May 28.
Rondout, Ulster Co., Rensselaer Aely, May 16.
Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., Waldo M. Potter, March 27.
Schenectady, Schenectady Co., John W. Veeder, April 17.
Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., Isaac Fuller, March 27.
Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co., William H. Wallace, March 29.
Syracuse, Onondaga County, Patrick H. Agan, August 27.
Sing Sing, Westchester County, Reuben Quimby, March 27.
Troy, Rensselaer Co., George T. Blair, Aug. 23.
Utica, Oneida Co., Charles H. Hopkins, April 30.
Waterloo, Seneca Co., William Knox, May 28.
Watertown, Jefferson Co., Levi Smith, April 9.
West Troy, Albany County, William H. Vosburgh, May 28.
Whitehall, Washington County, Rucard H. Winter, May 28.
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., John S. Allen, May 28.
Yonkers, Westchester Co., William H. Post, April 8.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Burlington, Burlington County, Jacob Laumaster, May 9.
Camden, Camden Co., Samuel Andrews, April 5.
Elizabeth, Union Co., Jacob G. Crane, April 8.
Jersey City, Hudson Co., Henry A. Greene, April 6.
Morristown, Morris Co., Alanson A. Vance, April 11.
Newark, Essex Co., David Price, April 0.
New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., John T. Jenkins, April 11.
Paterson, Passaic Co, Darius Wells, May 27.
Princeton, Mercer Co., John T. Robinson, April 17.
Trenton, Mercer Co., Joshua Jones, April 17.

#### DELAWARE.

Wilmington, New Castle Co., Arthur H. Grimshaw. April 29.

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From the N. Y. Herald, Jan. 10

## A Mail Robbery, Almost, Discovered.

As evidence of the vigilance of our Police Department, we must mention a circumstance which occurred a few days since, and which came nigh proving something more than a joke, so far as a well-known official connected with the Post Office Department was concerned.

The mysterious appearance of a number of large and well-filled mail-bags in an out-of-the-way place in Pearl street, on Tuesday forenoon, upon the rack of a hotel coach, naturally attracted the attention of some of the vigilant residents of that neighborhood, who hastened off to the Sixth Ward Police Station to report their suspicions that something wrong was going on. Without loss of time, the experienced Captain Dowling himself, in citizen's dress (the uniform might have spoiled all), was on the spot. The coach, sure enough, was there, and the driver standing by his horses.

"What have you done with those mail-bags?" sharply demanded the ever-faithful captain.

"Carried 'em up the alley-way, by order of the two gentlemen that came with me," was the timid response of the Jehu, his whip answering ta indicate the entrance to the alley. Carefully opening the gate, the faithful officer proceeded cautiously up the narrow passage-way. Peering down inta a subterranean pit, above which swayed the piston-rod of a powerful engine, he discovered, by the light of the glowing furnace, an immense pile of what appeared to be mail matter, intermingled with large quantities of postage-stamps. This, together with the sight of several empty mail-bags lying near, more than confirmed the captain's suspicions, and seemed to make his prey doubly sure. In addition ta the fireman, who was in the act of shoveling the stamps and packages into the angry flames, were his two companions, who appeared to have the direction of matters.

"Halloa, below there! what does this mean?" shouted the excited policeman. This abrupt address led the gentleman superintending the burning process ta turn his face upward, when the captain, at once recognizing him, exclaimed, in some confusion, "Is that you, Holbrook?" and hastily departed from the scene, apparently chagrined at his visions of the arrest of a "bold mail robber' having been thus rudely dissipated.

The aforesaid Government official, it appears, had been ordered by the Postmaster-General to destroy all the old issue of postage-stamps (some $38,000 worth) remaining in the New York Post Office; and this large quantity being in every shape, from a single one cent or ninety cents stamp up to the original packages valued at $1,500 each, the task of burning them thoroughly and safely, in any ordinary stove or furnace, was too formidable a one to be undertaken, and they were accordingly conveyed to Worrall's iron foundry, No. 26 Elm street, access to the furnace being by way of a long, narrow alley-way running from Pearl street. There their destruction was quickly and surely effected; and the *auto da fe* being concluded, the suspected mail robbers, and the collapsed mail-bags, took their departure, this time undisturbed by the blue-coated guardians of the city morals.

The coach-driver still awaits an explanation of the contrast between the cautious entrance to, and the hasty exit from, that alley-way, on the part of the police captain.

The above amusing account is, in the main, correct, and we are obliged to "acknowledge the corn," and admit that our movements on the occasion referred to, were somewhat calculated to awaken suspicion. At the time of the occurrence, we were much pleased with the evidence it afforded of the vigilance of the police authorities; and we trust that the next time Captain Dowling or any of his associates imagine themselves on the track of a depredator, they may be compensated for this disappointment, by the capture of a *bona fide* mail robber. This is not the first time, in the course of our official career, that our movements have brought us under the surveillance of the municipal authorities. Some of our operations are necessarily conducted in a somewhat mysterious manner; and more than once, while doing sentry-duty, with a view to the detection of a suspected party, we have found ourselves the object of the most watchful solicitude on the part of our friends the M. P.'s. But "the righteous are bold as a lion," and a few words of explanation have usually settled matters, and secured the co-operation of official acquaintances thus hastily made, when such aid was required.

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## Post Office Weather Delivery Window.

Herewith we submit ta our readers a Delivery Window, designed for use in exposed situations, such as Post Office Delivery Windows are usually found ta be. The window C (which is designed ta be opened by the customer), is hung upon hinges, and is thrown to and kept closed by a spiral spring, B. one end of which is attached to the right of the window-frame, while the other is attached ta the left portion of the sash. The window is held open by the spring A, upon which is a notch so cut as to hold it steadily when open, thus forming a platform upon which letters may be placed, postage-money paid, &c., &c. In cases where the opening thus made is not sufficiently large, the upper window may be opened, and the full size of the delivery thus obtained.

The window is the invention of Mr. George C. A. Brown, a clerk in the Post Office at New Haven, Conn., in which office it has been in use during the present winter. In a recommendation of it now before us, Mr. Sperry, the Postmaster, speaks of it as "a great addition to the comfort of the delivery clerks, who, indeed, have almost come to regard it as a necessary protection to their health," and commends it as in his opinion "the best contrivance, in point of convenience, comfort, and economy, that has ever been invented for the purpose."

We understand that the invention has been examined and approved by the Patent Office, and that the inventor proposes soon to offer it to the public

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## Letter Addresses.

From me to Hilton take your way,
From there across the ocean—
And then go on without delay
Till you reach Miss Hannah Johnstan.

The post office is at Indian Run,
Also in Mercer county—
A place where there is lots of fun,
But still they know their duty. Penn.

Address on a package of mittens sent from Hartford, Conn.:—

To Joseph Maum without delay,
Please haste these mittens on their way;
In the 2d Wisconsin, Company F,
You'll find him, ready to fight King Jeff.
Now, Uncle Sam, *do* careful be,
And bear them safe to Washington, D. C.

At Utica Post Office, Box 273,
Deposit this sheet, the Waverly,
you see—
So that James D. Baker if he chance
to call,
May find he's not
forgot by all.

Christian Pfefferte
Nuttan lang lilant
bei
New jork
nord amerika.
(Intended for Newtown, Long Island.)

This makes the third time I have writ
To Mary D. McGrath,
These letters she has failed to get,
She lives in Maine,—town Bath.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 3d page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Deparment—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

## Official.

The following has been sent us for publication:—

DROP-LETTERS.—The law requires that all drop-letters shall be prepaid by postage-stamps. It being found inexpedient to notify the persons addressed when such letters are held for postage, they must be sent to the Dead Letter Office after remaining on hand one week.

BOOKS.—Postmasters will be careful to mail to the Dead Letter Office all books that cannot be delivered, with the reason endorsed on them.

MISSENT AND FORWARDED LETTERS.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant P. M. G.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—With a view to give all our readers the benefit of information and explanations furnished from time to time, in answer to inquiries, and in order to lessen as far as possible the correspondence of the Department, we shall incorporate all such answers in our Postal Directory inserted in each number, under the head of "Miscellaneous." Before calling upon us for information on any point, postmasters will therefore do well to consult such items as have already been called forth by special applications, and arranged under the above head, after having been once inserted editorially.

☞ In consulting our standing "Postal Directory," in case the desired information does not appear under its proper head in the particular number examined, reference should be had to the previous number, as, for convenience, we may have to omit portions of the "Directory" occasionally.

## Changes.

Attention is called to changes in our Foreign Postage Tables, Post Office Laws, Instructions, &c., rendered necessary from time to time, in consequence of alterations in foreign treaties, new legislation, &c.

Such changes will be specially noted editorially, in each future issue.

☞ It will be seen that in the list of departures of foreign steamers for February, the names of the mail steamers are omitted. This is owing to the liability of the substitution of other vessels for those originally arranged for, as must have appeared to our readers, with reference to former monthly announcements. The dates of departure, however, are mainly important.

☞ We commence in another column, a full list of postmasters appointed by the President since the 4th of March, 1861. In the absence of any other official publication, this list will no doubt be found convenient for reference. The dates of the commissions being given, it will also serve to show when the term of four years will expire, in each case.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—A Brooklyn subscriber writes us that "the rates of postage on transient newspapers, pamphlets, &c., for points within the United States, and to the British Provinces, "are not clearly set down" in the MAIL. He has probably overlooked the paragraph headed "Circulars," in the column of "Domestic Postages,"—and also the first paragraph under the caption of "Foreign Miscellany," on the fourth page.

☞ The complaints and inquiries of a postmaster in Iowa, respecting the many abuses of the franking privilege, are omitted for the present, as the timely action of Congress, which will, we trust, result in cutting up the "privilege," root and branch, will effectually cure the annoying evils complained of.

## Postal Legislation.

Quite a number of bills, having for their object changes and reforms in the Post Office Department, are now under consideration in Congress. The most important of these, contemplating the abolition of the franking privilege, to take effect July 1st, has been passed by the House, and is now awaiting action in the Senate. In common with nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, we are gratified to see a blow struck at this wretched system which has so long hampered the operations of the postal service, and hope to be able to announce in our next number that the Department is no longer obliged, gratuitously, to "grunt and sweat under a weary load" of unreadable "pub. doc.," huncombe speeches, and M. C.'s washing.

We presume that before our next issue definite action will be taken in regard to all the postal measures now before Congress; and in the mean time we give below copies of the only two Post Office laws which, up to this time, have passed both Houses, and received the approval of the Executive. These laws take effect immediately:—

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General be authorized to return all dead letters, except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained. All valuable letters to be charged treble, and all others double, the ordinary rate of postage, to be collected from the writers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, to enable this to be done, the Postmaster General is authorized to employ not exceeding twenty-five additional clerks, at salaries not exceeding an average of eight hundred dollars per year, and no one to receive over twelve hundred dollars per year; *Provided*, That he is satisfied that the receipts for dead letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation. And he shall report to the next session of Congress the additional income from this source, with its cost and statistical results.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

AN ACT in relation to the letters of sailors and marines in the service of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the act of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, authorizing soldiers to send letters through the mails of the United States without prepayment of postage, is hereby extended to the sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Post Office Department shall provide, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

## The Press and Mr. Colfax.

Some of the newspaper editors and correspondents, in their comments recently upon the various postal measures before Congress, have been far from just in their allusions to the Hon. Mr COLFAX, Chairman of the House Post Office Committee. In fact, we have been surprised at the seeming recklessness with which the whole post office system has been denounced, and its entire abolishment proposed, by presses, the proprietors of which could never have reached their present elevated, influential, and prosperous position, but for the ample postal facilities secured to them by the very men and the same system which they so unreasonably denounce. It is one thing to fairly discuss proposed changes and suggest improvements, and quite another to apply the terms "fool," "crazy," "miserable monopoly," etc., to the men devoted to a service honestly administered for the public good.

The worst wish we have for those who clamor for the withdrawal of the mails from the custody and control of the Government, is that they could for a single month experience the confusion and chaos which would follow the "private enterprise" experiment which they would substitute in lieu of the present establishment.

Abolish post offices and the office of postmaster, and we would like to see our friends of the *Evening Post*, who, we believe, are among the advocates of annihilation, getting their exchanges, supplying their distant country subscribers, and running and telegraphing to and fro, to ascertain to which of the thousand and one private letter express companies which would spring up, their missing correspondence had been entrusted.

To the charge that Mr. COLFAX was responsible for the proposed stamp tax on newspapers, that gentleman responds in a brief and comprehensive card published in the Washington *Star*, as follows:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1862.

*To the Editor of the Star:*

So far from "Mr. Colfax proposing to legislate with reference to the penny press of the country," by the imposition of a stamp tax, or a tax on circulation, as you state, I am and have been inflexibly opposed to it. Understanding that the Ways and Means Committee intended to propose such a tax, so as to raise about two millions from the newspaper press, I endeavored to anticipate and supersede it by raising nearly that same amount in another way—viz., by requiring *all papers sent in mail trains*, on routes sustained by the Government at heavy cost for carrying the mails, *to pay postage to the Department, whether inside or outside of the mail bags.* This, if successful, would have insured the defeat of the other. The Press, however, condemned it severely, and caused its rejection. But I shall, nevertheless, oppose the other plan, believing it unwise and unjust.

Respectfully,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

NABBING AN OUTSIDER.—Special Agent ORDWAY, a few days since, arrested a man by the name of H. A. Smith, at Barnstable, Mass., for abstracting from a letter mailed at Boston the sum of $58. Smith, it appears, was an "outsider,"—that is, in no way connected with the mail service. He boarded in the same house with the party to whom the letter belonged. The letter arrived in the absence of the owner, when Smith emptied it of its valuable contents, resealing the envelope so neatly as at first to lead brother ORDWAY to think it had not been disturbed since the first sealing. But the thief was a little bold in spending the stolen money, which, together with other discoveries made by the Agent, led to Smith's arrest. He probably thought it was an Ord-way of doing business.

U. S. Commissioner Tuttle held the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000.

## An Example.

An instance of official exactness and strict fidelity has recently come to our knowledge, which, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending it, we are disposed to chronicle as a marked and valuable example, especially for all government officials.

WILLIAM J. HAMERSLEY, Esq., was postmaster at Hartford, Conn., for the term of about seven years, from which position he retired on the appointment of the present incumbent, E. S. CLEVELAND, Esq. In the settlement of his accounts with the Department, amounting in the aggregate to about $200,000, a balance of $3,200 was found to be due the Department, which Mr. HAMERSLEY promptly paid over to his successor, on the Auditor's draft. A full statement was therefore rendered by the Auditor, and the entire account regularly audited and balanced, after crediting the above payment of $3,250,—thus acknowledging that the Department had no further claim on Mr. H.

But by the postmaster's own account of monies received, paid drafts, and other disbursements, and the specie on hand, he was satisfied that the Auditor's office had not, in this instance, exhibited its usual accuracy, and a minute and careful revision of all the items of the accounts shew that the further amount of about $4,000 was still due the Government. This discovery was reported to the Department, and the items cited which went to make up the above second balance. The postmaster's statement was found substantially correct, and another draft for nearly $4,000 was drawn on him, and paid over in gold to the new postmaster, and the account finally closed.

Mr. HAMERSLEY was an excellent postmaster, and was always regarded by the Department as one of its most efficient and rigidly correct officers; therefore such honourable conduct on his part was by no means unexpected or surprising. We nevertheless deemed the above facts worthy of publication, and they will, no doubt, be thought by our readers quite refreshing at the present time, when so many appear to be not over-scrupulous in their dealings with the Government.

SMALL BUSINESS.—A postmaster in Western New York has been indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury for converting the public funds received for postage on Canada letters, to his own use. It appears that the citizens doing business at that post office, having considerable Canadian correspondence, have been in the habit of prepaying theirletters by money instead of postage stamps. These letters would be sent forward unpaid, the money finding its way into the pocket of the postmaster. Some of the shrewdest of the victims to this dishonest practice, discovering the game, arranged with parties in Canada to return them the envelopes of letters which had been deposited prepaid in money, as decoys, in the hands of this petty robber. Sure enough, they all came back bearing no sign of pre-payment.

What is the most singular feature of this case, is the fact that the delinquent official is said to be well off, and entirely without the ordinary excuse of pecuniary pressure.

MAILS DIRECT, AND FOR DISTRIBUTION.—Many postmasters constantly violate the rules for making up letter packages for the mails. At New York and other distributing offices, such packages are constantly received, including letters both for delivery and for distribution, all under the same wrapper and post-bills. This is all wrong. They should be made up separately, marked on the outside with the name of the city and the State, simply, when for delivery, and with the addition of the initials D. P. O., when containing letters to be remailed to other offices.

POST-MARKING PRINTED MATTER.—The standing regulations of the Department require that not only all letters, but transient newspapers, shall bear the post mark of the mailing office, and that the impression shall be "distinct and legible." It appears that the violation of this requirement has been the source of considerable embarrassment to our neighbors of the *Independent*, who have formally complained to the Department on the subject. Among other cases of this kind, it appears that the postmaster at "Academy" returned them a refused copy of their paper; but not knowing *what* "Academy" was so wanting in good taste and sound judgment as to stop the *Independent*, especially now that Mr. Beecher has assumed the reins editorial, the publisher was left in a quandary, and appealed to head quarters for information. In response, Mr. KASSON sends him the following:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Jan. 28, 1862.

SIR,—Yours of 24th inst. is received, and contents noted. B. Haight is P. M. at Academy, Ontario Co., New York.

Your suggestion in regard to post-marking all communications, &c., is well timed. The neglect of postmasters to comply with the rules of the Department on this subject, causes much difficulty in this office, as well as among publishers and others.

In all appointments of postmasters, the following, among other instructions, are given them:

"Be careful in mailing letters and transient newspapers, to post-mark each one, in all cases, with the name of your office and *State*; and in all communications to the Department, to embrace the date, the name of your post office, county, (or district,) and State.

"In stamping letters, great care should be observed to render the impression distinct and legible."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant P. M. G.

Rev. J. Leavitt, *Independent* Office,
New York.

JUDICIAL BLINDNESS.—One of the Judges of the U. S. Court, alluding recently to the carelessness of correspondents in addressing their letters to go by mail, mentioned that a glance at a letter he was about committing to the post office lately, revealed the mortifying fact that he had plainly addressed it to himself!

## Female Postmasters.

Through the politeness of the clerks in the Bond-Room of the Post Office Department, we have been furnished with a complete list of all the female postmasters in the United States, with the date of the commission of each—and a pretty formidable list it is, numbering at the present time *four hundred and eleven.* Only five of these are what are known as Presidential appointments, the net income of the office amounting to $1,000 and upwards. They are as follows:

Mrs. Ann Gentry, Columbia, Boone county, Missouri: commissioned Feb. 20, 1838.

Maria G. Hornbeck, Allentown, Lehigh county, Penn.: commissioned Feb. 26, 1849.

Mrs. Ann L. Rutherauff, Lebanon, Lebanon county, Penn.: commissioned Aug. 5, 1850.

Mrs. Mary Berard, West Point, Orange county, N. Y.: commissioned March 28, 1853.

Mrs. Margaret Sylliman, Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Penn.: commissioned April 6, 1861.

It thus appears that Mrs. Gentry is officially the oldest postmaster now in the service, appointed directly by the President.

The fact may be entitled to some significance, that bachelor Buchanan, as will be seen by the dates, is not to be credited with one of the above appointments; while our present worthy Chief Magistrate exhibited that respect and gallantry towards the gentler sex, for which he has always been so distinguished, by inviting Mrs. Sylliman into his governmental family, among the very earliest of his official acts, and when he had been an occupant of the White House but about four weeks.

Of the 406 remaining, Mrs. or Miss Postmasters, as the case may be, who received their appointment from the Postmaster-General, Jennet McNair, at Cowper Hill, N. C., holds the oldest commission, the record showing that she took the office Dec. 4, 1828. We trust that Jeff. Davis has extended his "let-alone" principle to Jennet, and that she will be found at her post a staunch and loyal lover of the Union, when a free interchange of Northern and Southern mail-bags is again resumed.

The most ancient and honorable dame now managing a post office in the loyal States, is Regina Worman, at Espy, Columbia county, Penn., who was born (officially) Jan. 10, 1831, and who still lives.

Jane S. Vanderslice has had charge of the office at West Hanover, Dauphin county, Penn., since Nov. 11, 1841, over twenty years; and Celestine Kaltenback, at Potosi, Wis., Mary C. Blue, at Hanging Rock, Va., and Theresa C. Myers, at Hanover, Pa., have held on for about twenty years, and, we believe, do not propose to "die or resign," at any rate until the Union is restored.

We regret that we have not room for this interesting catalogue of crinoline officials, entire.

The 411 appointments are divided among the States as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania | 98 | Kentucky | 7 |
| Virginia | 48 | Mississippi | 6 |
| Ohio | 34 | New Hampshire | 6 |
| New York | 33 | Vermont | 5 |
| Maryland | 20 | Florida | 4 |
| North Carolina | 17 | Tennessee | 4 |
| Illinois | 15 | Connecticut | 3 |
| Indiana | 14 | Delaware | 3 |
| Iowa | 10 | Rhode Island | 3 |
| Missouri | 10 | Alabama | 2 |
| Maine | 9 | Georgia | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 9 | Louisiana | 2 |
| New Jersey | 9 | Nebraska Territory | 2 |
| Michigan | 8 | Texas | 2 |
| Minnesota | 8 | Arkansas | 1 |
| South Carolina | 8 | Kansas | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 8 | | |
| Total | | | 411 |

BRITISH BLUNDERING.—The writer of one of the stories in the Christmas number of Charles Dickens' "All the Year Round," in relating the adventures of an Englishman who traveled the overland route from California to intercept a swindler who was on his way to New York, via Panama, makes his hero encounter one of the mail riders, who gives him the remarkable geographical intelligence that he was "raised in *Utica*, down in old Kentuck;" and on the hero's arrival in New York, he learns from the evening paper the arrival that day from *California* of "the Postmaster-General." What a growl from the heavy thunderer of the *Times*, and what a complacent sniff of disdain from the supercilious snobs of the *Saturday Review*, we should have on the subject of "Yankee ignorence," and the "degrading influence of republican government," if an American story-writer were to speak of Manchester as a town in Wales, or locate Liverpool in Yorkshire, or chronicle the arrival of Lord Palmerston from Australia! And yet none of these errors would have been a whit worse than those we have noticed above as appearing in a magazine under the control of one of the first of English novelists.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—No law was ever half so boldly and extensively violated and abused as has been that of allowing certain written and printed mail matter to pass free through the mails. A universal cry of "good riddance" goes up from every class, and every section of the country, as the news of its probable repeal travels onward.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* kicks the old disgusting carcase after this fashion:—

The new law simply declares that after the first of July next, "the franking privilege shall be and is hereby abolished." The leak which this little law—if it shall become a law—will stop in the Treasury, directly and indirectly, is incalculable. Congress will stop publishing its dry documents, which are hardly read by hundreds, by the tens of thousands, if the members cannot tickle their friends by sending them to them free of charge. To nine-tenths of them they are worthless, any way. The cost of transportation will thus be greatly diminished. And this is not all. There is no privilege so universally and so extensively abused as this same franking privilege. The amount of private correspondence of parties who have not the privilege, which is covered by the frank of those who have, would astonish people who have no means of knowing its extent and all just as palpably in violation of law as the stealing of a horse!

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Postmaster-General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail*.

### HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

TO FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances or postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

TO THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

TO THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

TO THE CHIEF CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

TO THE AUDITOR POST OFFICE DEPARMENT—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General.*

### MAKING UP MAILS.

Letters must bear the post-mark, and post-bills the date, of the day on which the mail containing them is actually sent off.

Postage stamps must be canceled by an instrument made for that purpose, and used with black printer's ink, or effectually with a pen. The dating must not be used as a canceling stamp.

It is imperative on postmasters to stamp their letters plainly.

### DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The persons entitled to letters received by mail are those whose names are in the address.

The delivery should be either to the person addressed or according to his order. In special cases, orders are sometimes made by the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Letters addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member of a firm, and if addressed to several persons, they may be handed to any one of them.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned to the Dead Letter office. In contested cases of this kind, it is well to consult the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a letter appear to be of value, it will be safest to require a written order for its delivery to the person calling, if he be not the person addressed.

If there be two or more persons of the same name, and a letter intended for one is delivered to another, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it, and request him to write upon it the words, "Opened by me through mistake," and sign his name; he will then replace the letter in the office.

Prepayment of certain foreign letters (see table of foreign postages) is optional. Domestic letters must be prepaid by stamps in all cases. If they have on them an adequate prepaid stamp, they are to be delivered as paid, though they be entered in the bill as unpaid. In such case, the postmaster will correct the post-bill, require correction of the mailing postmaster, and inform the auditor. If short paid, the deficient postage must be collected on delivery.

When a letter is delivered, and the postage paid thereon, the postage should not be returned after the letter has been opened, except when opened through mistake by the wrong person.

Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in the case of discontinued offices.

To prevent fraud, the postmaster will be careful not to return any letter put into his office for the mail except to the writer, or on his order, and a record of the transaction must be preserved.

Postmasters are required by law and the instructions of the Department to keep their respective offices open during the usual business hours of the place; and it is their duty always to make proper search when a letter is applied for, and generally to manifest an accommodating disposition towards the public.

### SHIP AND STEAMBOAT LETTERS.

It is the duty of masters of steamboats to deliver into the post offices, or to a local agent of the Department, at the places at which they arrive, all letters (except such as relate to the cargo of the vessel) received by them, or by any person employed on their boats, at any point on the route. Penalty for omitting to do this, $30.

When not under contract with the Department, the master or manager of the ship or steamboat (if not foreign) is entitled to receive from the postmaster two cents a letter, (except on Lake Erie, where it is one cent,) for which he must receipt, and, if under contract, he may receive one cent, "way." Masters of foreign vessels must deliver the letters brought by them, but cannot be paid.

Letters brought by steamboat or ship, should be marked "steamboat," or "ship," as the case may be, at the time of receiving them.

All letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are in charge of a route agent, should go into the hands of such agent; and on these letters the master of the vessel is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboat, and these should be duly mailed. But should any chance to be unpaid, they should be deposited by the route agent in the post office at or nearest the point at which they are received, where the postmaster will treat them in all respects as other unpaid letters.

Persons desirous to send their letters by steamboats can most readily accomplish their object by inclosing such letters in the stamped envelopes issued by the Department, inasmuch as letters so inclosed may be conveyed out of the mail without a violation of law, and need not be delivered to the postmaster on the arrival of the vessel.

### ADVERTISING LETTERS.

Section 181 (chap. xiii) of the Regulations requires post offices to advertise letters as follows:

1. Once in six weeks when the gross receipts do not exceed $500 per quarter.
2. Once a month when the receipts are over $500, and not over $1,000 per quarter.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

3. Twice a month when the receipts are over $1,000, and not over $7,500 per quarter.

4. Once a week when the receipts exceed $7,500 per quarter.

Returning unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement, it follows that offices of the first class above named must make such returns every six weeks;

Those of the second class, every month;

Those of third class, twice a month;

Those of the fourth class, every week.

Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects will be immediately taken from the office.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.

When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circulation.

One cent only is allowed for advertising each letter, and the *printer's receipt must state the number of letters*, and the amount paid for advertising.

The whole amount paid for advertising must be charged on No. 10 of the account current.

The cost of advertising must be marked upon each letter advertised, and be collected with the postage.

### DEAD LETTERS.

Letters which have been advertised, and remained unclaimed two months, are to be returned to the Dead Letter Office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters especially marked to be held a longer period.

Paid drop letters, not called for, should be held two months.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the department, under section 181, chap. 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following description are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the Dead Letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz:

1. Letters for foreign countries upon which prepayment is compulsory, and drop letters.
2. Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.
3. Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which pre-payment is required by the regulations.
4. Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.
5. Letters misdirected (or directed to places where there are no post offices).
6. Refused letters, and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away).

Sections 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 309, and 312 of the standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, (instead of three thousand.)

Writers of letters can have them returned, if uncalled for within any given period, by indorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the Dead Letter office.

When a letter is refused, the word "refused" should be at once plainly written upon it, and the letter put with those to be returned at the end of the month.

If, previous to its return, the seal of a dead letter be broken by accident, or by having been delivered to the wrong person, the fact and circumstance must be noted upon it.

Every dead letter must bear on the sealed side *the stamp or post-mark* of the post office by which it was returned, *and the date of its return* to the Department.

Dead "Registered Letters" must be made up in a separate package, with a separate bill, giving the address and register number of each letter. This package is to be carefully tied up and sealed, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but mailed to the Postmaster at Washington City, with return bill, *in the same manner as other registered letters.*

Domestic letters, (drop letters excepted,) held for postage, instead of being sent to the Department, are hereafter to be retained, and notice sent to the parties addressed. The answer to such notice must be prepaid, and a postage stamp of the proper amount inclosed, with which to prepay the "held letter."

This class of letters, when not written for, must not lie in the office more than one month from the time of notification, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. The period may be shortened at discretion, where notices are sent short distances, and answers might be expected in a few days.

All letters held for postage should be post-marked on the day of their receipt, and boxed according to dates.

CIRCULARS.—Postmasters will not return unsealed circulars to the Dead Letter Office, but dispose of them the same as dead newspapers.

### LOST LETTERS AND MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

Money and other valuable things sent in the mail, whether registered or not, are at the risk of the owner. But, if lost, the Department, on being duly advised of the circumstances, will make every effort in its power to discover the cause thereof, and restore the same if found.

Cases of mail robbery should be at once reported to the Chief Clerk.

If a postmaster has reason to believe that a mail has been robbed or stolen, in the vicinity of his office, he should at once examine into the evidence of the fact; and if satisfied that such robbery or theft has actually occurred, should take immediate and energetic measures for recovering the mail, and for apprehending and prosecuting the offender.

All necessary expenses that may be incurred in recovering the mail, and in apprehending the robber, will be reimbursed by the Department. After the arrest, all such expenses are chargeable to the Judiciary fund, and should be presented through the U. S. Marshal.

In some cases it may be proper to offer a reward, not to exceed fifty dollars, payable on conviction, for the apprehension of the criminal.

In every case when the criminal is apprehended, the Attorney of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, should be promptly informed of the facts, and his advice obtained.

### WAY LETTERS.

Way letters are such letters as a mail-carrier receives on his way between two post offices. The carrier will deliver them to the first post office at which he arrives. The postmaster will pay the carrier one cent a letter, if demanded, and rate them with postage, writing against the rate the word "*way*." This cent, when paid, must be added to the ordinary postage on the letter.

It is the duty of a mail carrier to receive and convey a letter to the first office at which he arrives, if tendered to him more than a mile from a post office.

### FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following officers and persons enjoy the right as a personal privilege, subject in the case of some of them to the several restrictions stated and annexed:

1. The President and Vice-President of the United States; the individuals who at former periods have filled the office of President and Vice-President; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Polk, relicts of former Presidents. Restricted in the case of the Vice-President, or ex-Vice-Presidents, to letters and packets not weighing over two ounces, and to public documents.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories, commencing with their term of office, (that is, from 4th of March, or from time of receiving certificate of election to fill vacancy occurring after 4th March,) and ending the first Monday of December after the expiration of their official term. Restricted to letters and packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents. Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications and books procured or purchased by Congress or either House for the use of the members.

3. The Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their official terms. Restricted as members of Congress and Delegates.

4. Every postmaster whose commissions for the previous fiscal year, ending 30th June, did not exceed $200. Restricted to sending letters written by himself on his private business, and receiving written communications addressed to himself on his private business; such letters or written communications not to exceed half an ounce in weight. He cannot, therefore, receive or send free any description of printed matter. He cannot frank or receive free letters written by or addressed to his wife, or any other member of his family, or by or to a firm of which he is a member. Neither is he authorized to frank letters containing money or other things, nor letters written by himself on the business of others, whether they be letters of subscription to editors or publishers, or other description. The penalty for a violation of this law is $300.

The privilege of the following officers is restricted to sending and receiving free official communications only, viz:

1. The Heads of the several Executive Departments of the General Government, and of each of the bureaux and chief clerks of said Departments, including the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

2. The Governors of States to the Governors of other States—restricted to laws and reports, bound or unbound, records and documents of the State, which the Legislature thereof may direct to be sent to the Executive of other States.

3. All postmasters, when their commissions exceed $200 per annum—restricted to letters and packets relating exclusively to the business of their offices or the Post Office Department.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

If any letter to or from a privileged person, be put into or received at a post office, of greater weight than such person has a right by law to frank, the postmaster will charge the excess with letter postage.

Properly franked mail matter, or mail matter addressed to a person enjoying the franking privilege, is entitled to be carried free in the mail when "forwarded" to the person elsewhere, as well as in its transportation simply to the office to which originally addressed.

### COMMISSIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters are entitled, by law, since July 1, 1854, to the following commissions on the amount of postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, AND IN DUE PROPORTION FOR ANY FRACTIONAL PART OF A QUARTER; but no postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter.

"On a sum not exceeding $100, sixty per cent; on a sum over the first 100, and not exceeding $400, fifty per cent.; on a sum over and above the first $400, and not exceeding $2,400, forty per cent.; on all sums over $2,400, fifteen per cent.;" consequently these rates of commission are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 per cent. | on the first | $100 |
| 50 " | " next | 300 |
| 40 " | " " | 2,000 |
| 15 " | on all over | 2,400 |

The rate of commissions upon letter postages prepaid by stamps canceled at the mailing office is the same as if the whole letter postages were collected in money; that is, in summing up the amounts on which commissions are calculated, the amount of letter postages on those prepaid by stamps sent will be included in the general amount the same as though the whole letter postages were collected in money, but they should be entered in the proper line in the account current.

The rate of commission on newspaper postages actually collected, is fifty per cent., in all cases, whether the amount be large or small.

On the postages of letters received for distribution at the General Distribution Offices, a commission of 12½ per cent. is allowed.

On the postage of letters received at a frontier office and sent to Canada, a commission of 3½ per cent., and on those received from Canada for distribution, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. The amounts should be made up of postages received from and sent to Canada offices, and not United States offices.

No allowance is made to postmasters for delivering free letters or newspapers, or printed matter franked by a member of Congress.

Ten cents is allowed for each monthly register of the arrival and departure of the mails, *when required by and returned to* the Department.

At offices where the mail is, *by contract*, to arrive regularly between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 70 instead of 60 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage: *Provided*, such postmaster transmits, with his quarterly return, his certificate in due form to that effect.

The postmaster who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments. If he fails to leave such record, he will not be entitled to credit for such commissions, and the subscribers are liable to lose the benefit of such prepayment.

### BIDDING FOR MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC.

In bidding for mail contracts, bidders should first examine carefully the instructions accompanying the advertisement. Formerly a coach was preferred to a "star bid," although the former might be the highest, if the route was deemed to require coach conveyance. Now, under a late decision, the reverse is the case, and a coach or horse bid is not considered legal.

The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*." Routes are let once in four years, the Union being divided into four sections for that purpose. The Contract Office, on application, furnishes blanks for bids free of expense.

The authority to establish post routes is not vested in the Postmaster-General, nor can he extend or lengthen those already established. He can only place mail service on such roads as have been declared post routes by act of Congress. All railroads, plank roads, canals, navigable rivers, and other waters, are, however, post-roads by law; and also the road from the nearest post office on an established route to the court-house of any county which may be otherwise without a mail.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

If a change of a schedule is desired, application should be made to the Contract Office, supported by the postmasters at the ends of the route. The contract running-time cannot be increased.

### ATTENTION TO THE MANNER OF CARRYING THE MAILS.

Every postmaster will consider himself the agent of the Department in regard to its affairs in his immediate vicinity, so far as to carefully observe, and promptly report to it, every thing tending to affect its interests, efficiency, and utility.

It is especially expected that he will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which the mails are carried to and from his office. This is among the most important of his duties.

He will report promptly to the Inspection Office all irregularities of mail-carriers, in charge of the mail, and causes, when known.

Whenever the mail is carried by any other person than the contractor or his authorized agent or carrier, the fact is to be noted on the register.

Should a mail at any time fail to arrive at the end of a route, or at any intermediate post office, where the time of arrival is fixed within the time specified in the contract or schedule, it will be expected of every contractor immediately, by himself or agent, to send his excuse to the Inspection Office, setting forth, *particularly*, the cause of the failure; and if, after waiting a reasonable time, no specific and satisfactory excuse be received, the Chief Clerk is directed to present the case thus reported to the Postmaster-General for fine.

Any case where the mail-carrier is not sworn should be immediately reported.

### POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold FOR CASH to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50

If the cancelling of a stamp has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 401 of the Regulations of 1859.)

### BLANKS, WRAPPING-PAPER, TWINE, AND RATING STAMPS.

Post blanks will be furnished, to postmasters, on their written requisitions, from the following agencies:

Postmasters in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will apply to the "*First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.*"

Postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, and Washington, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at New York, N. Y.*"

Postmasters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post-bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For general post office blanks, and for special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax and twine: *Provided*, the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### SAFES FOR POST OFFICES.

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In prepaying letters to foreign countries, great care should be taken to pay them according to the *route* indicated on the letter. [See 4th page of this sheet.] Also in regard to the weight. Where a letter weighs over an ounce, for Great Britain, the German States, etc., (via Prussian closed mail,) Belgium, Holland, (via open mail,) every fraction of an ounce, after the first ounce, counts a full ounce. This does not appear to be understood by a great many postmasters and correspondents, as evinced by the large number of letters received at the New York and Boston post offices, insufficiently paid, averaging for every steamer from 75 to 125 letters, about two-thirds of which, on examination, are found to be *short* but *one rate*, the senders having paid them by the half, instead of the full ounce. Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid, lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and no doubt in many cases causing serious loss and annoyances to the writers.

### REGISTERED LETTERS.

Postmasters should always bear in mind that all registered letters must be fully prepaid, no matter what their destination, and that they cannot be sent otherwise.

Upon the receipt of a letter to be registered and mailed, the postmaster should make out his registered letter bill, being careful to enter on both the original and duplicate bills, the date, rate of postage, registry fee, number, address, and if *for distribution*, the name of the office to which the letter is to be finally sent. He should then place the letter with the original bill, in a wrapper properly addressed to the office, and enclose it in the package of ordinary unregistered letters. In the next mail thereafter, he should enclose the duplicate bill in a sealed envelope to the postmaster, to be marked "correct," (if found to be so,) signed and returned to him. This return bill should be retained in the office, and not sent to Washington with the quarterly returns, as is often the case.

Upon the receipt of a registered letter for delivery, it should be entered upon the account of registered letters received, and delivered to the party addressed upon his or her receipt, which receipt should also be kept.

All postage stamps and stamped envelopes are furnished postmasters, upon their requisition on the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. An order is sent to the stamp agent at New York, and the package is deposited in the New York post office to be registered and mailed. Therefore, postmasters, upon the reception at their offices of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, should carefully read the caption of the bills which accompany them, by which they will see that the "Return Registered Stamp or Envelope bill" must be sent to the New York post office, and not to the stamp agent nor "Third Assistant Postmaster-General," which is often done.

The bills relating to the registration should not be confounded with the bills or receipts sent to be signed and forwarded to the Department.

Care should also be taken to return the bills immediately, properly signed, etc., because if the stamps or envelopes are not received, the fact will then be known to the Department, without delay.

### ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS OF POSTMASTERS.

We have not room for full instructions under this head. Before rendering their accounts, Postmasters should examine carefully the directions in Chapters XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV of the Book of Regulations, as well as the pamphlet of Instructions, issued May 1, 1861, at pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

### ROUTE AGENTS.

On railroad and steamboat routes it is the duty of route agents—1st. To receive letters written after the mail has closed, and way-letters prepaid by stamps; to mail and post bill said letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution, and to make report of all such letters. 2d. To assort the mails for the several offices, being intrusted with the key to the iron lock for that purpose. 3d. To attend to delivery and reception of mail bags. 4th. To report to the Inspection Office all irregularities of service on the route, especially every instance in which they fail to receive or deliver a mail where one is due, with the causes of such failure—which, if not known, must be ascertained by inquiry.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is the duty of the postmaster who is in office *at the commencement* of a quarter, *then* to collect the newspaper postage *quarterly in advance*, if unpaid; and if there are subscribers who wish to pay yearly in advance, he is by law obliged to receive it: but he cannot lawfully demand more than one quarter's pay in advance. The postmaster who collects the postage is entitled to all the commissions thereon, although he may be immediately superseded by the appointment of a successor; but he should leave in the office a list of such as have paid in advance.

This right extends to a postmaster, even if he knows he is about retiring from office. In fact, he is obliged by law to receive the postage quarterly in advance, the official quarters commencing July 1, —Oct. 1,—Jan. 1,—April 1. When subscribers commence in the middle, or at any other irregular time in the quarter, the entire current quarter must be paid for, or transient rates collected till the beginning of the ensuing regular quarter.

In Article 13 of the Quarterly Account Current, every postmaster will credit himself with the amount of postage on unpaid letters, if any, remaining in his office at the end of the quarter, the same as before the passage of the act of 27th Feb., 1861, but without sending a list of such letters. The regulations in chapter XXI. (1859,) are unchanged, except so far as concerns allowances of free letters. No compensation is now made for the delivery of free letters or newspapers. (See Instructions of May 1, 1861, Art. 7, page 4.)

If a person puts a one cent stamp *only* on a letter to be mailed, the fair inference is that the failure to prepay the postage in full is *intentional*, and the letter should be treated as if wholly unpaid. Where more than one cent is paid, and not the full postage, directions in sec. 106, chapter ix., must be followed literally.

The law authorizing postmasters whose commissions do not exceed $200 a year, to frank their private letters, allows them to inclose money or other things in such letters, (not to exceed half an ounce in weight,) *on their own private account*, but not for editors or any other persons.

The laws of Congress do not extend any protection to correspondents *before* their letters are placed in a post office, or in the custody of a postmaster or other agent of the Department authorized to receive them, or in some legal depository provided by the P. M. General, nor *after* such letters have been delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed, or their authorized agents. The statutes of some of the States provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of stealing or violating letters before they are placed in the post office, or after they are delivered therefrom.

Letters intended for the mails are considered to be in custody of a postmaster when placed in any depository furnished or provided by him for their reception, *and not otherwise.*

A postmaster should not charge commissions on unpaid letters to be "forwarded," but should charge the postage thereon in his account of mails sent.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department, to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

If a letter, franked by a person entitled to the franking privilege, comes from the mailing office charged with postage, the postmaster at the office of delivery, *on being satisfied* that the charge is erroneous, may correct the error, and deliver the letter free.

If a newspaper is put up so that it cannot be examined without breaking the wrapper, it should be charged with letter postage by weight.

Cents are not a legal tender for postage; but postmasters may, in a spirit of accommodation, receive them when offered. In accounting with the Department, however, they cannot pay them out.

All dead letters with inclosures of the slightest value, down to a postage stamp, are returned to the writers when their names and post offices appear; but this is frequently neglected.

Dead letter money may at *any time* be reclaimed on proof of ownership.

Letters sent to dead letter office for want of postage or proper direction, are generally examined and returned to the writers, whether containing inclosures or not. The great mass of other dead letters are not now read, but destroyed, because there is not sufficient clerical force authorized for the work. It is, however, the intention of the Department to provide as soon as possible for the return of a much larger number of dead letters, without inclosures, than at present.

Packages of medicines are not expressly named as mailable matter; but if done up so as not to endanger the mails, they may be sent at letter rates.

Under ordinary circumstances a parent, as the natural guardian, has the right to control the correspondence of minor children; but when questions of this kind arise, it is best to report all the facts to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and ask advice for each case.

Newspapers and periodicals, regularly mailed to *bona fide* subscribers, are not "transient printed matter," and may, therefore, be mailed by agents, as well as publishers, in the same manner, and with the same privileges, as if they were mailed to such subscribers directly from the office of publication: *Provided*, the agent makes and files in the mailing office a statement signed by him, showing the names of the papers or periodicals which he thus mails, the offices, respectively to which they are directed, and the number of such subscribers to each, with the dates to which their respective subscriptions extend, at each office to which said papers or periodicals are directed.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

Married women or minors cannot be postmasters.

A postmaster may hold any office under a State government, such as Justice of the Peace, or member of the Legislature, provided there is no law of his State to the contrary.

No person can be employed either as clerk in a post office or as mail carrier, less than sixteen years old.

Every postmaster should have at least one sworn assistant, ready to take charge of the office in case of necessity.

No person, not duly sworn, should be allowed to handle the mails.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk in a post office can hold a mail contract, or be concerned in carrying the mail.

The securities of a postmaster, in the event of his death, or vacancy from other cause, are responsible for the proper management of the office till a successor is appointed and qualified.

In addressing the Department, care should be used to avoid writing upon more than one subject in the same letter. Different subjects go to different offices, as above stated.

Copies of papers on file cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit commenced, and actually pending in a court of record.

*Treasury Notes.*—Postmasters are to receive treasury notes in payment of postages, but it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie in any considerable amounts by way of making change.

Weekly newspapers *only* are entitled to go free in the mail to subscribers within the county where published.

When a package of newspapers or periodicals comes to one address for a club, the person so addressed is holden for the postage; nor is it the duty of the postmaster to collect the postage from the individual members of the club. It must be paid in advance for at least a quarter, on the package.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | Form | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.

SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.

EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)

WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 30 A. M.; and 10 P. M.

SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

WEST.—Due 12 M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 131 " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

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*Charges reasonable.*
Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Consulting Counsel.
Washington, October, 1861.

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

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|---|---|
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| Hints to the Sick, | Science and Philosophy, |
| Wit and Humor, | Remarkable Oddities, |
| Original Stories, | Notes on Fashions, |
| Choice Poetry, | General Information, |
| Voyages and Travels, | Domestic Stories, |
| Select Literary Gems, | Scenes from Social Life, |
| How to Cook Well, | Hints to Manufacturers, |
| How to Live Well, | Hints to Mechanics, |
| How to Talk, | Hints to Merchants, |
| How to Behave, | Hints to Farmers, |
| Precepts for Parents, | Advice to Doctors, |
| Examples for Children, | Advice to Lawyers, |
| What to Wear, | Wise Sayings, |
| Art of Dressing, | Original Items, |
| Amateur Gardening, | Lectures for Girls, |
| Inventions and Discoveries, | Facts for Everybody, |
| Lessons for Young Folks, | &c., &c., &c. |

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | *2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incholi, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *10 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
- * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
- * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 4 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit | 4 | 5 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 8 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 15 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | 19 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 22 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 6. | NEW YORK, MARCH, 1862. | WHOLE No. 18.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... $19\frac{1}{2}$ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13 "
For Weekly " " ...... $\frac{1}{2}$

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## Presidential Appointments.

Below we give the remainder of the list (commenced in our last number) of Postmasters appointed by the President since March 4, 1861:—

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Queen Anne County, Thomas Ireland, May 10.
Baltimore, Baltimore County, William H. Purnell, April 15.
Cumberland, Allegbany County, George A. Hoffman, March 27.
Frederick, Frederick County, William D. Jenks, May 10.
Hagerstown, Washington County, John Schleigh, May 29.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegbany, Alleghany Co., Samuel Riddle, April 17.
Altoona, Blair County, George W. Patton, May 6.
Bethlehem, Northampton County, Robert Peysert, April 3.
Carlisle, Cumberland Co., George Zinn, April 19.
Chambersburgh, Franklin County, John W. Deal, April 15.
Columbia, Lancaster Co., Henry H. Fry, March 27.
Danville, Montour County, Andrew F. Russell, May 28.
Easton, Northampton County, Charles C. Jennings, March 27.
Erie, Erie County, Joseph M. Sterritt, March 27.
Germantown, Philadelphia, Hillary Kriekbaum, April 6.
Harrisburgh, Dauphin County, George W. Bargner, March 27.
Hollidaysburgh, Blair County, James Bingham, March 29.
Honesdale, Wayne County, Ralph L. Briggs, May 31.
Johnstown, Cambria County, Isaac E. Chandler, April 8.
Kensington, Philadelphia, Samuel Ware, May 24.
Lancaster, Lancaster County, John J. Cochran, March 22.
Lewisburgh, Union County, George W. Forrest, April 8.
Lewistown, Mifflin Co., Samuel Comfort, April 30.
Meadville, Crawford County, Joseph C. Hays, May 6.
Minersville, Schuylkill County, Thomas T. Davis, April 6.
New Castle, Lawrence Co., David Emery, April 8.
Norristown, Montgomery County, Robert Iredell, April 3.
Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Cornelius A. Walborn, April 20.
Pittsburgh, Alleghany County, Sidney T. Von Bonnhorst, March 22.
Pittston, Luzerne County, James Searle, May 15.
Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Mrs. Margaret Sylliman, April 6.
Reading, Berks County, Jacob Knabb, May 17.
Scranton, Luzerne Co., Douglas H. Jay, April 22.
Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, Marmaduke P. Fowler, April 6.
Uniontown, Fayette County, James H. Springer, April 17.
Washington, Washington County, James McDermott, May 28.
West Chester, Chester Co., Franklin Taylor, May 11.
Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County, Samuel M. Barton, April 8.
Williamsport, Lycoming County, John R. Campbell, April 30.
York, York County, Alexander J. Frey, April 5.

OHIO.

Akron, Summit County, Richard Elkins, March 29.
Canton, Stark Co., William K. Miller, March 29.
Chillicothe, Ross County, Theodore Sherer, Jan. 13, 1862.
Cincinnati, Hamilton County, John C. Baum, April 15, 1861.
Circleville, Pickaway County, Columbus B. Mason, March 28.
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Edwin Cowles, April 4.
Columbus, Franklin County, John Graham, April 8.
Dayton, Montgomery County, William F. Comly, March 27.
Delaware, Delaware County, Abraham Thompson, April 8.
Fremont, Sandusky County, Henry R. Shomo, March 20.
Hamilton, Butler Co., William H. Blair, April 23.
Lancaster, Fairfield County, Charles M. L. Wiseman, April 30.
Mansfield, Richland Co., John Schertzer, April 30.
Marietta, Washington Co., Sala Bosworth, April 17.
Massilon, Stark County, Jacob Schertzer, April 30.
Mount Vernon, Knox County, C. Sherman Pyle, March 28.
Newark, Licking Co., Charles B. Griffin, March 28.
Oberlin, Loraine County, George F. H. Stephens, March 26.
Painesville, Lake Co., Moses M. Seymour, April 8.
Piqua, Miami, Andrew J. Roe, March 30.
Portsmouth, Scioto County, William J. Becker, April 17.
Salem, Columbiana Co., Jesse B. Webb, April 8.
Sandusky, Erie Co., Thomas C. McEwen, March 28.
Spingfield, Clark County, Richard Rogers, April 8.
Steubenville, Jefferson County, George B. Filson, March 30.
Tiffin, Seneca County, H. L. McKee, March 28.
Toledo, Lucas County, Edward P. Bassett, May 16.
Urbana, Champaign County, Newton Ambrose, April 8.
Warren, Trumbull Co., Comfort M. Patch, April 8.
Wooster, Wayne County, Enos Foreman, April 17.
Xenia, Greene County, William Lewis, April 8.
Zanesville, Muskingum County, Penrod Bateman, March 28.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian, Lenawee Co., Charles Redfield, March 28.
Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, John J. Thompson, April 9.
Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Tolman W. Hall, March 27.
Coldwater, Branch Co., David B. Purinton, April 17.
Detroit, Wayne Co., William A. Howard, March 18.
Flint, Genesee County, Washington O'Donoughue, March 27.
Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Noyes L. Avery, April 27.
Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Samuel Russel, August 1.
Jackson, Jackson County, Amos Root, April 10.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, James A. Walter, March 27.
Lansing, Ingham Co., Allen R. Burt, March 28.
Marshal, Calhoun County, Seth Lewis, March 27.
Niles, Berrien County, Francis Quinn, March 20.
Pontiac, Oakland Co., Don C. Buckland, March 25.
Port Huron, St. Clair County, Martin S. Gillett, May 23.
Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., Joseph W. Van Fossen, April 9.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown, Washington County, Henry Addison, June 5.
Washington, Washington County, Lewis Clephane, May 10.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Alexandria Co., William D. Massey, May 29.
Parkersburgh, Wood County, James M. Boreman, May 29.
Wheeling, Ohio County, Archibald W. Campbell, March 23.

MISSOURI.

Booneville, Cooper County, Thomas M. Campbell, March 25.
Hannibal, Marion County, Charles L. Muller, April 1.
Jefferson City, Cole County, Allen P. Richardson, March 30.
Kansas City, Jackson County, Francis Foster, October 15.
Lexington, La Fayette County, John B. Alexander, March 30.
St. Joseph, Buchanan County, John L. Bottinger, April 1.
St. Louis, St. Louis Co., Peter L. Foy, March 30.

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Franklin County, William A. Gaines, March 22.
Lexington, Fayette County, Lyman Beecher Todd, March 23.
Louisville, Jefferson Co., John J. Speed, March 13.
Paducah, McCracken County, Charles T. Bronson, April 8.
Paris, Bourbon County, Selby Lilleston, June 5.

INDIANA.

Evansville, Vanderburgh Co., James H. McNeely, April 8.
Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Moses Drake, Jr., March 28.
Indianopolis, Marion Co., Alexander H. Connor, April 9.
La Fayette, Tippecanoe Co., James P. Luse, May 24.
La Porte, La Porte Co., George B. Roberts, April 6.
Logansport, Cass County, William Wilson, April 6.
Madison, Jefferson Co., Victor King, March 27.
Michigan City, La Porte County, John Andrews, April 6.
New Albany, Floyd County, John M. Wilson, March 28.
Richmond, Wayne Co., Achilles Williams, April 2.
South Bend, St. Joseph Co., Edward R. Farnam, April 6.
Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Joseph O. Jones, March 28.
Vincennes, Knox Co., Hubbard M. Smith, March 28.

ILLINOIS.

Alton, Madison Co., Joshua G. Lamb, March 30.
Aurora, Kane County, George S. Bangs, March 28.
Belleville, St. Clair Co., Hiram Tyndale, April 8.
Belvidere, Boone County, Lucius Fuller, March 27.
Bloomington, McLean County, James Allen, Jr., April 17.
Cairo, Alexander Co., David T. Linegar, March 27.
Chicago, Cook County, John L. Scripps, March 28.
Dixon, Lee County, James L. Camp, April 2.
Elgin, Kane County, George B. Raymond, April 17.
Freeport, Stephenson County, Charles K. Judson, April 2.
Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Warren W. Huntington, March 22.
Galesburgh, Knox Co., Clark E. Carr, March 27.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, John D. Strong, March 30.
Joliet, Will County, Joseph L. Braden, March 27.
Kankakee Depot, Kankakee Co., Daniel S. Parker, May 28.
La Salle, La Salle Co., C. B. Mason, March 27.
Monmouth, Warren Co., William H. Pierce, May 30.
Morris, Grundy Co., Edmund B. Hanna, March 27.
Ottawa, La Salle Co., C. B. King, March 27.
Pekin, Tazewell Co., Hart Montgomery, March 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co., George C. Beston, March 27.
Peru, La Salle Co., Samuel G. Smith, March 27.
Princeton, Bureau Co., James H. Smith, March 27.
Quincy, Adams Co., Abraham Jonas, April 29.
Rockford, Winnebago County, Melancthon Smith, April 2.
Rock Island, Rock Island County, Calvin Truesdell, April 6.
Springfield, Saugamon County, John Armstrong, July 20.
Sterling, Whitesides Co., L. King Hawthorn, April 2.
Waukegan, Lake Co., James Y. Cory, May 7.

WISCONSIN.

Beloit, Rock Co., Lucius B. Fisher, March 13.
Fond-du-Lac, Fond-du-Lac County, John C. Lewis, April 8.
Green Bay, Brown Co., William J. Green, April 17.
Jamesville, Rock Co., James M. Burgess, March 23.
Kenosha, Kenosha Co., Michael Frank, April 6.
La Cross, La Cross County, William C. Rogers, April 8.
Madison, Dane Co., Elisha W. Keyes, April 19.
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, John Lockwood, March 21.
Oshkosh, Winnebago Co., Charles Hall, March 28.
Portage City, Columbia County, Stillman E. Dana, April 8.
Prairie Du Chien, Crawford Co., James H. Green, May 21.
Racine, Racine County, John Tapley, March 27.
Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, John J. Brown, April 17.
Watertown, Jefferson Co., Jacob Jussen, March 27.
White Water, Walworth Co., Hannibal L. Rann, June 7.

IOWA.

Burlington, Des Moines Co., James F. Abrahams, March 22.
Davenport, Scott Co., Charles H. Eldridge, April 5.
Des Moines, Polk Co., John Teesdale, May 6.
Dubuque, Dubuque Co., Edward C. David, March 22.
Iowa City, Johnson County, James R. Hartsock, April 30.
Keokuk, Lee County, James B. Howell, April 8.
Lyons, Clinton Co., George M. Davis, April 8.
Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., George W. Edwards, July 16.
Muscatine, Muscatine Co., John Mahin, March 30.

CALIFORNIA.

Benecia, Solano County, John W. Jones, April 10.
Columbia, Tuolumne Co., Myron B. Fisher, April 10.
Downiesville, Sierra County, Andrew J. McKinsey, May 28.
Georgetown, El Dorado Co., Henry Jacobs, April 8.
Grass Valley, Nevada County, Martin S. Norton, April 8.
Marysville, Yuba County, Thomas J. McCormick, April 10.
Nevada City, Nevada County, Edwin F. Bean, April 10.
Oroville, Butte Co., Joel G. Downer, April 8.
Placerville, El Dorado County, W. H. Rogers, April 10.
Sacramento City, Sacramento Co., George Rowland, April 10.
San Francisco, San Francisco County, Samuel H. Parker, April 4.
San Jose, Santa Clara County, Simon M. Cutler, April 8.
Shasta, Shasta Co., Theodore G. Elliot, April 13.
Sonora, Tuolumne Co., Albert W. Faxon, April 17.
Stockton, San Joaquin Co., C. O. Burton, May 28.
Yreka, Siskiyou Co., Curtis M. Pyle, May 28.

OREGON.

Astoria, Clatsop Co., Charles L. Parker, May 28.
Portland, Washington County, Herman W. Davis, May 21.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Hennepin Co., David Morgan, April 4.
St. Anthony's Falls, Ramsay County, David Heaton, April 2.
St. Paul, Ramsay Co., Charles Nichols, April 2.
Winona, Winona Co., Charles H. Blanchard, April 2.

KANSAS.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Josiah Miller, April 29.
Leavenworth City, Leavenworth County, Daniel R. Anthony, April 18.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

Nebraska City, Ottoe County, Jacob J. Hochstetler, April 18.
Omaha City, Douglas County, George R. Smith, April 18.

ADDRESS ON A NEWSPAPER.

To A. G. Badgley wend your way,
Nor stop by night, nor yet by day;
He's one of *Belleville's* grown-up boys,
In Saint Clair County, Illinois.

## Letter from a Loyal Lady.

[It gives us great pleasure to publish the following letter, which we have received (no matter how) from a lady (no matter where) who was formerly in the employ of the Government in the capacity of postmistress, in the land of Dixie. "Faithful among the faithless found," her patriotism and integrity form a praiseworthy contrast to the treason and dishonesty of many of her masculine brethren of the mail service in the same latitude; and the example of her unshaken devotion to the official oath which seemed to bind so lightly the consciences of the great majority of the "secesh" postmasters, "shines like a good deed in a naughty world." We hope that the fidelity of this plucky lady will yet be rewarded by her reappointment to the office which her conduct shows her to be so worthy to occupy:]—

BLANKVILLE, BLANK Co., S. C.,
January, 1862.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

I presume you will be somewhat surprised at receiving a letter from this part of the country, in view of the obstacles which at present stand in the way of correspondence between the States of South Carolina and New York; but I could not resist the temptation to do a little stroke of business in the "Underground R. R." way, and avail myself of that clandestine conveyance to send you a few lines which may be of interest to you.

If you will take the trouble to look over your subscription-book, you will find the name of the undersigned among the first of those who testified their appreciation of the value of your paper, by remitting you postage-stamps to the value of one dollar in payment of a year's subscription; and though "circumstances over which," &c., have prevented me from receiving the full return for my little investment, yet, as the fault is not yours, I will "take the will for the deed," and consider our account squared—trusting to your sense of justice to make up my "missing numbers" whenever mail communications are re-opened between our now hostile "kingdoms." Perhaps, though, you have passed a private "confiscation act" in regard to your "rebel" subscribers? If so, let me now put in a plea of "not guilty," and claim exemption from the penalty; for, though a South Carolina woman, I have not allowed that fact to make me forget that I am also an *American*—owing allegiance first, last, and always, to the glorious old stripes and stars under which I was born, and hope to die; and though I love my native palmetto, its shadow is not broad enough to shelter me; while as for the "stars and bars," the very sight of them makes me tremble in my hoops with indignation; and I long for the time (which will surely come) when that hateful caricature shall give way to the proud old ensign whose place it has usurped.

But I am working myself into an unladylike passion; so I will "moderate the rancor of my tongue," and proceed to make a few statements in support of the plea of innocence which I have entered.

I was appointed to the charge of the post office of this little village in the summer of 1856, on the death of my father, who had filled the office for fifteen years, and having previously acted as his assistant, I was consequently thoroughly familiar with the duties of my new post, and fulfilled them, I believe, to the entire satisfaction of the community and the Department. About the time of the passage of the famous (or rather infamous) ordinance of secession, I was waited upon by a self-appointed "committee," who, knowing that I had never hesitated to express my sentiments on the subject, stated that they had called on me to say that a repetition of the "offence" would be instantly followed by my forcible expulsion from the State.

"Gentlemen," said I, "I have the honor to hold an office under the Government of the United States. Before entering upon its duties, I took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of those United States; that oath I shall endeavor to keep so long as I live. Your threats cannot compel me to break it, nor can the secession of this State absolve me from it. My grandfather fought under Marion, and stood beside Sergeant Jasper when he fell at Moultrie; and I shall not disgrace the blood in my veins by turning traitor."

That night I wrote to the Department, informing them of the circumstances, and requesting instructions as to what course to pursue. To this I never received any reply, and I presume my letter was intercepted. About two weeks afterwards, learning that the same "committee" were about to take possession of the office, I carefully secreted the money and postage stamps (amounting to about $75) on hand at the time, in order, if possible, to forward them to Washington; so that when the "committee" made their second visit, they found not much to take possession of, beyond "a beggarly account of empty"—mail-bags, and the not very sumptuous furniture of the establishment. I was of course obliged to vacate the premises; but the gentlemen were either afraid or ashamed to carry out their threats of banishment, for I am here yet, living in hopes of once more seeing the beneficent rule of the United States Government displace the wretched anarchy under which we now suffer; and when I pray "God speed the day!" I am sure the prayer is echoed in the hearts of thousands of loyal South Carolinians around me. The post office is still making a pretence of being in operation, receiving a "semi-occasional" mail, and serving as a lounging-place for all the male gossips of the place. It was a fortunate circumstance for me that I was not wholly dependent on the salary of the office for my support; but my successor is still more happy in that respect—for if he had to rely on the "bonds" which he receives for his services, I fear that his career would terminate in the county poor-house.

I am glad to be able to record that I succeeded in transmitting the stamps and funds in my charge safely to Washington, notwithstanding the difficulties of the task; and so, having maintained "a conscience void of offence," so far as my duty to the government is concerned, I am biding my time—not very patiently, I am afraid—but still with a firm hope of the ultimate triumph of the right.

And now, Mr. Editor, if I have established my case, and proved to your satisfaction my right to exemption from the penalty of rebellion, I hope, so soon as circumstances will permit, to receive my back numbers of the MAIL, the loss of which has not been the smallest of the inconveniences which in these "troublous times" I have been called on to bear.

Truly yours,
M—— A——,
Late P. M. of Blankville, S. C.

CHANGE IN THE TAUNTON POST OFFICE.—A late Taunton *Gazette* contains a well-written address from one of the editors of that paper, A. M. Ide, Esq., announcing his "involuntary relinquishment" of the office of postmaster of that town—a position in which he has, we believe, served the public with great fidelity for about eight years. His successor is Joseph E. Wilbar, Esq., who we hope will prove as valuable and popular an officer as has the retiring official.

Mr. Ide's "good-bye to the mail-bags" is written in an amiable spirit—though in a would-stay-longer-if-urged sort of tone. In fact his readers are not left to grope about in the dark as to the cause of his having more time to indite editorials in future, but are fully enlightened on that important point in the first line of the aforesaid announcement —

"The removal of one of the editors of this paper from the incumbency of our post office, after eight years service, is such a ripple in the current of his life, and dissolves so many associations of a long and constant intercourse with the public, that he does not know how to pass by the occurrence without addressing in a more personal strain than is his editorial habit, the circle of his Taunton readers to-day. To be silent would be to feign a degree of stoicism which he does not feel, and perhaps indicate an indifference to the public kindness and to his own obligations to this community which he does not acknowledge. For more than eight swift, busy and crowded years he has sustained that relation to a friendly public which has to-day been severed. Nor is he ashamed to say that he now yields it unwillingly, and with keen regret; and yet not without some compensating sense of relief. There are other considerations than those of the mercenary sort which strengthen the attachments for such official life, and not to yield to their irresistible influences would be to confess a moral unfitness for the duties he has discharged. To seek or to retain such an office, made lucrative by universal contributions from the resources of the whole people, for the sake of hoarding its emoluments, or making them a selfish spoil, would be revolting to the ideas with which he received, and held, and surrendered the position. He trusts he has seldom been unmindful of the debt of obligation which every servant of the public owes to the community which surrounds him. Looking backward through his period of service, there is the record of a thousand incidents which lie so indelibly upon the memory that life will never efface them, and they group themselves so prominently and so permanently in the retrospect that they afford him a treasure of recollection above all value. The citizens of Taunton, whose intercourse he has officially so long enjoyed, have made his severest duties a delight by their constant kindness, confidence, and approbation; and have, by their very fervor, but made more unwelcome this parting word. The only return he has been enabled to render has been a service as faithful as the measure of his ability would allow, and an ever-deepening attachment and respect for a people whose pursuits and wishes have become by contact, almost a part of his own existence. There is no point in which a truer knowledge of the life of a community is involuntarily given than the post office, for it is the heart of the local system, and veins of correspondence which there find both "delivery" and "distribution" swell its pulsations with the life's-blood of every member. Its revelations of human nature are a study for the mind which has its moods for such an exercise. The "machine" itself is an exponent of local popular character, and indicates with systematic accuracy the spirit which animates a community. Its records tell the story of a prevailing enterprize and local growth, or of stagnation and decline. Never was the fact of a positive prosperity and a steadily "onward movement" of the elements which go to make up the good fame of either town or city more clearly shown than in this experience of ours. The eight years' march has been regularly forward, and we rejoice in the honourable rank and the fair position which to-day is given to our goodly town."

AN ACT in relation to the letters of sailors and marines in the service of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of the act of July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, authorizing soldiers to send letters through the mails of the United States without prepayment of postage, is hereby extended to the sailors and marines in the actual service of the United States, under such regulations as the Post Office Department shall provide, the postage thereon to be paid by the recipients.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

AN ACT to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Postmaster General be authorized to return all dead letters, except those containing circulars and other worthless matter, to their writers, whenever their names can be ascertained. All valuable letters to be charged treble, and all others double, the ordinary rate of postage, to be collected from the writers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, to enable this to be done, the Postmaster General is authorized to employ not exceeding twenty-five additional clerks, at salaries not exceeding an average of eight hundred dollars per year, and no one to receive over twelve hundred dollars per year; *Provided,* That he is satisfied that the receipts for dead letter postage will amount to a sum sufficient to pay the aggregate compensation. And he shall report to the next session of Congress the additional income from this source, with its cost and statistical results.

Approved, January 21, 1862.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U S MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation

M BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 3d page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

☞ We occasionally receive from postmasters inquiries respecting supposed inconsistencies between certain rates given in our foreign postage tables and those fixed by former instructions of the Department; and similar alledged errors are sometimes pointed out to us concerning other official instructions and regulations.

We will again respectfully inform all who use the MAIL for reference, that the information it contains upon the different branches of postal matters, is strictly correct and reliable. What appears in these columns is carefully prepared with a view to accuracy; and upon all points at all complicated, the proper officers of the Department are consulted.

Changes and additions must constantly and necessarily occur, and those who wish to keep posted, must examine each current number of the MAIL.

## "Can't Do Without It."

We are constantly receiving communications from postmasters and others, requesting us to forward specimen copies of the UNITED STATES MAIL, and our compliance with these requests has thus far, in almost every instance, been followed by the receipt of a subscriber's name, with the expression of his regret that ignorance of the existence of our paper had prevented him from sooner availing himself of the useful information contained in its columns: and the almost unanimous voice of our old subscribers, in remitting for the second volume, is—"We can't afford to be without the MAIL."

We have printed a large extra edition of our present issue, which we have mailed to non-subscribing postmasters, and others, as specimens, in order that ignorance of our existence may no longer be a reason for the absence of their names from our subscription books, and also that they may have an opportunity of deciding whether or not *they* can afford to be "without the MAIL."

PARTIAL PAYMENTS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.—Frequent inquiries are made by country postmasters why letters from England, partially prepaid, are subject to full postage. In reply, we publish Article 3d of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.—

"ARTICLE III. Upon all letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, these rates of postage, both sea and inland, shall be combined into one rate, of which, payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall, however, not be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate."

RATING MANUSCRIPTS.—Somebody insists that a postmaster has no right to charge letter postage on a manuscript package on its way to a publisher, in case, according to the 92d section of the Post Office Regulations, it does not ask for or communicate any information. He is wrong, of course. If the law imposes letter postages on even printed matter upon which any word is written, or signs representing words are made, how are parcels entirely composed of writing to be considered exempt?

THE POSTAL SERVICE AND THE SOLDIERS.—Mr Colfax, of Indiana, has reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to permit additional articles to be sent by mail at the present rates of book postage. He said that under the present law, roots, cuttings and seeds could be sent by mail at one cent per ounce, but stockings for a soldier, flags, and many other things could only go at letter postage rates. The bill passed unanimously

This is unquestionably a very timely and just measure of reform, and we have no doubt it will at once pass the Senate and become a law

☞ Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, are by law authorized to deposit their letters in any post office without the prepayment of postage, and such letters must be forwarded.

## Money Orders.

It appears that a Bill has passed the U. S. House of Representatives, authorizing the Postmaster General "to establish a uniform money order system at all post offices deemed suitable therefor." For orders from five to ten dollars, a commission of five cents will be charged: from ten to twenty dollars, ten cents, and for every additional ten dollars, five cents.

Whether this measure has the sanction of the Postmaster General, or of the Post Office Committees, we do not know. But we fear that the proposed system will turn out a very different thing in practice from what it appears to be in theory. It is well known that postmasters' bonds in a large number of post offices, are quite inconsiderable, owing to the small amount of funds in their hands at any one time. If they were to be made the custodians of monies for the purchase of these orders, the bonds would have to be increased so largely that in many cases would there not be great difficulty in filling the offices? In reply, it may be said that the small offices will not be made "order" offices—that only the large ones, say those known as "Presidential," or one in each county need be selected. But it is the selection of the small offices which in this country, will alone make the proposed system worth adopting, because between all places of any considerable size, we have Expresses and banking facilities, by which funds and valuables may be transmitted with at least equal despatch and security as are afforded by the mails.

Again, how are postmasters to be kept in ready funds at all times, to meet the payment of orders drawn on them? The Department itself could never know what would be required in any one office (as they do know in distributing postage stamps)—and if the available funds for this purpose were to be left to depend on the amount accruing from the sale of money orders and postages, could the prompt payment of all orders presented, be always and at all times depended on?

How shall the payment of the orders be regulated? Must every one presenting an order be required to get himself identified as the party authorized to present and collect it? If not, no increased security attaches to the system, as the stealing of the orders would be about the same thing as purloining the money. If identification were required, we fear it would almost defeat the whole object, as very many of the remittances, to large towns and cities especially, are made to transient and unknown persons, numbers of whom would be found entirely destitute of the means of identification.

The money order system once in full operation, it is, we think, safe to infer that at least one thousand holders of these orders, would present themselve at the New York office alone, each morning. How long would it take, and how many clerks, to serve this impatient crowd in a satisfactory way, and with a strict regard to suitable forms and checks to serve against the endless attempts to cheat and swindle the Department, which have always been so rife? Shall the Department be held responsible, or the local postmaster, or who, for the payment of an "order" to the wrong party, although bearing the same name as the real owner? The government having received the amount at a distant office, it would be hard to refuse to make good any loss of this kind.

It may be that all these embarrassments which suggest themselves, will be swept away by the experience and ingenuity of the officials upon whom, should the system be adopted, its execution will devolve. We hope so. Our object in thus pointing out what are some of the practical difficulties which suggest themselves to us, is simply to attract attention to the subject while it is under discussion at head quarters.

## Obituary.

Died, at the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., on the 7th ult, JAMES B HOLBROOK, aged 27 years.

The deceased was the only son of the editor and publisher of this paper

We desire in this public manner, to acknowledge our deep obligations to our friends of the Chicago post office, and to others in that city, for the kindness, attention, and sympathy extended to one who was thus providentially thrown among them to linger and to die, comparatively a stranger, and away from his home and most of his immediate relatives. We have the blessed consolation to know that everything was done that could be, to make up for the absence of a devoted mother and father, at the couch of sickness and death.

DIED.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1862, MONSON CLARKE, Esq., aged 62 years. The deceased had for a long period been connected with the Post Office Department in various capacities. About seventeen years since, he was appointed by the Hon. Robert H. Morris, then Postmaster, as Superintendent of the Distribution Department, in the New York Post Office, in which capacity he served for about five years, when he was appointed to the office of Blank Agent, the duties of which he fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the Department. In August, 1860, he also undertook the stamped envelope agency, and continued to perform the arduous labors of both these positions up to within a few days of his death. For some years he has been in feeble health. Mr. Clarke was a faithful and efficient officer, and his death is a severe loss, not only to his numerous friends, but also to the Department in whose service so many years of his life were spent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The present number of the MAIL completes the half year of the second volume. Although our terms require yearly payment in advance, most of our patrons seem to have forgotten that fact, as few have remitted the amount some time since due on the second year.

## Southern Postal Service.

There can be no doubt that the interruption, and in fact the cessation of postal facilities between the Northern and Southern States, has been considered by the people of both sections, as among the most important, pinching sacrifices and privations caused by the late rebellion. And the restoration of former mail facilities will unquestionably be one of the first things thought of and hoped for by the Southerners when they fairly awake from this hateful dream of secession. They have not only been deprived of correspondence with the North, but their own ricketty, incomplete system substituted for the more perfect institution of the government, it is well known, has answered only a limited and unsatisfactory purpose. In making good as speedily as possible the sad havoc produced by the "confederate" dictators, we may safely predict that there will be no occasion to complain of the official action of Postmaster General BLAIR, and his efficient Assistants.

Already it is said that the Post Office Department is rapidly following up the operations of the army by the re-establishment of post offices and post routes. Wherever any portion of the seceded States is recovered, postal facilities are promptly renewed. Post offices have been re-opened in North Carolina, at Ship Island, in the Mississippi, and in various parts of Tennessee. Numerous applications have already been made for the appointment of a postmaster at Nashville. The people of the recovered portion of the seceded States manifest great anxiety to resume their wonted relations to the Union government in this respect.

In this connection, the New York *Sunday Mercury* remarks:—

"As our armies advance over the South, and the different States resume their allegiance and come once more under the administration of the Federal Government, it will be desirable to appoint new and trustworthy office-holders in those places. We suggest to Postmaster General Blair the plan of appointing ladies as postmasters throughout the villages and towns of the South and Border States. The business is light, easy, and well adapted to female management; and statistics show that post offices thus conducted are more prosperous and lucrative than those under the management of men—probably because the temptation to visit these post offices and patronize them is greater. Here is a chance for helping the weaker sex, increasing the national revenue, and, at the same time, the general intelligence and fraternity of the country—all by one simple and easy method. Try it, Mr. Blair."

We see no particular objection to this suggestion, except perhaps the report often repeated, that the "softer" have really proved the harder sex at the South, in denunciation of the North, and in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Still female repentance, on the other hand, is said to be generally more sincere and thorough, when it does come, than that of *he*sinners. In this view of the case, and when satisfied that they have returned to their "first love," the appointing power may conclude to adopt the laconic endorsement of the Sage of Binghamton, when called to decide upon a post office appointment in his district, "I go for Nancy."

MAIL DEPREDATIONS EXPLAINED.—Dr. R. O. Sidney, Special Agent of the Department, has caused the arrest of two young men, Charles and Luther Hughes, ostensibly engaged in selling newspapers on the New York Central and Oswego Railroads, whom he detected in tampering with the mails in transit between Albany and Syracuse, and by whom a series of robberies had been committed, it is supposed by means of false mail keys. These arrests will probably involve other parties concerned in the transaction, and the discovery of the robbers will no doubt account for the numerous irregularities and losses which have occurred in the mail service between New York and various points on the Central and Oswego Roads within the past few months.

We understand that the proof against the accused is conclusive, several checks known to have been in the mail having been found in their possession.

The examination of these young men took place before a U. S Commissioner at Syracuse on the 27th ult, and in default of $2,000 bail, in each case, they were committed for final trial.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN THE DETROIT POST OFFICE.—Since November last, numerous complaints have been made to the Post Office Department and the Special Agents, of depredations practised upon valuable letters passing through the Detroit (Mich.) post office. A number of registered letters mailed at New York, and sent to Detroit for distribution, for places beyond that point, had been most mysteriously reduced in value, on their final receipt, to the extent of the money originally enclosed. So obvious did it appear, from the investigations by the Agents of the Department, that these robberies occurred at Detroit, that, acting upon this theory, a series of experiments were adopted by Mr. VAN VECHTEN, Special Agent for Michigan and Wisconsin, which were quite successful, resulting in the detection and arrest of two of the clerks employed in that office. Their names are E. G. Ten Eyke and J. W. Gibbs. Both have been examined before a U. S. Commissioner, and held to bail, the former in the sum of $5,000, and the latter $3,000. The proof against Ten Eyke is complete and positive, and that against Gibbs sufficiently strong to leave no doubt that their dishonest practices have been carried on jointly and with the most perfect understanding, one with the other.

THE PENDING POSTAL MEASURES.—There are two or three bills still pending in Congress, involving very important changes in our present postal laws—so important that it will probably be difficult to devote the proper time for their consideration and discussion, while the attention of Congress is so largely occupied with other great national questions.

"THE MAIL-BAG FOLLOWING THE FLAG."—We continue in this number the publication of the list of new and re-established post offices, which just now will be found of unusual interest and importance, from the fact that among them the names of post offices in the seceded States are beginning to re-appear. The recent series of Union victories has enabled the Department to extend once more the operations of the mail system over territory which has long been deprived of its benefits, and we recommend all who feel interested in an early resumption of correspondence with the South to note carefully such additions to our list. May they increase and multiply!

For the convenience of Post Offices, and until a new book appears, we would recommend the plan already adopted in the New York and some other offices, of copying them in manuscript, arranged alphabetically, so that when the place of destination upon a letter or package is not recollected at the moment, the catalogue can be consulted.

First Assistant Postmaster General Kasson is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for re-establishing post offices and post routes as our armies advance into the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. A. H. Markland is following our forces into Tennessee, and Mr. J. J. Muller, also an Agent of the Department in this connection, is operating in the southern part of Kentucky. The post office at Nashville, and those in the eastern part of North Carolina, will soon be re-opened. The latter State is to be supplied with mails by sea

TOO BAD.—The publisher of the *Independent* writes us that out of sixty-four copies of that paper, returned by postmasters recently, only thirteen were post-marked, the remainder having upon them nothing to show at what offices they were mailed. This won't do, gentlemen postmasters. Such wholesale violations of the orders of the Department are insufferable. Postmark plainly, not only every letter, but all transient newspapers and other printed matter going out of your office.

☞ R. Wyman Jenkins has been arrested by Special Agent SIDNEY, at Hudson, N. Y, on a charge of taking letters from the post office, addressed to Messrs. Gates & Hover, in whose employ Jenkins had been. It was his practice to go to the office and obtain the mails of his employers, and in this way, without creating the suspicion of the post office clerks, he was enabled to carry on his villainy. Jenkins was taken to Syracuse, and lodged in the Penitentiary.

For the U. S. Mail

SALEM, Feb 20, 1862

J. HOLBROOK, Esq

DEAR SIR,—Having been a subscriber to your valuable paper for about one year, I perused with much interest a piece in a late number, headed "The Experiment," and was forcibly struck with the advantage of so benevolent and useful an enterprise. I at once entered into an arrangement with our postmaster, who, being a printer, kindly offered to print the notice, (corresponding with that in your paper, and used for Box 300, New Haven, Conn.,) without charge, if I would furnish the stamps, which I agreed to do, and the plan has been tried for nearly three months. The very day that I mentioned the subject to the postmaster, he had a bundle of letters, all ready to send to the "Dead Letter Office." I told him to put the stamps on them, with the notice, and send them forward. I have since learned that one of those letters contained fifty dollars, and the owner of the same felt under great obligations to me to think his letter was not detained, as it would have deprived him of the funds for some time if they had gone to the Dead Letter Office, as was intended. I have objected to having my name used, or known in the matter. The postmaster informs me that he has many inquiries as to who owns Box 324, but as he is instructed not to tell, there is considerable curiosity to know who he is. Thus far the business has cost me about fifty per cent. more than I have received; but I have been amply compensated for the small amount invested, by the thanks tendered from those who have been benefited by the arrangement. As the third one on your list that has practised this experiment, I present my respects to Box 382, Newark, N. J., and Box 300, New Haven, Conn.—Yours truly,

BOX 324, SALEM, MASS.

G. B. Armstrong, Esq., Assistant Postmaster of Chicago, Ill., writes us as follows:—

Accept my thanks for your attention. * * * The MAIL is a valuable aid to postmasters, and not one should be without it. A careful perusal of its columns, not only by postmasters themselves, but by clerks employed in post offices, to whose management, in a large majority of instances, are confided the details of business, would prevent many irregularities and criminal blunders, which daily embarrass the operations of the service, to the inconvenience and injury of the public correspondence.

From a postmaster in Putnam county, Missouri:—

I cannot afford to be without the MAIL, as it contains very much information in a small space in regard to the duties of post office officials, which, in the absence of the valuable little sheet, would require time and labor to acquire. It lightens very much the labors of bygone days. We therefore hail it as a welcome visitor at our desk, and cannot get along without it.

The postmaster of Flint, Mich, sends us a new subscriber, and says:—

We find your publication very valuable, and will take pleasure in inducing postmasters in this section of the country to take it.

POST OFFICE, W——, Ill., Jan. 14, 1862.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

SIR.—Incidentally I happened to see one of your papers, THE U. S. MAIL, and am so much pleased with it, and impressed with its great usefulness to any member of the "craft," or P O gang, that I hasten to enclose you the subscription price for Vol. 2—(I want the back numbers, beginning with Vol. 2) I wonder that you have not taken some means to bring so valuable a work before the P. M's of the country, as I am satisfied that a majority of the *sensible* postmasters would jump at the chance of subscribing. Indeed I am of the opinion that the Department would save much in perplexity and annoyance by the blunders of country postmasters, did it, as a matter of economy, cause the U. S. MAIL to be sent to every P. M. in the country.

Respectfully, J. C——, P. M.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, during the month of February:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Adyeville | Perry | Ind. |
| Arrow Rock* | Saline | Mo. |
| Bay | Delaware | Iowa. |
| Belle Plaine | Shawano | Wis. |
| Berville | St. Clair | Mich |
| Blossom | Erie | N. Y. |
| Boles | Franklin | Mo. |
| Boovina Valley | Delaware | N. Y |
| Brown's Mills* | Burlington | N. J. |
| Calliope, C. H. | Sioux | Iowa. |
| Castle Grove* | Jones | Iowa. |
| Ceres | Clayton | Iowa |
| Charlton City | Worcester | Mass. |
| Chatham Port | Barnstable | Mass. |
| Coburgh | Monmouth | N. J. |
| Concord Station | Erie | Pa. |
| Conklingville | Saratoga | N. Y. |
| Crab Orchard* | Ray | Mo. |
| East Kortright | Delaware | N. Y. |
| East Otis | Berkshire | Mass |
| Ellsworth | Doddridge | Va. |
| Fillmore* | Andrew | Mo. |
| Fishing Creek | Wetzel | Va. |
| Flint River | Doddridge | Va. |
| Freedom* | Owen | Ind. |
| Free Soil | Mason | Mich. |
| Goff's Falls | Hillsborough | N. H. |
| Gold Hill | Storey | Nevada |
| Grape Island.* | Pleasants | Va. |
| Halcott Centre | Greene | N. Y. |
| Hedgesville* | Steuben | N. Y. |
| *Holbrook* | Suffolk | N. Y. |
| Homewood | Beaver | Pa. |
| Indian Hill* | Hamilton | Ohio. |
| Kellinger | Dauphin | Pa. |
| Lake Harold | Meeker | Minn. |
| Lebanon Junction | Bullitt | Ky. |
| Leonardville | Monmouth | N. J. |
| Lincoln | Placer | Cal. |
| Linden Hall | Centre | Pa. |
| Look Out* | Cole | Mo. |
| Marengo | Nicholas | Ky. |
| Marshall* | Saline | Mo. |
| Maysville* | Columbiana | Ohio. |
| Melville | Leelanaw | Mich. |
| Miracle Run* | Monongalia | Va, |
| Moorhead | Alleghany | Pa. |
| Mosfield | Manitowoc | Wis. |
| Mowrystown* | Highland | Ohio. |
| Nelson Junction | Bullitt | Ky. |
| New Hope | Cayuga | N. Y |
| Niskayuna | Schenectady | N. Y. |
| North Deer Isle | Hancock | Me. |
| North Hammond | St. Lawrence | N. Y. |
| North Jasper | Steuben | N. Y. |
| North Leslie | Ingham | Mich. |
| North Newburgh* | Penobscot | Me. |
| Ohio | Madison | Iowa. |
| Paradise | Crawford | Iowa. |
| Portage Creek* | Manistee | Mich. |
| Prestonville* | Carroll | Ky. |
| Propstville* | Pickaway | Ohio. |
| Rayne | Indiana | Pa. |
| Roaring Branch | Lycoming | Pa. |
| Ropsville | Shawnee | Kan. |
| Ship Island | Harrison | Miss. |
| Smithfield | De Kalb | Ind. |
| South Chatham | Barnstable | Mass |
| Speonk | Suffolk | N Y |
| Swale | Steuben | N Y |
| Transborough | Camden | N J |
| Telegraph City | Calaveras | Cal |
| Wagram | Licking | Ohio |
| West Albany | Albany | N Y |
| Westfield | Aroostook | Me |
| West Hampstead | Rockingham | N H |
| West Newton | Nicolett | Minn |
| Willie Roy | Butler | Pa |
| Wittenburgh | Perry | Mo |
| Woodvale | Frederick | Md |
| Wythe | Hancock | Ill |
| Yater's Mills | Doddridge | Va |

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Argo | Crawford | Mo. |
| Bem | Gasconade | Mo. |
| Buchanan | Baltimore | Md. |
| Cairo | Randolph | Mo. |
| Camdeaville | Anderson | Ky. |
| Camp Creek | Eaton | Mich. |
| Cedar Creek | Jefferson | Pa. |
| Cherokee City | McGee | Kan. |
| Cleveland | Fayette | Ky. |
| Concord | Tippecanoe | Ind. |
| Cresco | Kossuth | Iowa |
| Davenport | Wetzel | Va. |
| Glatfetters | York | Pa. |
| Grassland | Boyd | Ky. |
| Greenburgh | Greene | Ill. |
| Hamilton | Van Buren | Mich. |
| Harrisville | Burlington | N. J. |
| Heistersburgh | Fayette | Pa. |
| Hickory Hill | Cole | Mo. |
| Independence | Wabashaw | Minn. |
| Jackson | Decatur | Ind. |
| Jacksonville | Randolph | Mo. |
| Lowe's Station | Bourbon | Ky. |
| Muhalasville | Morgan | Ind. |
| Moores | Tyler | Va. |
| Mount Hood | Yam Hill | Oregon. |
| Nasewapie | Door | Wis. |
| North East | Dutchess | N. Y. |
| Panther Creek | Clayton | Iowa. |
| Ridge | St Mary's | Md. |
| Sandy | Clackamas | Oregon. |
| San Miguel | San Louis Obispo | Cal. |
| Unadilla | Pottawattamie | Kan. |
| Wayne Centre | Du Pago | Ill. |
| York Neck | Adams | Ill. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| De Kalb | DeKalb | Ind. | Waterloo City |
| Dunsburgh | Clinton | Pa. | Island |
| East Pittsfield | Somerset | Me | Pittsfield |
| Evandale | Juniata | Pa. | Columbus |
| Gidley's Station | Jackson | Mich. | Parma |
| Hanchettsville | Dane | Wis. | Marshall |
| Hays Spring | Jefferson | Ky | Fairmount. |
| Lane's Brook | Washing'n | Me | Alexander. |
| Mill Grove | Stephens'n | Ill. | Waterman's Mills |
| Neighborville | Morris | N J. | Middle Valley |
| Pittsfield | Somerset | Me. | West Pittsfield |
| Sergeants' Bluff | Woodbury | Iowa. | Woodbury |
| Stout's Grove | McLean | Ill. | Danvers |
| Swan Creek | St. Clair | Mich. | Fair Haven |
| Wircotta | Dallas | Iowa. | Redfield |

### FEMALE POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

| NAME. | OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Alvira Fassett | Scottsville | Wyoming | Pa |
| Miss Hannah M. Wiley | Hillsview | Westmorel'd | Pa. |
| Mrs. Mahala Brown | Chemung | Chemung | N Y |
| Mrs. Emeline Keller | Van Buren | Onondaga | NY |
| Mrs Jane Whitford | Bellmore | Parke | Ind. |
| Mrs. Mary A. Hastings | Newry | Oxford | Me. |
| Mrs. Sarah M. Watkins | Newport | Sullivan | N.H |
| Mrs. Mary Morgan | Killbuck | Holmes. | O. |
| Mary L. Helman | North Star | Atchison | Mo. |

DROP-LETTERS.—The law requires that all drop-letters shall be prepaid by postage-stamps. It being found inexpedient to notify the persons addressed when such letters are held for postage, they must be sent to the Dead Letter Office after remaining on hand one week.

BOOKS.—Postmasters will be careful to mail to the Dead Letter Office all books that cannot be delivered, with the reason endorsed on them.

MISSENT AND FORWARDED LETTERS.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant P. M. G.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Postmaster-General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail.*

### HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

To First Assistant Postmaster-General—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances or postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

To the Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

To the Chief Clerk, Post Office Department—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

To the Auditor Post Office Department—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General.*

### MAKING UP MAILS.

Letters must bear the post-mark and post-bills the date, of the day on which the mail containing them is actually sent off.

Postage stamps must be canceled by an instrument made for that purpose, and used with black printer's ink, or effectually with a pen. The dating must not be used as a canceling stamp.

It is imperative on postmasters to stamp their letters plainly.

### DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

The persons entitled to letters received by mail are those whose names are in the address.

The delivery should be either to the person addressed or according to his order. In special cases, orders are sometimes made by the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Letters addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member of a firm, and if addressed to several persons, they may be handed to any one of them.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned to the Dead Letter office. In contested cases of this kind, it is well to consult the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a letter appear to be of value, it will be safest to require a written order for its delivery to the person calling, if he be not the person addressed.

If there be two or more persons of the same name, and a letter intended for one is delivered to another, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it, and request him to write upon it the words, "Opened by me through mistake," and sign his name; he will then replace the letter in the office.

Prepayment of certain foreign letters (see table of foreign postages) is optional. Domestic letters must be prepaid by stamps in all cases. If they have on them an adequate prepaid stamp, they are to be delivered as paid, though they be entered in the bill as unpaid. In such case, the postmaster will correct the post-bill, require correction of the mailing postmaster, and inform the auditor. If short paid, the deficient postage must be collected on delivery.

When a letter is delivered, and the postage paid thereon, the postage should not be returned after the letter has been opened, except when opened through mistake by the wrong person.

Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices, except in the case of discontinued offices.

To prevent fraud, the postmaster will be careful not to return any letter put into his office for the mail except to the writer, or on his order, and a record of the transaction must be preserved.

Postmasters are required by law and the instructions of the Department to keep their respective offices open during the usual business hours of the place; and it is their duty always to make proper search when a letter is applied for, and generally to manifest an accommodating disposition towards the public.

### SHIP AND STEAMBOAT LETTERS

It is the duty of masters of steamboats to deliver into the post offices, or to a local agent of the Department, at the places at which they arrive, all letters (except such as relate to the cargo of the vessel) received by them, or by any person employed on their boats, at any point on the route. Penalty for omitting to do this, $30.

When not under contract with the Department, the master or manager of the ship or steamboat (if not foreign) is entitled to receive from the postmaster two cents a letter, (except on Lake Erie, where it is one cent,) for which he must receipt, and, if under contract, he may receive one cent, "way." Masters of foreign vessels must deliver the letters brought by them, but cannot be paid.

Letters brought by steamboat or ship, should be marked "steamboat," or "ship," as the case may be, at the time of receiving them.

All letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are in charge of a route agent, should go into the hands of such agent; and on these letters the master of the vessel is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboat, and these should be duly mailed. But should any chance to be unpaid, they should be deposited by the route agent in the post office at or nearest the point at which they are received, where the postmaster will treat them in all respects as other unpaid letters.

Persons desirous to send their letters by steamboats can most readily accomplish their object by inclosing such letters in the stamped envelopes issued by the Department, inasmuch as letters so inclosed may be conveyed out of the mail without a violation of law, and need not be delivered to the postmaster on the arrival of the vessel.

### ADVERTISING LETTERS.

Section 181 (chap. xiii) of the Regulations requires post offices to advertise letters as follows:

1. Once in six weeks when the gross receipts do not exceed $500 per quarter.
2. Once a month when the receipts are over $500, and not over $1,000 per quarter.
3. Twice a month when the receipts are over $1,000, and not over $7,500 per quarter.
4. Once a week when the receipts exceed $7,500 per quarter.

Returning unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement, it follows that offices of the first class above named must make such returns every six weeks;

Those of the second class, every month;

Those of third class, twice a month;

Those of the fourth class, every week.

Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects will be immediately taken from the office.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.

When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circulation.

One cent only is allowed for advertising each letter, and the *printer's receipt must state the number of letters*, and the amount paid for advertising.

The whole amount paid for advertising must be charged on No. 10 of the account current.

The cost of advertising must be marked upon each letter advertised, and be collected with the postage.

### DEAD LETTERS.

Letters which have been advertised, and remained unclaimed two months, are to be returned to the Dead Letter Office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters especially marked to be held a longer period.

Paid drop letters, not called for, should be held two months.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the department, under section 181, chap. 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following description are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the Dead Letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz:

1. Letters for foreign countries upon which prepayment is compulsory, and drop letters.
2. Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.
3. Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which pre-payment is required by the regulations.
4. Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.
5. Letters misdirected (or directed to places where there are no post offices).
6. Refused letters, and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away).

Sections 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 309, and 312 of the standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, (instead of three thousand.)

Writers of letters can have them returned, if uncalled for within any given period, by indorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the Dead Letter office.

When a letter is refused, the word "refused" should be at once plainly written upon it, and the letter put with those to be returned at the end of the month.

If, previous to its return, the seal of a dead letter be broken by accident, or by having been delivered to the wrong person, the fact and circumstance must be noted upon it.

Every dead letter must bear on the sealed side *the stamp or post-mark* of the post office by which it was returned, *and the date of its return* to the Department.

Dead "Registered Letters" must be made up in a separate package, with a separate bill, giving the address and register number of each letter. This package is to be carefully tied up and sealed, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but mailed to the Postmaster at Washington City, with return bill, *in the same manner as other registered letters.*

Domestic letters, (drop letters excepted,) held for postage, instead of being sent to the Department, are hereafter to be retained, and notice sent to the parties addressed. The answer to such notice must be prepaid, and a postage stamp of the proper amount inclosed, with which to prepay the "held letter."

This class of letters, when not written for, must not lie in the office more than one month from the time of notification, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. The period may be shortened at discretion, where notices are sent short distances, and answers might be expected in a few days.

All letters held for postage should be post-marked on the day of their receipt, and boxed according to dates.

Circulars.—Postmasters will not return unsealed circulars to the Dead Letter Office, but dispose of them the same as dead newspapers.

### BIDDING FOR MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC.

In bidding for mail contracts, bidders should first examine carefully the instructions accompanying the advertisement. Formerly a coach was preferred to a "star bid," although the former might be the highest, if the route was deemed to require coach conveyance. Now, under a late decision, the reverse is the case, and a coach or horse bid is not considered legal.

The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*" Routes are let once in four years, the Union being divided into four sections for that purpose. The Contract Office, on application, furnishes blanks for bids free of expense.

The authority to establish post routes is not vested in the Postmaster-General, nor can he extend or lengthen those already established. He can only place mail service on such roads as have been declared post routes by act of Congress. All railroads, plank roads, canals, navigable rivers, and other waters, are, however, post-roads by law; and also the road from the nearest post office on an established route to the court-house of any county which may be otherwise without a mail.

### CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

If a change of a schedule is desired, application should be made to the Contract Office, supported by the postmasters at the ends of the route. The contract running-time cannot be increased.

### ATTENTION TO THE MANNER OF CARRYING THE MAILS.

Every postmaster will consider himself the agent of the Department in regard to its affairs in his immediate vicinity, so far as to carefully observe, and promptly report to it, every thing tending to affect its interests, efficiency, and utility.

It is especially expected that he will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which the mails are carried to and from his office. This is among the most important of his duties.

He will report promptly to the Inspection Office all irregularities of mail-carriers, in charge of the mail, and causes, when known.

Whenever the mail is carried by any other person than the contractor or his authorized agent or carrier, the fact is to be noted on the register.

Should a mail at any time fail to arrive at the end of a route, or at any intermediate post office, where the time of arrival is fixed within the time specified in the contract or schedule, it will be expected of every contractor immediately, by himself or agent, to send his excuse to the Inspection Office, setting forth, *particularly*, the cause of the failure; and if, after waiting a reasonable time, no specific and satisfactory excuse be received, the Chief Clerk is directed to present the case thus reported to the Postmaster-General for fine.

Any case where the mail-carrier is not sworn should be immediately reported.

### POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold FOR CASH to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50.

If the cancelling of a stamp has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 404 of the Regulations of 1859.)

### BLANKS, WRAPPING-PAPER, TWINE, AND RATING STAMPS.

Post blanks will be furnished to postmasters, on their written requisitions, from the following agencies:

Postmasters in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will apply to the "*First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.*"

Postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, and Washington, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at New York, N. Y.*"

Postmasters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For general post office blanks, and for special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax and twine: *Provided*, the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### SAFES FOR POST OFFICES.

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In prepaying letters to foreign countries, great care should be taken to pay them according to the *route* indicated on the letter. [See 4th page of this sheet.] Also in regard to the weight. Where a letter weighs over an ounce, for Great Britain, the German States, etc., (via Prussian closed mail,) Belgium, Holland, (via open mail,) every fraction of an ounce, after the first ounce, counts a full ounce. This does not appear to be understood by a great many postmasters and correspondents, as evinced by the large number of letters received at the New York and Boston post offices, insufficiently paid, averaging for every steamer from 75 to 125 letters, about two thirds of which, on examination, are found to be *short* but *one rate*, the senders having paid them by the half, instead of the full ounce. Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid, lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and no doubt in many cases causing serious loss and annoyances to the writers.

### REGISTERED LETTERS.

Postmasters should always bear in mind that all registered letters must be fully prepaid, no matter what their destination, and that they cannot be sent otherwise.

Upon the receipt of a letter to be registered and mailed, the postmaster should make out his registered letter bill, being careful to enter on both the original and duplicate bills, the date, rate of postage, registry fee, number, address, and if *for distribution*, the name of the office to which the letter is to be finally sent. He should then place the letter with the original bill, in a wrapper properly addressed to the office, and enclose it in the package of ordinary unregistered letters. In the next mail thereafter, he should enclose the duplicate bill in a sealed envelope to the postmaster, to be marked "correct," (if found to be so,) signed and returned to him. This return bill should be retained in the office, and not sent to Washington with the quarterly returns, as is often the case.

Upon the receipt of a registered letter for delivery, it should be entered upon the account of registered letters received, and delivered to the party addressed upon his or her receipt, which receipt should also be kept.

All postage stamps and stamped envelopes are furnished postmasters, upon their requisition on the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. An order is sent to the stamp agent at New York, and the package is deposited in the New York post office to be registered and mailed. Therefore, postmasters, upon the reception at their offices of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, should carefully read the caption of the bills which accompany them, by which they will see that the "Return Registered Stamp or Envelope bill" must be sent to the New York post office, and not to the stamp agent nor "Third Assistant Postmaster-General," which is often done.

The bills relating to the registration should not be confounded with the bills or receipts sent to be signed and forwarded to the Department.

Care should also be taken to return the bills immediately, properly signed, etc., because if the stamps or envelopes are not received, the fact will then be known to the Department, without delay.

### ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS OF POSTMASTERS.

We have not room for full instructions under this head. Before rendering their accounts, Postmasters should examine carefully the directions in Chapters XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXIV of the Book of Regulations, as well as the pamphlet of Instructions, issued May 1, 1861, at pages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

### ROUTE AGENTS.

On railroad and steamboat routes it is the duty of route agents—1st. To receive letters written after the mail has closed, and way-letters prepaid by stamps; to mail and post bill said letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution, and to make report of all such letters. 2d. To assort the mails for the several offices, being intrusted with the key to the iron lock for that purpose. 3d. To attend to delivery and reception of mail bags. 4th. To report to the Inspection Office all irregularities of service on the route, especially every instance in which they fail to receive or deliver a mail where one is due, with the causes of such failure—which, if not known, must be ascertained by inquiry.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

It is the duty of the postmaster who is in office *at the commencement* of a quarter, *then* to collect the newspaper postage *quarterly in advance*, if unpaid; and if there are subscribers who wish to pay yearly in advance, he is by law obliged to receive it; but he cannot lawfully demand more than one quarter's pay in advance. The postmaster who collects the postage is entitled to all the commissions thereon, although he may be immediately superseded by the appointment of a successor; but he should leave in the office a list of such as have paid in advance.

This right extends to a postmaster, even if he knows he is about retiring from office. In fact, he is obliged by law to receive the postage quarterly in advance, the official quarters commencing July 1, —Oct. 1,—Jan. 1,—April 1. When subscribers commence in the middle, or at any other irregular time in the quarter, the entire current quarter must be paid for, or transient rates collected till the beginning of the ensuing regular quarter.

In Article 13 of the Quarterly Account Current, every postmaster will credit himself with the amount of postage on unpaid letters, if any, remaining in his office at the end of the quarter, the same as before the passage of the act of 27th Feb., 1861, but without sending a list of such letters. The regulations in chapter XXI. (1859,) are unchanged, except so far as concerns allowances of free letters. No compensation is now made for the delivery of free letters or newspapers. (See Instructions of May 1, 1861, Art. 7, page 4.)

If a person puts a one cent stamp *only* on a letter to be mailed, the fair inference is that the failure to prepay the postage in full is *intentional*, and the letter should be treated as if wholly unpaid. Where more than one cent is paid, and not the full postage, directions in sec. 106, chapter ix., must be followed literally.

The law authorizing postmasters whose commissions do not exceed $200 a year, to frank their private letters, allows them to inclose money or other things in such letters, (not to exceed half an ounce in weight,) *on their own private account*, but not for editors or any other persons.

The laws of Congress do not extend any protection to correspondents *before* their letters are placed in a post office, or in the custody of a postmaster or other agent of the Department authorized to receive them, or in some legal depository provided by the P. M. General, nor *after* such letters have been delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed, or their authorized agents. The statutes of some of the States provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of stealing or violating letters before they are placed in the post office, or after they are delivered therefrom.

Letters intended for the mails are considered to be in custody of a postmaster when placed in any depository furnished or provided by him for their reception, *and not otherwise.*

A postmaster should not charge commissions on unpaid letters to be "forwarded," but should charge the postage thereon in his account of mails sent.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

If a letter, franked by a person entitled to the franking privilege, comes from the mailing office charged with postage, the postmaster at the office of delivery, on *being satisfied* that the charge is erroneous, may correct the error, and deliver the letter free.

If a newspaper is put up so that it cannot be examined without breaking the wrapper, it should be charged with letter postage by weight.

Cents are not a legal tender for postage; but postmasters may, in a spirit of accommodation, receive them when offered. In accounting with the Department, however, they cannot pay them out.

All dead letters with inclosures of the slightest value, down to a postage stamp, are returned to the writers when their names and post offices appear; but this is frequently neglected.

Dead letter money may at *any time* be reclaimed on proof of ownership.

Letters sent to dead letter office for want of postage or proper direction, are generally examined and returned to the writers, whether containing inclosures or not. The great mass of other dead letters are not now read, but destroyed, because there is not sufficient clerical force authorized for the work. It is, however, the intention of the Department to provide as soon as possible for the return of a much larger number of dead letters, without inclosures, than at present.

Packages of medicines are not expressly named as mailable matter; but if done up so as not to endanger the mails, they may be sent at letter rates.

Under ordinary circumstances a parent, as the natural guardian, has the right to control the correspondence of minor children; but when questions of this kind arise, it is best to report all the facts to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, and ask advice for each case.

Newspapers and periodicals, regularly mailed to *bona fide* subscribers, are not "transient printed matter," and may, therefore, be mailed by agents, as well as publishers, in the same manner, and with the same privileges, as if they were mailed to such subscribers directly from the office of publication: *Provided*, the agent makes and files in the mailing office a statement signed by him, showing the names of the papers or periodicals which he thus mails, the offices, respectively to which they are directed, and the number of such subscribers to each, with the dates to which their respective subscriptions extend, at each office to which said papers or periodicals are directed.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

Married women or minors cannot be postmasters.

A postmaster may hold any office under a State government, such as Justice of the Peace, or member of the Legislature, provided there is no law of his State to the contrary.

No person can be employed either as clerk in a post office or as mail carrier, less than sixteen years old.

Every postmaster should have at least one sworn assistant, ready to take charge of the office in case of necessity.

No person, not duly sworn, should be allowed to handle the mails.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk in a post office can hold a mail contract, or be concerned in carrying the mail.

The securities of a postmaster, in the event of his death, or vacancy from other cause, are responsible for the proper management of the office till a successor is appointed and qualified.

In addressing the Department, care should be used to avoid writing upon more than one subject in the same letter. Different subjects go to different offices, as above stated.

Copies of papers on file cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit commenced, and actually pending in a court of record.

*Treasury Notes.*—Postmasters are to receive treasury notes in payment of postages, but it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie in any considerable amounts by way of making change.

Weekly newspapers *only* are entitled to go free in the mail to subscribers within the county where published.

When a package of newspapers or periodicals comes to one address for a club, the person so addressed is holden for the postage; nor is it the duty of the postmaster to collect the postage from the individual members of the club. It must be paid in advance for at least a quarter, on the package.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | Form | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | } |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | } 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | } |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | } |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 12 30 A. M.; and 10 P. M.

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due 12 M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO,
Boston, Mass.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

Economy, care in its risks, and prudent investments characterize this company. The Mutual principle insures at the lowest possible rates—all over and above the *actual* cost being returned in dividends; the business of the company being, as it were, closed every five years, and the surplus funds divided *pro rata* to all the insured. Documents of an interesting character, and showing the benefits of the purely mutual plan of life insurance, forwarded gratis, by mail or otherwise, upon application at the Branch Office, to

JOHN HOPPER,
Agent and Attorney for the Company, Metropolitan Bank Building, 110 Broadway, New York city.
Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

HORATIO KING,
No. 510 H, between 7th and 8th Streets, Washington, D. C.,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.

*Charges reasonable.*

Hon Edwin M. Stanton, Consulting Counsel.
Washington, October, 1861.

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

MRS. HANKINS' FAMILY PAPER,
75 CENTS A YEAR. ONLY 38 CENTS TO POSTMASTERS. Sample copies sent free.

The Cheapest FASHION PICTORIAL and most perfect FAMILY PAPER in the world, uniting all the elegancies of refinement and beauty with the plain utilities of life.

All ILLUSTRATED with NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS; PICTURES OF ROMANCE and PICTORIAL WONDERS; also FASHION PLATES and ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Home Literature, | Tales and Biographies, |
| Common Sense, | Family Pastimes, |
| Natural History, | Rules for Living, |
| Pure Morality, | Needle Work, |
| Practical Economy, | Admonition to Mothers, |
| Dress Making, | Hints to Young Ladies, |
| Ornamental Work, | Puzzles and Enigmas, |
| Family Recipes, | Travels and Adventures, |
| Hints to the Sick, | Science and Philosophy, |
| Wit and Humor, | Remarkable Oddities, |
| Original Stories, | Notes on Fashions, |
| Choice Poetry, | General Information, |
| Voyages and Travels, | Domestic Stories, |
| Select Literary Gems, | Scenes from Social Life, |
| How to Cook Well, | Hints to Manufacturers, |
| How to Live Well, | Hints to Mechanics, |
| How to Talk, | Hints to Merchants, |
| How to Behave, | Hints to Farmers, |
| Precepts for Parents, | Advice to Doctors, |
| Examples for Children, | Advice to Lawyers, |
| What to Wear, | Wise Sayings, |
| Art of Dressing, | Original Items, |
| Amateur Gardening, | Lectures for Girls, |
| Inventions and Discoveries, | Facts for Everybody, |
| Lessons for Young Folks, | &c., &c., &c. |

POSTMASTERS WANTED

Everywhere, to act as AGENTS. I give them nearly ONE HALF the money they collect, and one copy of the PAPER FREE.

M. GAUNTT, Publisher,
49 Walker street, New York.

To Postmasters.

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.

POST OFFICE RATING STAMPS

E. S. Zeverly, Cumberland, Maryland, delivers a good office Stamp, with date changes, for One Dollar. Also other stamps. His stamps have been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and much approved.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. | | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada – see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | | |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 5 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incholi, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *38 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hambug mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | 42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Bebobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *36 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 43 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tcheeme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varan, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | 60 | | |

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Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates *by "French mail" are in full to destination,* except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Bebobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MACRH, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Havana | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Havana | Gt. Brit. | 3 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | 5 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 8 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 13 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 15 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | 19 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 22 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 29 | | Southampton & Bremen |
| Dales | U. S. | 29 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

L. II. No. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1862. WHOLE No. 19.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles....................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13¼ "
For Weekly " " ...... ½

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

For the U. S. Mail.

### Waiting for the Mail.

Those who roam the country o'er,
Or skim the seas from shore to shore,
And think it such a horrid bore,
Waiting for the mail,

All the pleasure little know
Of sitting a in D. P. O.,
When the roads are blocked with snow,
Waiting for the mail.

Those outside may stamp and swear,
While *we* sit in the old arm-chair,
Read, doze, or sing away dull care,
Waiting for the mail.

What care we how the wind may blow,
Or how the cuts are filled with snow,
Or driving-wheels refuse to go,
Waiting for the mail?

'Tis true we think it a hard case,
To meet old Boreas face to face,
Instead of loving wife's embrace,
Waiting for the male;

But those who as route Agents go,
Must be prepared to shovel snow,
While we sit in the D. P. O.,
Waiting for the mail.

The merchant who has notes to pay,
May search his box ten times a day,
And finding nothing, go his way—
Waiting for the mail.

But we who have the inside track,
Can sit and laugh behind his back,
While all the town is on the rack—
Waiting for the mail.

### "Blind" Writing.

Among the "petty miseries of human life"—at least of the life of a post office clerk—the vexations attendant upon the task of deciphering sprawling and carelessly written superscriptions are entitled to a place in the front rank. Although the illegibility of the greater part of these wretched scrawls is attributable to defective education, and therefore rather to be considered as a misfortune than a fault, yet some of them would seem to be written with no other object than to bother and confuse those whose official duty it is to endeavor to forward them to their destination.

Nor is it only upon those connected with the postal service that the inconvenience of this practice always falls, as the following anecdote will demonstrate:—The late Rufus Choate was probably the "blindest" writer of all educated men—the mysterious hieroglyphics which he dignified by the name of his "hand-writing" being so decidedly *sui generis* as to render them fairly worthy of being distinguished from the writing of ordinary mortals by the title of "Choatography." Several years ago, while this eminent lawyer was conducting a correspondence with a distant client, in a case involving thousands of dollars, (the name of the plaintiff being Peter Packer, while, by a curious alliterative coincidence, that of the defendant was Philip Parker,) a letter was written and mailed by him, intended for "the plaintiff aforesaid," giving an abstract of the line of policy which he intended to pursue in the conduct of the case, the principal points which he relied on to assist in obtaining a verdict, urging the importance of a clear recollection with regard to certain matters on the part of important witnesses, &c.—in short, a *resumé* of the entire plan of attack. This letter he directed in his usual "blind" way to "P. Packer, Esq.;" but when it arrived at the office of delivery, the postmaster, after exercising all his ingenuity to discover for whom it was intended, finally arrived at the conclusion that "P. Parker," the defendant, was the party addressed, and accordingly delivered it to that gentleman, who, opening it in good faith, soon, though with great difficulty, made himself so far master of its contents as to render him fully posted as to the proposed "movements of the enemy," after which he resealed and again deposited it in the post office. "Forewarned is forearmed"—and Mr. Parker's organ of conscientiousness not being developed to the extent of preventing him from availing himself of the information thus clandestinely (though not criminally) obtained, the consequence was that when the case came on for trial, Mr. Choate was surprised and puzzled to find the opposing counsel prepared to meet him at every point: each thrust which the great master of legal fence delivered to his opponent was met by its appropriate parry—every move on the legal chess-board encountered a check; and finally, when Mr. C. opened with his heavy artillery—the columbiad argument upon which he had depended to decide the fortune of the day—to his utter disgust he found his battery taken in flank, his great gun effectually spiked, and a verdict recorded against him; and not until some time afterwards was his wounded professional pride soothed by discovering that his defeat was owing not to his antagonist's superior tactics, but to the unfortunate accident which gave the other side a glimpse of his own well-laid plans.

DEAD LETTERS.—when the arrangements of the Dead Letter Office are fully carried out, *all* letters are to be returned to the writers.

### Wrong Suspicions.

The compliment which we paid to the female employés of the Post Office Department recently, is evidently appreciated by those most interested, judging from certain delicate notes we have received, returning thanks. Here is one of them:—

MR. HOLBROOK:—I noticed the very flattering paragraph inserted in the last MAIL, endorsing the general fidelity of the "female postmasters" (the designation, though official, sounds queer), to the Government; and as one of the "sisterhood," I desire to return my sincere thanks. You say that you have sometimes trembled at the prospect of being obliged to perform the unpleasant task of taking some of us to jail, but that further investigations have relieved you from so embarrassing a duty, and placed the handcuffs on some of the sterner sex.

On reading this agreeable confession, I was reminded of my own painful experience, some years since, which you will doubtless remember something of, and which I more than suspect you had in your mind when you penned the late verdict of general acquittal of the "softer sex." Do you recollect calling at the R——— Post Office in 1856, and wishing for a private interview with the postmaster's daughter? how my mother insisted upon the impropriety of granting such a proposition from an entire stranger, until you exhibited your documents as a secret Agent of the Department, and called in the mail contractor on the route, to assure us that it was "all right" How sharply you eyed me for some time, before making known your business, and how, thanks to my conscious honesty, I looked at you *as* sharply, and unhesitatingly answered all your searching questions touching the stories you had heard about the expensiveness of my wardrobe, the "diamond pin," which turned out to be paste, lavish expenditure of money, etc.,—stories which, it afterwards appeared, had been told you by the very party to whom you subsequently traced the many peculations in that vicinity; and the very gentlemanly apology you made to us, after the mystery had been unravelled,—you must remember all this. At any rate, I have not forgotten it, and never shall.

Well, here I am serving Uncle Sam still, with as clear a conscience as "when last we met," ready for another official overhauling whenever you or any of our dear Uncle's representatives may choose to call. And we are all good Union folks too, the time of my mother and myself, when not occupied in delivering letters, being occupied in working for our "brave soldier boys." Call and see us, if the above sufficiently points out our locality.

[Yes, we do remember all about it, and this was one of the cases to which we alluded. There has been nothing lost on that route since, that we are aware of—not even our confidence in the inmates of the post office referred to.—ED. MAIL.]

For the U. S Mail.

### Juvenile Delinquents.

The following fact in the experience of a New England office, will indicate one of the methods in which letters may sometimes be lost.

A box in the office at —— was occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, and its contents were called for at will by any one of some three hundred children in the free school under their charge. Complaints of missing letters from "the Sisters" were so frequent that especial attention was given to the box, and in one instance a letter on which postage was due was called for within an hour by nearly thirty children, who had not the three cents necessary to take it from the office. [Mercy!]

Satisfied that the key to the complaints was found, a new box was assigned to "the Sisters," and a check was given them which should be presented as the authority for the delivery of their letters. From the day of entering into that arrangement, now some six months ago, down to this time, not a complaint of a missing letter has been made.

Were the "check system" in more common use, it is the belief of the writer that complaints of missing letters would be far less numerous than at present.

REBEL MAIL COMMUNICATIONS: A NOVEL PLAN. The Washington *Republican* tells the following story:—The rebels in the lower counties of Maryland were so closely watched by the Union troops before they left, that they found it difficult to communicate with their friends in Virginia with as much freedom as formerly, and their wits were constantly at work devising plans to transmit intelligence from shore to shore without detection. Their last dodge, if not always the most successful, was certainly the most novel yet put into operation. The plan was as follows:

A large kite was made, and instead of paper was covered with oil silk, so as to render it impervious to water. The tail was formed by folding letters or newspapers together and tying them with a loop knot—each letter, or perhaps two letters together, forming a bob. When the tail was as heavy as the kite could conveniently bear up under, a cord, long enough to reach about two-thirds of the way across the river was attached, and the kite raised in the air. After the kite had exhausted the string, or had reached a sufficient height, the cord was cut, and the concern, gradually descending, was borne by the breeze to the Virginia shore, where the bobs were taken off by those in waiting, and new ones for their sympathizing friends in Maryland tied on in their stead.

Our informant, a strong Union man, residing below Fort Washington, says that although mishaps sometimes occurred in the mail by a sudden change in the wind wafting it into the river, as a general thing the dodge was successful. By this means large numbers of letters and Northern newspapers found their way into Virginia.

For the U. S. Mail.

### Suggestions concerning Letters.

I wish to make a few suggestions concerning letters, and mail matters generally, for the public benefit. They are especially designed for letter-writers in and to places of such size, that every body does not know everybody else and his business. And first, a word

CONCERNING WRITING LETTERS.—Be careful to date your letter with town and state, and to sign your full name, so that your letter may be returned to you, if it fail to reach its destination. I have now before me a letter addressed to "Dear Julia," and signed by "Fanny." It is returned to the office of mailing from the Dead Letter office, and contains a gold chain to be delivered to "Fanny." Perhaps I shall find "Fanny" and return her the chain; perhaps not; but were her full name signed, I should not put a "perhaps" to the suggestion. Write your name plainly. The post-office rating stamp will supply a deficit in the date.

CONCERNING ADDRESSING LETTERS.—A safe rule in addressing letters is this: Do not presume that the post-office clerks know as much about your correspondents as you do. If you are addressing a business man or firm of long standing, it will be safe to presume him well known; otherwise, it is safer to presume him unknown, and to address him with all reasonable particularity. Write the town and state *distinctly*. Do not address New Haven, Ct., when you mean New Haven, Vt., nor New Haven, N. Y., when you mean New Haven, Ky. Do not add the county unless there are two towns of the same name in different counties of the same state. The post-offices in county towns of the same name with the county, are weekly receiving letters missent to them, simply because the county name is the most prominent feature of the address.

If you are writing to a member of Mr. John G. Williams' family, do not address Mrs. Mary S. Williams, or Miss Fanny Williams, unless you also add "care of John G. Williams," or else name the street and number at which you expect the carrier to deliver the letter. It is a sorry compliment to a man to presume that his wife and children are so notorious that letters will reach them without special address.

Correspondents sometimes endorse "*General delivery*," or "*To be kept till called for*," upon the face of a letter addressed to a stranger in town. This is a good idea, especially when the person addressed is a traveller or other transient person, and often ensures the seasonable receipt of the letter.

CONCERNING MAILING LETTERS.—The other preliminaries being properly attended to, look your letters over *carefully* before mailing them, examining the address of each, and noticing whether or no they are properly prepaid by stamp. Every considerable office in the country is almost daily holding for postage business letters, and receiving letters mis-directed to it. A very excellent remedy for the annoyance resulting from the miscarriage of letters is found in the usage of many banks and business men of printing or otherwise endorsing upon the envelope the request that the enclosed letter shall be returned to their address, if not called for within a specified time.

CONCERNING RECEIVING LETTERS.—The best way of receiving mail matter is at the Box delivery. Next to this is by carrier. Last and most insecure of all is the General delivery. I say "most insecure," because that in nine out of every ten offices in the country a letter will be delivered to any honest-seeming person who calls for it, it being presumed that he is either the person addressed, or authorized to call for him. Besides this, in most offices, the letters and papers are kept separately, and the customer, who is loth to make daily calls for transient papers which friends may or may not send him, is liable to receive his papers but tardily, if at all. If, therefore, you or your family receive a dozen letters a year, take a box, if practicable; if not, rely upon the letter carrier, and accept the General delivery only because you must, not because it is your choice.

FINALLY.

Remember that "to err is human," and that both the public and the post-office clerks are alike subject to human infirmities. And be sure you make use of the "gracious gift of charity."

STOLEN DRAFT.—Special Agent S. B. Row writes us as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—Charles A. Thomas and Charles A Birnbaum recently had a hearing before U. S Commissioner Heazlett, in this city, on a charge of "taking" and "embezzling" a draft under the following circumstances, as was testified to at the hearing:

On the 1st April last, Rufus Brown mailed a letter at Blodget Mills, N. Y., to Dr. I. Lukens, Box 1810, Philadelphia, Pa., which contained a draft, payable to the order of Dr Lukens, on the American Exchange Bank, N. Y., for $324 62.

The draft not coming to hand at the proper time, inquiries were instituted which developed the fact that it had been paid within five days of the date of mailing, having on it the following endorsements: "Pay to the order of C. A. Thomas.—I. Lukens, 911 Market street; C. A. Thomas, William L. Gilbert, John Hoope."

Hoope is a broker at 271 Broadway, N. Y., and paid the money to Thomas. Gilbert knew both Thomas and Hoope, and went with the former to the latter to identify Thomas, and signed the draft for this purpose only. Dr Lukens testified that he had neither read nor seen the draft, and that the endorsement of his name on the back was not made by himself.

At the hearing, Thomas was permitted to testify that he had received the draft from C. A. Birnbaum on the 3d April, Birnbaum alledging at the time that he had got it out of a letter which he had found; that he (Thomas) had tried to get it cashed in Philadelphia, but failing, was induced by a third party to go to New York, and there succeeded in procuring the money from Mr. Hoope. He also testified that he saw Birnbaum write the words, "Pay to the order of C. A. Thomas," but did not see him write the name of Dr. Lukens.

Birnbaum, as appears from the testimony of Lukens, had been the Janitor of the Pennsylvania Medical University, with which the latter is connected, and it devolved upon him to bring the letters from the Post Office, Box 1810, the one to which the letter containing the draft had been directed.

The statements of Thomas were, in some particulars, corroborated by other witnesses.

The U. S. Commissioner held both Birnbaum and Thomas to bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance to answer at the February Term of the U. S. Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The main difficulty in the case at the outset, was to ascertain the whereabouts of Thomas. In June it was found that he had gone to Indianapolis, and joined a volunteer company, which went with the regiment to Western Virginia. Being wrongly informed as to the regiment in which he was, all trace was lost of him, until some time in October, when the Agent learned he was corresponding with a young woman in this city, from whom he got the information that he was in Company A. Col. Link's 12th Indiana State Regiment, at or near Sharpsburg, Maryland. Special Agent A. B. Waller, of Washington, made a visit to the place designated, and found him in the company and regiment named. In order to avoid a conflict of authority, an order was procured from the War Department, and under that order he was sent hither, and placed in the hands of the U.S. Marshal.

[On the final trial, the parties under arrest were acquitted.—ED. MAIL.]

### A False Alarm.

The postmaster of a western city wrote, recently, to one of the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, that a Mr. ——, of another State, had mailed at his office a letter to a merchant in Philadelphia, enclosing a $100 Treasury Note, and a check for $50 on one of the banks; that the writer had advices from the person to whom the remittance was made that he had not received it: and that he had understood the draft had been presented and paid. Upon inquiring at the bank, the Special Agent found that the draft had been paid, having on it the name of the merchant to whom it had been sent, but there was such a great dissimilarity in the writing of his name on the draft and his signature on other papers, that those who had the case in hand were satisfied the merchant had not written the indorsement on the draft, and measures were therefore adopted at once to ascertain where, and by whom, the letter had been abstracted from the mails. Arrangements were made with brokers to hold the Treasury Note, as well as the person who might offer it if that was done, and such other means resorted to as were calculated to bring to light the facts of the case. A number of circumstances, which it would not be prudent to relate, induced those making the investigation to suspect a person connected with the postal arrangements between Philadelphia and the West, as being the guilty party. At this juncture the merchant made his appearance at the Post Office, expressed his sorrow that the Department had been put to so much trouble, and that the investigation had gone so far, stating at the same time that the letter had duly come to hand, with its contents safe, and that he had obtained the money on the draft; that the person who had made the remittance owed him a still larger amount, and that he had resorted to the *innocent* subterfuge of making a change in the chirography of his name, and keeping silent about the receipt of the letter, for the purpose of inducing the debtor to believe the money had not been received by him, and thus get him to make a duplicate remittance, which he would credit on the other account, and then acknowledge the receipt of both amounts at the same time!

The morality and honesty of this transaction need no comment. Is it a wonder that suspicions should fall on innocent persons, and the Post Office brought into discredit, when a merchant, making pretensions to respectability and integrity, would be guilty of such a trick as the one reported?

### Letter Addresses.

Oh! no, dear Aunty Susie, your epistle has no show!
Through Northern loyal mails it at present cannot go.
For in Dixie, you're aware, vile Secession now does rule,
Which is not in accordance with our free Northern school,
When Rebels will learn to be true loyal men,
Their letters will go to them, and not until then.

Received at N. Y. post office, from Perth, Scotland:

First post office in New York, America. let it be opened and if known this man let him get it and if no let yearself answer it.

By stage, and steam, and railway car,
To FRANK E. ARNOLD speed thee far,
But in your journey, do not pass
That little place—West Mansfield—Mass.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBBOOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 3d page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

## [OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Appointment Office, March 14, 1862.*

POSTMASTERS who make up packages for Members of Congress direct, under the order of the 3d December, 1861, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package "Congress,"—embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass to place them without delay in a "Congress" bag.

JOHN A. KASSON, *First Ass't P. M. General.*

[We will take the liberty of adding to this important order, a word of explanation. It is not intended to apply to distributing offices, as was the order of 3d December. The instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the practice of making up *direct* packages of letters for that city. Unless Congress letters are put up separately, and marked as such on the outside wrapper, the distributing offices have no means of curing the evil, and the packages are sent in the ordinary Washington pouches, instead of Congress bags, which are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.—ED. MAIL.]

### BLANK AGENCY CHANGED.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *15th March*, 1862.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the Blank Agency at Cincinnati, Ohio, to be transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., on the first of April next.

All postmasters now supplied with blanks from Cincinnati, will, after that date, send their orders to the "Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.," where the printing is executed under contract, and from whence they will be supplied.

JOHN A. KASSON, *First Ass't P. M. General.*

☞ Postmaster General BLAIR has issued the following notice to the postmasters of the United States:

"The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph affecting the conduct of the war, in order to prevent the communication of such information to the rebels. It is also thought necessary by the Secretary to put restrictions on the publication of facts of this character, however derived, and the aid of this Department is requested for this purpose. You will therefore notify publishers not to publish any fact that has been excluded from the telegraph, and that a disregard of this order will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails."

CHINA AND INDIA MAILS.—By the aid of Mr. Geo. A Kellinger, of the foreign department in the New York post office, we have prepared for permanent use an important table in reference to the China, India, Australia, etc., mails to and from London—showing the routes of transmission and comparative time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London. Also a progressive schedule of postage rates on letters from the United States to the above places by the Marseilles route.

In paying postage upon this class of letters, this table should always be consulted when fractional rates occur, as the exact amount required will then be found.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.—Letters *from* Soldiers, Sailors and Marines may be mailed without prepayment, if so endorsed and certified on their face—the postage to be collected at the office of delivery. A letter from a Soldier must bear the certificate, "*Soldier's Letter*," signed by the Major, acting Major, or any other field or staff officer of his regiment, who must give the number of the regiment and State to which it belongs. A letter from a Sailor or Marine must bear the certificate, "*Naval Letter*," signed by a Commander or Lieutenant on board the vessel, giving the name of the vessel.

All letters addressed to soldiers, sailors, or marines must be prepaid, and commissioned officers, both of the army and navy, are required to prepay the postage on their letters as heretofore.

Prepaid letters to soldiers may be "forwarded," from point to point, as the location of their regiments may be changed, without extra charge.

### The War Envelopes.

The rage for envelopes decorated with patriotic or other embellishments, seems to be subsiding. Letters travel without the protection of a flag, and portraits of distinguished personages cease to occupy the corner opposite to the physiognomy of Washington. Curious collectors have accumulated a great variety of specimens of these illustrated envelopes, and the time will doubtless come when such collections will be examined with the utmost interest by antiquaries, desirous of getting a glimpse of the feelings and humors of our times, as they were displayed during the great civil war of the Western continent. What a remarkable jumble of patriotism, sentiment, humor, and animosity does such a collection present! Old letters are valued, not only for the memory of their virtues, but often for the biographical and historical matter which they contain. And even envelopes, their dry husks, which enclosed a precious kernel, become themselves fresh with vitality when they bear upon their faces marks of the feelings of a great nation. The modern writers of history, with more comprehensive views than many of their predecessors, do not regard the life of a nation as consisting entirely in the intrigues of its rulers and their struggles for power, but consider the doings of the people in their various relations, domestic, commercial, and the like, as of equal importance to the completeness of the record.

Few civilized nations are now to be found, whose rulers can say, with Louis XIV., "L' Etat c'est moi," ("I am the State,") ignoring the existence of the people, except for taxation or conscription. The historian now-a-days does not disdain to search among collections of old street-ballads, pamphlets, and whatever ephemeral productions reflect "the form and pressure of the time" in which they originated; for such little tapers often shed a light upon the inner life of the people which is elsewhere sought in vain. Least of all will the historian of a Republic fully discharge his duty if he fails to show what the people felt, and thought, and did, as well as what their rulers accomplished. This would be representing the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted. And the Macaulay of our great struggle, resorting to sources of information like those which we have mentioned, will not overlook these decorated envelopes, as throwing some subordinate light upon the history of the time. They would hardly be taken as a basis for any disquisition on the state of the fine arts, for our historian would find in them more patriotic feeling than artistic merit, and a greater display of "spunk" than of skill in execution. But the hastily drawn design and the rude wood-cut may serve as well to show the bent of the people's thoughts as the most elaborate work of art. Like straws, they indicate the direction, and, in some degree, the force of the contending currents which now are dashing so fiercely against one another.

This eruption of red, white, and blue—of eagles and flag-bearing females—of youths martially arrayed and allegorical figures of various kinds—is rapidly fading away. But not to the historian alone will these evanescent traces of a nation's fever-fit be matters of interest. Many a survivor of the conflict, looking back through years of peace to the tremendous struggle which he has witnessed, will feel a reviving of the old patriotic glow as he re-peruses the lines traced by some loved one—a son or a brother—who lies buried on the battle-field. The old letter—the envelope, with its faded adornments—recall vividly the days of trial, the anxious expectation, the "hope deferred" which "maketh the heart sick," and that hope crushed by the dread certainty that the last message of affection from the young patriot had been received.

### The N. Y. Post Office Extension.

The contract for the extension of the New York post office has been awarded, and the work, we understand, will now be carried on with all due dispatch, and will probably be completed by the 1st of June—the workmen having already removed the iron railing, which formerly enclosed the building on the Nassau and Cedar-street sides. The space to be covered by the proposed extension was formerly used as the cemetery of the Old Dutch Church, and within its vaults mouldered the bones of the old burghers of New Amsterdam, who were wont to worship within the walls of the venerable edifice. Now, instead of the sonorous voice of the good old Dominie, expounding, in the purest Low Dutch, some knotty point of doctrine, there is heard the unceasing bustle attendant upon the movements of the busy clerks, the clatter of the arriving and departing mail-wagons, the sharp "tap-tap" of the swift-handed "stampers," and the indefinable shuffling sounds incident to the handling of the letters, papers, and other mail matter passing through the post-office of a great commercial city.

Long since, the ashes of these worthies were removed by their descendants from within the shadow of the grey old building, and now, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," repose in the shades of Greenwood, there to await, undisturbed, the resurrection of the just. The space occupied by the vaults, however, has, until a very recent period, remained untouched; but now even this must yield to the demands of the community for an increase of their postal facilities, and over the sacred ground utilitarian and irreverent Young New York takes a diagonal "cut across lots" on his way to and from the post-office.

But though there are many who will regret the disappearance of the old churchyard, as another of the few remaining links which bound the present to the olden time, their sighs are unheard amid the general satisfaction with which the public hail the prospect of the extension of the present confined limits of the post-office.

☞ The bill providing for a Money Order system, has been defeated in the U. S. Senate.

### The Pre-paying System.

WE have received several communications urging a change in the law, so that all unpaid domestic letters could be sent forward, and *double* postage rates collected on delivery. The claim is, that the revenues of the Department would be materially increased, while careless correspondents would be taught a lesson in many cases, by the neglect of business matters to which their unpaid letters referred, etc.

Two important objects are no doubt gained by compulsory pre-payment by stamps. The Department gets pay for transporting all letters put into the post-office, which can be finally delivered, whereas if pre-payment were optional, thousands of letters would be deposited, without much thought or care as to whether they were delivered or not. Another point gained is in simplifying the official accounts, and at the same time avoiding all unnecessary facilities for wronging the Department which an accumulation of funds in the hands of postmasters might furnish, and which have formerly been taken advantage of in too many cases.

One of the strongest arguments against optional pre-payment is the opportunity it would afford to dishonest private post-office messengers, who could withhold the money or stamps given them with which to prepay, and thus cause correspondence to go forward unpaid. Even now, this dodge is often resorted to with a certain class of foreign letters, which, by treaty, can go paid or unpaid.

At all events, the present experiment of compulsory pre-payment should be thoroughly tried.

### Nashville Post Office.

Special Agent A. H. MARKLAND, Esq., who was sent by the Postmaster General, to take charge of the Nashville post office, has selected as postmaster for that city, JOHN SELLYETT who has been appointed by the President. By consent of the Department, we give below an extract from a very interesting official letter recently received from Mr. MARKLAND:

"At my request, Gen. BUELL caused to be detailed a sufficient number of officers and men from the army, to properly distribute and forward the mails. They are only effective as laboring men, having but little knowledge of post office business. Mr. LINDSLEY, whom I have put in temporary charge, is a practical business man, and has thus far rendered me valuable assistance. You can well imagine the annoyance of keeping a post office with nothing to keep it with. I have done the very best I could, under the circumstances, and have the assurance from the military authorities that I have exceeded their expectations.

I have ascertained that on the night before the final and speedy flight of the rebels from this city, this office was occupied by the rebel Major General FLOYD, which will fully account for the abstraction of all the property belonging to the U. S. government. There was nothing left in the office but empty pigeon holes and the stoves, which, I suppose, were too hot to be removed."

[We wonder the old fellow didn't take along the red-hot stoves. He has done decidedly *cooler* things than that would have been.—ED. MAIL.]

OPENING LETTERS.—The manner of opening letters received through the post-office is of more importance than most correspondents imagine. Some hastily tear off half the envelope and throw it upon the ground or into the fire, or otherwise so mutilate it as to render it impossible to make out the postmark, the full address, or the original state of the seal, which, in cases of alleged illegal opening, may furnish essential aid in conducting subsequent investigations.

In the opening process, in respect to all classes of correspondence, we like the plan, already adopted to some extent, of cutting the envelope by running a knife along its upper edge, thus leaving the seal in its original condition.

This precaution may prove useless in a large majority of cases, but experience has shown that in many instances it has led to important results, by throwing light on transactions which otherwise would have been permanently involved in mystery.

### California Letters.

The following is the number of letters received at New York Post Office, by steamers from California, commencing May 27th, 1849, and ending 30th June, 1861, at which time the mail service by steamers was discontinued, and that by the overland route commenced:

| | | | | LET. REC'D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 27th, 1849 to | June 30th, | 1850, | | 172,360 |
| Year ending | " | " | 1851, | 287,042 |
| " " | " | " | 1852, | 524,102 |
| " " | " | " | 1853, | 937,683 |
| " " | " | " | 1854, | 860,361 |
| " " | " | " | 1855, | 712,930 |
| " " | " | " | 1856, | 571,254 |
| " " | " | " | 1857, | 564,850 |
| " " | " | " | 1858, | 505,240 |
| " " | " | " | 1859, | 501,628 |
| " " | " | " | 1860, | 332,086 |
| " " | " | " | 1861, | 251,675 |
| | | Total, | | 6,221,211 |

MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The editor of this paper, and the post master of New York, are in the daily receipt of letters, asking how the mails are sent to California, etc., how often it is despatched, *the dates of the departure of steamers*, etc., etc. It seems that, notwithstanding the overland mail has been in operation since last June, and Congress has expressly forbidden the transmission of the above mails otherwise than across the continent, people generally, and even New York merchants engaged in the California trade, suppose that their letters are still sent by steamer. To all such we wish to state, in the plainest terms, that the mails to the Pacific States are sent overland, that they are despatched twice each day from the New York office, and six times a week from St. Joseph, Mo.

### A Panic in the Apple Market.

All careful students of the world's history will admit the truth of the statement that every step in the march of improvement involves the destruction of some minor interest. The inexorable law of compensation seems to decree that all progress must be attended with more or less of suffering; and in proportion to the benefits secured to the world at large by its advancing strides, a certain amount of individual loss and inconvenience, experience teaches us, must be sustained by some one. What a revolution was wrought by the introduction of steam—the throes which attended the birth of the giant convulsed the whole industrial world, overturned hundreds of handicrafts upon which centred the interests of countless thousands: the humble hand-loom ceased its feeble clatter, awed by the din of the swift spindles of Manchester and Lowell; the slow sailing packet yielded the path of the sea to the wind-defying ocean steamer, and the rattling stage-coach gave place to the smooth-gliding car, while its good steeds trembled at the fire-fed monster as he rushed past them shrieking that their occupation was gone forever.

The improvement now in the progress in the New-York post office gives one more instance of the truth of this theory. For years past, in fact, ever since the office has been established in its present locality, a thriving colony of dealers in apples, nuts, oranges, candies, soda water, and the other small luxuries in which the down town population of merchants and clerks are wont to indulge, has flourished around the iron railing enclosing the building. Holding their "claims" by the simple tenure of "squatter sovereignty," paying nothing for their privileges, and not having the fear of the landlord before their eyes, they have driven a brisk and profitable trade. Some of them, indeed, have accumulated gains which may be counted by thousands, and which it would not be exaggeration to dignify as fortunes. One—a lively Frenchman, who occupied a stand on the Liberty street corner—has, we are informed, accumulated, in a few years, quite a snug competency, we are happy to state, like a good husband, lately rejoiced the heart of Madame his wife with a present of a set of furs costing over $100, while many others of this little community have been quite as fortunate—at least two of them being holders of considerable real estate. They formed, in fact, the very aristocracy of the retail apple and candy trade. There was a certain well-to-do and independent air which characterized them in all their business transactions, which showed that they held the dignity of their position in no light estimation, and they took pride in maintaining it by keeping for sale the best articles in their line, and by an inflexible adherence to the "one price and no abatement" system—leaving to the lower order of hucksters the ignoble chaffering and bargaining which they felt to be unworthy of themselves. It is not to be denied, however, that strife and heart-burning were not entirely unknown among them—sharp disputes, fierce and bitter contests, would arise in regard to the question of title—epithets the reverse of complimentary, and even blows, were sometimes freely exchanged between the contestants. But the final settlement of the matter was usually referred to "Misther Clark," long known as "one having authority" in and about the New-York Post Office, who invariably awarded strict and impartial justice to all, and from whose decision there was no appeal.

It must be allowed that these establishments were productive of no small inconvenience to the public on account of their encroachments upon the already narrow space allotted to pedestrians by the Nassau street side-walk; and more than once has complaint been made against them on this ground. We have frequently seen poor Fowler, while he was postmaster, sally forth in wrath, fully determined upon serving each and all of the intruders with a summary notice to quit; but his kind heart and benevolent nature were unable to withstand the appeals which were made to them by the offending squatters, and he usually concluded these periodical outbursts by purchasing his hands full of peaches or apples, and retiring to his private office to discuss them, laden also with the blessings of those whom he had intended to destroy.

But the evil day, so often postponed, has come at last, and the place which once knew the apple stands shall know them no more forever. The fiat went forth, and in a single day they did literally

—"fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

The workmen began to remove the railing, and soon the luckless fruit merchants, notified that their room, under the circumstances, was preferable to their company, sadly took their reluctant leave of the rich soil from which they had for so many years reaped so profitable a harvest, and departed to "fresh fields and pastures new," with what degree of resignation each was able to muster for the occasion. We will hope that their ejectment may not be the means of depriving them altogether of their means of support, but that in some other of the busy haunts of men they may again realize profits large enough to console them for the loss of those which the increasing postal business of the city demanded the sacrifice.

Amid this general *hegira*, however, we must notice one exception. The newspaper man, whose establishment has so long been located on the south side of the Nassau street main entrance, still remains at his post, undismayed, apparently, at the surrounding desolation, his shrewd countenance betraying no apprehension on his part of sharing the fate of his late companions. By what means he has been able to retain his position amid the universal wreck, we cannot say. Probably, the fact that the convenience of the public is really promoted by his non-removal has had its influence. But, at any rate, there he remains, evidently with no present intention of leaving. And in view of the fact that for the last eighteen years he has carried on his business beneath the shadow of the post office walls, (having followed its removal from the Park Rotunda to its present locality,) we suppose he has come to consider himself as having established a prescriptive right to be included among its fixtures.

The departure of the vendors of penny ice-creams and lemonades will be an inconvenience severely felt by the juvenile frequenters of the post office during the approaching warm weather; but it is likely that their pockets and digestive organs will reap substantial benefits from the removal of the temptation to indulge in those luxuries. On the whole, we think we may congratulate all concerned, (except the ejected parties,) on the removal of a nuisance, which was daily growing less tolerable, and which, we hope, will not again be suffered to establish itself under the shelter of the post office.

ABUSE OF THE MAILS.—But few persons are aware to what extent the mail and post-office facilities afforded by the government are employed to answer the ends of swindlers, and for immoral and vicious purposes. One of the latest dodges of these rogues is the publication of advertisements in country papers, signed by names somewhat similar to those of well-known and respectable New York firms, promising, on the receipt of a certain sum, to send by mail some article, such as a gold watch, books, etc. worth four times the amount. Of course the goods are never sent, and the luckless victims either never hear anything further of their investments, or the sharpers answer their complaints by a lying letter, asserting that the remittance never reached them. Other scoundrels make use of the post office for the circulation of obscene books and prints, and flood the country with their circulars, offering their filthy wares for sale. We understand that a quietus will ere long be given to the disgusting traffic of these latter gentry, by the passing of a law, authorising postmasters to exclude these corrupt publications from the mails.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Some money letters, mailed in Illinois, and addressed to parties in Saint Louis, having failed to reach their destination, Special Agent Noyes set out on a tour of investigation. Noyes soon found what he was in quest of. A marked package of money arrived in Jerseyville, but there it suddenly disappeared. Mr. Noyes, who arrived in Jerseyville at the same time as the mail which brought this package, made inquiries of the Acting Postmaster, Aaron McGill, concerning it.

McGill flatly denied knowing anything whatever about it, and at the same time assumed the mask of injured innocence. Notwithstanding which, the special agent put him promptly under arrest, and proceeded to search for the missing package. He found it in the post office, hid under torn wrapping paper and other rubbish. McGill was taken to Springfield, where he was committed to jail in default of $2,000 security.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, during the month of March:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Albeville | Klamath | Cal. |
| Baden | Keokuk | Iowa. |
| Ballardsville* | Oldham | Ky. |
| Barrettstown* | St. Louis | Mo. |
| Birds Point* | Mississippi | Mo. |
| Bluff City | Scott | Ill. |
| Bovine* | Gibson | Ind. |
| Braceville | Grundy | Ill. |
| Broad Creek Neck | Talbot | Md. |
| Brownsboro' Station | Oldham | Ky. |
| Camdenville* | Anderson | " |
| Centre Point* | Knox | Ill. |
| Conejos | Conejos | Col. Ter. |
| Cox's Mills* | Gilmer | Va. |
| Doughty | Holmes | Ohio. |
| Dravosburgh | Alleghany | Pa. |
| Eureka* | Boone | Mo. |
| Five Points | Gloucester | N. J. |
| Foote | Iowa | Iowa. |
| Fort Garland | Costella | Col. Ter |
| Grant | Lake | Ill. |
| Hanoverville* | Northampton | Pa. |
| Hickory Hill* | Miller | Mo. |
| Hovine's Station | Jefferson | Mo. |
| Huerfano | Huerfano | Col Ter. |
| Houstontown | Fulton | Pa. |
| Jackson Centre | Porter | Ind. |
| Jacksonville* | Randolph | Mo. |
| Kantz* | Snyder | Pa. |
| Little's Mills | Tyler | Va. |
| Lowe's Station* | Bourbon | Ky. |
| Machirville | Mason | Va. |
| Millersburgh* | Callaway | Mo. |
| Oakhurst | Miller | " |
| O'Brien | O'Brien | Iowa. |
| Ozark | Anderson | Kan. |
| Pappilion | Douglass | Neb. T. |
| Pine Creek | Schuyler | N. Y. |
| Prince of Wales | Breckinridge | Ky. |
| Sandifer's Store* | Carroll | " |
| San Luis | Costella | Col. Ter |
| Sandy* | Multnomah | Oregon |
| Seven Stars | Adams | Pa. |
| Sheppardsville | Worcester | Md. |
| Smithville* | Caroline | " |
| South Carthage | Franklin | Me. |
| Stanton | Montcalm | Mich. |
| South Willow Creek | Lee | Ill. |
| Twiggs | Pleasants | Va. |
| Upper Providence | Delaware | Pa. |
| West Milton | Union | " |
| Willow Spring | Cook | Ill. |
| White Cloud | Wayne | " |
| Wolfe Creek | Meade | Ky. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Buchanan | Rice | Minn. |
| Burlington | Lake | " |
| Caney | Morgan | Ky. |
| Cassity's Mills | " | " |
| Centre Point | Knox | Ill. |
| Christy's Fork | Morgan | Ky. |
| Churchville | Scott | Iowa. |
| Indian Mills | Burlington | N. J. |
| Kensington | Philadelphia | Pa. |
| Morristown | Cass | Mo. |
| Neptune | Richland | Wis. |
| Nottingham | Harrison | Ohio. |
| Ovid | Cass | Mo. |
| Pevely | Jefferson | " |
| Proctor | Barren | Ky. |
| Reindeer | Nodaway | Mo. |
| Tesseotah | Wabashaw | Minn. |
| Wenona | Henry | Ind. |
| White Oak Hill | Fleming | Ky. |
| Woollam | Gasconade | Mo. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bell Grove, | Fleming, | Ky., | Bell Grove Springs |
| Elroy, | Macoupin, | Ill., | Buford. |
| Half Moon, | Eau Claire, | Wis., | West Eau Claire. |
| Knight's Valley, | Sonoma, | Cal., | Albany. |
| Maiden Creek, | Berks, | Pa., | Blandon, |
| Marietta, | San Joaquin, | Cal., | Farmington. |
| Middle Branch, | Chisago, | Minn., | Wyoming. |
| Mullarky's Grove, | Bl'k Hawk, | Iowa. | Raymond, |
| Old Hickory, | Bradford, | Pa., | Wells, |
| Polk Precinct, | Bremer, | Iowa, | Syracuse, |
| St. Johnstown, | Sussex, | Del., | Greenwood, |
| South Groton, | Middlesex, | Mass., | Groton Junction. |
| 2 Mile Prairie, | Pulaski, | Ind., | Star City. |
| White Deer, | Union, | Pa., | Silfer. |

### FEMALE POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Auburn, Rockingham County, N. H., Mrs. Mary A. Wiley.

Blair's Creek, Shannon County, Mo., Mrs. Sarah Wallace.

Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., Mrs. Mary Jane Frey

Eagle Mills, Doddridge County, Va., Mrs. Maria C. Mc Reynolds.

Forest City, Tompkins County, N. Y., Miss Nancy Gibbs.

Lowell, Garrard County, Ky, Miss Anne T. Spilman.

New Mount Pleasant, Jay County, Ind., Mrs. Catharine Dougherty.

Newport, Johnson County, Iowa, Mrs. Ruth Morse.

Shunk, Sullivan County, Pa., Mrs. Clarissa H. Williams.

Twiggs, Pleasants County, Va., Margaret Allen.

Whetmore Lake, Washtenaw County, Mich., Mrs. Julia A. Owen.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Advertising.

We have concluded hereafter to receive a limited number of advertisements, of a suitable character, to be inserted in the MAIL. It will be readily seen by business men that there could scarcely be a better advertising medium than the columns of an official sheet, which is regularly distributed among several thousand post offices. A post master is generally recognized and relied upon as the public directory of the city, town, or village in which he lives. Through him and his clerks all classes and interests may be reached. They see and hear for the whole community; and if you should chance to have a rich relative die, who, there is reason to believe, has remembered you favorably, but of whose last locality all traces have been lost, advertise in the MAIL, offering to compensate the post office boys and penny posts for their trouble, and see if you are long in suspense as to the hoped for fortune!

Almost everybody goes to, or is known at, the post-office, if nowhere else, especially in towns of small size; and many a fugitive, who goes skulking about the world, from some cause more or less honorable, is almost daily announcing his real name at the "general delivery." It is doubtless a comfort to a poor wanderer from home and friends, to go to the post office, and if no letters are found, he can at least gaze upon the familiar mail pouch which may that very day perchance have passed his once happy cottage, and have been looked upon by the "loved ones at home."

OUR PLAN.—It appears that an allusion, in our January Mail, to a plan which we have for some time been considering, for the prevention of depredations upon letters and mails, has attracted the attention of several of the leading newspaper and magazine publishers, some of whom have addressed us on the subject. We will endeavour to make our readers and the public more familiar with the much-needed invention, with as little delay as possible.

The veteran publisher, L. A. GODEY, of Philadelphia, writes us as follows:

"DEAR SIR:—I have read your article, suggesting that you have a plan to prevent stealing from the mail, and you jocosely add that you are hiding your time for an offer from government. You might make a good thing of it from the publication offices. Why, my dear sir, *we* could afford to pension you, and could afford to allow you something handsome each year."

This looks something like. In these piping times for the government, inventive genius is at a premium. We do not fear competition in the case of our projected postal "Monitor," and shall be in no hurry in bringing it out. Who bids next? "A pension for life," did we hear? Go on, gentlemen publishers. Uncle Sam, we suspect, won't interfere with your bids.

AN ORIGINAL LINCOLN MAN.—We don't know whether the following notice, from the New York *Leader*, of our friend of the Brooklyn post office, was designed as strictly complimentary or otherwise. But it is a well-constructed paragraph, and winds up with the truth, to say the least.

If our friend was the Columbus who first discovered "Uncle Abe," all we can say is, we think he hunted up an honest man without the help of a lantern. And we think also that when the President lit upon a man for a Brooklyn postmaster, there was another discovery of an honest Lincoln:

"Lincoln, the Brooklyn postmaster, a good-looking, main chance sort of a man, is *the* original Abe Lincoln discoverer. He brought him out, showed him up, took him to church, got him before lecturing committees, started the rail-splitting dodge, had wood cuts scattered throughout the country, representing ancient Abraham with axe in hand, button-holed influential wirers, worked like a beaver and a half or two beavers during the campaign, and when Abraham and Mary took possession of the White House, the first man taken care of was the good looking man aforesaid. I don't know whether he's making his fortune or not, but he deserves to, for he makes the best post official by long odds that Brooklyn has had for years."

CHANGE IN THE BLANK AGENCY.—It will be seen by an order from the Postmaster General, that the Blank Agency heretofore existing at Cincinnati, has been transferred to Buffalo, N. Y. ANDREW F. LEE, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the new Agency. A better appointment was never made in connection with the postal service. Mr. LEE is an old resident of Buffalo, and is known to be worthy, intelligent and capable.

HARTFORD P. O.—After a protracted and very bitter controversy on the question of removing the post office from its present site, the Postmaster General has finally ordered that it shall remain where it is and has been for several years past. We trust that the defeated side will bear their misfortunes with Christian resignation, and that the winning party will commend themselves to the good will of their late antagonists by all becoming humility, and a continued devotion to the public interests.

LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1861.

Tilghman Good, Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Mrs. Mary Jane Fry, Colombia, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Mrs. Caroline E. Bibighaus, Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa.
Patrick H. Agan, Syracuse, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Thomas Clowes, Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.
Abram Wakeman, New York, New York Co., N. Y.
Benjamin F. Colt, Hannibal, Marion Co., Mo.
Hamilton Cummings, Covington, Kenton Co., Ky.
John Lellyett, Nashville, Davidson Co., Tenn.

☞ Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, recently appointed Postmaster of New York, entered upon his official duties on the 1st inst. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Esq., has been appointed assistant Postmaster.

Mr. Wakeman takes hold evidently with a determination to learning the rope of the mammoth postal craft assigned him as speedily and as thoroughly as possible. We predict for him a most satisfactory administration of the New-York Post Office.

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Postmaster-General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail*.

HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

TO FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances of postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

TO THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

TO THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

TO THE CHIEF CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

TO THE AUDITOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General*.

ADVERTISING LETTERS.

Section 181 (chap. xiii) of the Regulations requires post offices to advertise letters as follows:

1. Once in six weeks when the gross receipts do not exceed $500 per quarter.

2. Once a month when the receipts are over $500, and not over $1,000 per quarter.

3. Twice a month when the receipts are over $1,000, and not over $7,500 per quarter.

4. Once a week when the receipts exceed $7,500 per quarter.

Returning unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement, it follows that offices of the first class above named must make such returns every six weeks:

Those of the second class, every month;
Those of third class, twice a month;
Those of the fourth class, every week.

Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects will be immediately taken from the office.

Drop and box letters, circulars, free packets containing printed documents, speeches or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.

When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circulation.

One cent only is allowed for advertising each letter, and the *printer's receipt must state the number of letters*, and the amount paid for advertising.

The cost of advertising must be charged on No. 10 of the account current.

The cost of advertising must be marked upon each letter advertised, and be collected with the postage.

SHIP AND STEAMBOAT LETTERS.

It is the duty of masters of steamboats to deliver into the post offices, or to a local agent of the Department, at the places at which they arrive, all letters (except such as relate to the cargo of the vessel) received by them, or by any person employed on their boats, at any point on the route. Penalty for omitting to do this, $30.

When not under contract with the Department, the master or manager of the ship or steamboat (if not foreign) is entitled to receive from the postmaster two cents a letter, (except on Lake Erie, where it is one cent,) for which he must receipt, and, if under contract, he may receive one cent, "way." Masters of foreign vessels must deliver the letters brought by them, but cannot be paid.

Letters brought by steamboat or ship, should be marked "steamboat," or "ship," as the case may be, at the time of receiving them.

All letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are in charge of a route agent, should go into the hands of such agent; and on these letters the master of the vessel is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboat, and these should be duly mailed. But should any chance to be unpaid, they should be deposited by the route agent in the post office at or nearest the point at which they are received, where the postmaster will treat them in all respects as other unpaid letters.

Persons desirous to send their letters by steamboats can most readily accomplish their object by inclosing such letters in the stamped envelopes issued by the Department, inasmuch as letters so inclosed may be conveyed out of the mail without a violation of law, and need not be delivered to the postmaster on the arrival of the vessel.

LOST LETTERS AND MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

Money and other valuable things sent in the mail, whether registered or not, are at the risk of the owner. But, if lost, the Department, on being duly advised of the circumstances, will make every effort in its power to discover the cause thereof, and restore the same if found.

Cases of mail robbery should be at once reported to the Chief Clerk.

If a postmaster has reason to believe that a mail has been robbed or stolen, in the vicinity of his office, he should at once examine into the evidence of the fact; and if satisfied that such robbery or theft has actually occurred, should take immediate and energetic measures for recovering the mail, and for apprehending and prosecuting the offender.

All necessary expenses that may be incurred in recovering the mail, and in apprehending the robber, will be reimbursed by the Department. After the arrest, all such expenses are chargeable to the Judiciary fund, and should be presented through the U. S. Marshal.

In some cases it may be proper to offer a reward, not to exceed fifty dollars, payable on conviction, for the apprehension of the criminal.

In every case when the criminal is apprehended, the Attorney of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, should be promptly informed of the facts, and his advice obtained.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The following officers and persons enjoy the right as a personal privilege, subject in the case of some of them to the several restrictions stated and annexed:

1. The President and Vice-President of the United States; the individuals who at former periods have filled the office of President and Vice-President; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Polk, relicts of former Presidents. Restricted in the case of the Vice-President, or ex-Vice-Presidents, to letters and packets not weighing over two ounces, and to public documents.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories, commencing with their term of office, (that is, from 4th of March, or from time of receiving certificate of election to fill vacancy occurring after 4th March,) and ending the first Monday of December after the expiration of their official term. Restricted to letters and packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents. Public documents are those printed by the order of either House of Congress, and publications and books procured or purchased by Congress or either House for the use of the members.

3. The Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during their official terms. Restricted as members of Congress and Delegates.

4. Every postmaster whose commissions for the previous fiscal year, ending 30th June, did not exceed $200. Restricted to sending letters written by himself on his private business, and receiving written communications addressed to himself on his private business; such letters or written communications not to exceed half an ounce in weight. He cannot, therefore, receive or send free any description of printed matter. He cannot frank or receive free letters written by or addressed to his wife, or any other member of his family, or by or to a firm of which he is a member. Neither is he authorized to frank letters containing money or other things, nor letters written by himself on the business of others, whether they be letters of subscription to editors or publishers, or other description. The penalty for a violation of this law is $300.

The privilege of the following officers is restricted to sending and receiving free official communications only, viz:

1. The Heads of the several Executive Departments of the General Government, and of each of the bureaux and chief clerks of said Departments, including the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

2. The Governors of States to the Governors of other States—restricted to laws and reports, bound or unbound, records and documents of the State, which the Legislature thereof may direct to be sent to the Executive of other States.

3. All postmasters, when their commissions exceed $200 per annum—restricted to letters and packets relating exclusively to the business of their offices or the Post Office Department.

The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time.

No postmaster or privileged person can leave his frank behind him upon envelopes to cover his correspondence in his absence.

If any letter to or from a privileged person, be put into or received at a post office, of greater weight than such person has a right by law to frank, the postmaster will charge the excess with letter postage.

Properly franked mail matter, or mail matter addressed to a person enjoying the franking privilege, is entitled to be carried free in the mail when "forwarded" to the person elsewhere, as well as in its transportation simply to the office to which originally addressed.

ATTENTION TO THE MANNER OF CARRYING THE MAILS.

Every postmaster will consider himself the agent of the Department in regard to its affairs in his immediate vicinity, so far as to carefully observe, and promptly report to it, every thing tending to affect its interests, efficiency, and utility.

It is especially expected that he will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which the mails are carried to and from his office. This is among the most important of his duties.

He will report promptly to the Inspection Office all irregularities of mail-carriers, in charge of the mail, and causes, when known.

Whenever the mail is carried by any other person than the contractor or his authorized agent or carrier, the fact is to be noted on the register.

Should a mail at any time fail to arrive at the end of a route, or at any intermediate post office, where the time of arrival is fixed within the time specified in the contract or schedule, it will be expected of every contractor immediately, by himself or agent, to send his excuse to the Inspection Office, setting forth, *particularly*, the cause of the failure; and if, after waiting a reasonable time, no specific and satisfactory excuse be received, the Chief Clerk is directed to present the case thus reported to the Postmaster-General for fine.

Any case where the mail-carrier is not sworn should be immediately reported.

ROUTE AGENTS.

On railroad and steamboat routes it is the duty of route agents—1st. To receive letters written after the mail has closed, and way-letters prepaid by stamps; to mail and post-bill said letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution, and to make report of all such letters. 2d. To assort the mails for the several offices, being intrusted with the key to the iron lock for that purpose. 3d. To attend to delivery and reception of mail bags. 4th. To report to the Inspection Office all irregularities of service on the route, especially every instance in which they fail to receive or deliver a mail where one is due, with the causes of such failure—which, if not known, must be ascertained by inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is the duty of the postmaster who is in office *at the commencement* of a quarter, *then* to collect the newspaper postage *quarterly in advance*, if unpaid; and if there are subscribers who wish to pay yearly in advance, he is by law obliged to receive it; but he cannot lawfully demand more than one quarter's pay in advance. The postmaster who collects the postage is entitled to all the commissions thereon, although he may be immediately superseded by the appointment of a successor; but he should leave in the office a list of such as have paid in advance.

This right extends to a postmaster, even if he knows he is about retiring from office. In fact, he is obliged by law to receive the postage quarterly in advance, the official quarters commencing July 1, —Oct. 1,—Jan. 1,—April 1. When subscribers commence in the middle, or at any other irregular time in the quarter, the entire current quarter must be paid for, or transient rates collected till the beginning of the ensuing regular quarter.

In Article 13 of the Quarterly Account Current, every postmaster will credit himself with the amount of postage on unpaid letters, if any, remaining in his office at the end of the quarter, the same as before the passage of the act of 27th Feb., 1861, but without sending a list of such letters. The regulations in chapter XXI. (1859,) are unchanged, except so far as concerns allowances of free letters. No compensation is now made for the delivery of free letters or newspapers. (See Instructions of May 1, 1861, Art. 7, page 4.)

Married women or minors cannot be postmasters.

A postmaster may hold any office under a State government, such as Justice of the Peace, or member of the Legislature, provided there is no law of his State to the contrary.

No person can be employed either as clerk in a post office or as mail carrier, less than sixteen years old.

Every postmaster should have at least one sworn assistant, ready to take charge of the office in case of necessity.

No person, not duly sworn, should be allowed to handle the mails.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk in a post office can hold a mail contract, or be concerned in carrying the mail.

The securities of a postmaster, in the event of his death, or vacancy from other cause, are responsible for the proper management of the office till a successor is appointed and qualified.

In addressing the Department, care should be used to avoid writing upon more than one subject in the same letter. Different subjects go to different offices, as above stated.

Copies of papers on file cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit commenced, and actually pending in a court of record.

Newspapers and periodicals, regularly mailed to *bona fide* subscribers, are not "transient printed matter," and may, therefore, be mailed by agents, as well as publishers, in the same manner, and with the same privileges, as if they were mailed to such subscribers directly from the office of publication: *Provided*, the agent makes and files in the mailing office a statement signed by him, showing the names of the papers or periodicals which he thus mails, the offices, respectively to which they are directed, and the number of such subscribers to each, with the dates to which their respective subscriptions extend, at each office to which said papers or periodicals are directed.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who can not legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | *via* Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 21 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

TABLE OF PROGRESSION, SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE U. S. TO THE ABOVE PLACES, VIA MARSEILLES.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

## LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

PLAIN—UNRULED.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.
$12 40 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

RULED.

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 20 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 29 per pkg. of 25, or $1 15 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cent, $1 06 per pkg. of 25, or $4 21 per 100.

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 64 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

SELF-SEALING STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

5 for 5 cts., 10 for 12 cts., 25 for 29 cts., 50 for 58 cts., 75 for 87 cts., 100 for $1.16.

## DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| Do By Steamers via Panama | 20 to 23 | St. Louis, Mo | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada
SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M and 10 30 P. M.
EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 3 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 12 30 A. M.; and 10 P. M.
SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 6 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
WEST.—Due 12 M.; and 10 30 P. M.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

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NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | ... | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *30 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Argentine Republic, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ascension, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do closed mail, via England | ... | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Belg[illegible] do do by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 7 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 7 | ... |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | ... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 23 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Brazils, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | ... | ... |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | ... | *10 | ... | ... |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | ... | *15 | ... | ... |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Buenaventura | ... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Carthagena | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | ... | 21 | 6 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | ... | ... |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 6 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | ... | 70 | 13 | ... |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | ... | 38 | 10 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | ... | 64 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 43 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | ... | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do in Brit pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do via England, by private ship | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | ... | 35 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Honduras | ... | *34 | 6 | ... |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 10 | ... |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Incholi, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | ... | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do British mail | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do open British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Jerusalem, British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Majorca, British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Martinique, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do (Strelitz und Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Montevideo, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do Br. Pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do by mail to San Francisco | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | ... | *46 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Peru | ... | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | ... | ... |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | ... | 46 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | ... | ... |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | ... | ... |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 2 | ... |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | ... | 49 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ... |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| do via Havana | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | ... | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | ... | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ... |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British Mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do in Brit. do | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the *following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon*, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | 2 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | Gt. Brit. | 1 | ... | South Pacific, &c. |
| *Havana | Gt. Brit. | 2 | ... | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 5 | ... | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | ... | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | ... | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | ... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 12 | ... | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | ... | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 15 | ... | Havana |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | 16 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 19 | ... | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | ... | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | ... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | ... | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | ... | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | 30 | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1862. WHOLE No. 20.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles................15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter. (3 months.) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## The London Post Office Again.

We have for many years been accustomed to hear, not only from Englishmen, but from our own citizens, both in conversation and in print, comparisons drawn between the English and our own postal system, not at all favorable to the latter. "We manage these things better in the old country, you know," say our British friends. "Why don't we adopt the English plan?" asks the irate American merchant who has lost a letter from the mail. Not that he has any very definite idea of what the "English plan" may be—but he has somehow a general impression that it is immensely better than the American plan—that the loss of a letter in England is a circumstance almost unheard of; and that if such an occurrence should take place, the loser can obtain the most prompt and satisfactory redress and reimbursement for the simple asking. Some time since we published two lengthy articles from the London *Times*, which professed to give an insight into the details of the management of the London Post Office, and which showed the existence of a degree of carelessness, negligence, and general slovenliness, if nothing worse, on the part of the officers and employés of that establishment, which we are very sure would not be tolerated by our own Department in the least important office under its control. The following account of the loss of a registered letter is taken from the same paper:—

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY OF A REGISTERED LETTER OF £5,000 AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—During the last few days considerable anxiety has been created amongst the bankers and merchants in the city, by the discovery of a robbery of a registered letter containing notes and checks of the value, it is reported, of £5,000, the whole of which has been realized in gold at the Bank of England. Upon waiting on the secretary of the post office, at St. Martin's le-Grand, our reporter was informed of the following facts:—It appears that on Friday, the 7th March, a letter was registered at Waterford, addressed to Messrs. Leaf & Co., Old Change, London, and duly forwarded to the metropolis. It safely reached St. Martin's le-Grand, and the authorities have adopted a plan of requiring the postman to sign a receipt when registered letters are handed over to them for delivery to the parties to whom they are addressed. On the occasion in question the clerk of the registered letter department called the postman by name to the pigeon-hole of the office. Somebody answered who at the time was believed to be the proper party, and after signing the usual form of receipt, the registered letter in question was given to him to deliver. Nothing more was heard of the matter until the middle of the week, when a communication was received from Messrs. Leaf inquiring the reason why the registered letter in question had not been delivered. The clerk of the registered letter department was at once referred to, and he produced the postman's receipt to show that he had duly handed over the letter for delivery. The postman of the walk was then sent for, and on attending he was interrogated why he had not delivered the letter to the firm. He at once denied ever having the letter, and on the receipt being produced he stated that it was not his signature, and that it was a forgery. The officials at the post office at once instituted the fullest inquiry with a view of ascertaining who had got possession of the letter; but we believe that nothing satisfactory was elicited, except that the letter had been fraudulently obtained by means of a deep-laid scheme, committed either by some one connected with the post office or by a party who had a knowledge of the registered letter issue department, and of the way the business was transacted. It is stated that, on Messrs. Leaf finding that the letter was missing, they at once gave the usual notice to the bankers to stop the checks and notes. Unfortunately, however, the warning was too late. The checks had been paid, and the notes exchanged for gold at the Bank of England. So the matter at present stands. Another registered letter containing, it is said, £2,000, is reported to have disappeared under similar mysterious circumstances. It is not long since a registered letter from Lincoln to one of the bankers in Lombard street was abstracted; and these frequent losses have occasioned some uneasiness in the city, inasmuch as the post office do not hold themselves responsible for the contents of registered letters.

There are some circumstances in the above account which would seem to prove that distance lends enchantment to the views which many persons in this country entertain in regard to the infallibility of the postal arrangements of our friends on the other side of the water. We confess to an inability to discover anything like perfection in any "plan," even though it be "adopted by the authorities," by which registered letters, after arriving safely at the office of delivery, run such a risk of being delivered to "*somebody* believed to be the proper party," but who may turn out, as in the above case, to be an exceedingly improper one. Nor are we profoundly impressed with the wisdom of a registry system which appears to limit its precautions for the safety of valuable letters to their delivery to a postman, who it appears is under no obligation to report as to his disposition of them; for we are told that after "Somebody" had signed the usual receipt—somebody else having been previously "called by name to the pigeon-hole of the office" to perform that important ceremony—"nothing more was heard of the matter until the middle of the week," when something *was* heard, not exactly "to the advantage" of the parties to whom the letter was addressed. The statement that by the inquiry instituted by the post-officials "nothing satisfactory was elicited *except* the fact that the letter had been fraudulently obtained by means of a deep-laid scheme, committed by some one," &c., hardly seems to us to be sustained by the facts—depth appearing to be by no means an essential requisite of a "scheme" for obtaining fraudulent possession of registered letters at the London Post Office, where they are so obliging as to confide them to the charge of any "somebody" who may be there to receive them. We can readily believe the report, that "another registered letter, containing £2,000," has turned up missing "under similar *mysterious* circumstances"—especially as the bankers of London appear actuated by the same spirit of accommodation as the registry clerks—cashing Mr. Somebody's checks and drafts without any impertinent questions as to his identity, and carefully avoiding the probability of wounding his delicate sensibilities by the offensive suspicions which would be implied by a too careful scrutiny of the indorsements. Although the loss to the "Messrs. Leaf" is too serious to make a joke of, yet we hope the circumstances of this case will induce "the authorities" to "turn over a new leaf" in regard to the delivery of registered letters; but until they do, it seems to us that the less boasting we hear in regard to the superiority of the English postal system, and particularly of the wonderful security afforded by their plan of registration, the better. As for the statements we often meet with concerning the responsibilities assumed by the English post office in the case of registered letters, the last sentence of the article quoted above disposes of them, effectually.

## Fictitious Addresses.

POST OFFICE, M——, N. J., April 21, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—In your monthly journal, (which to me is invaluable, having given all the years of my manhood to making newspapers, and only commenced exploring Post-office law within a few months past,) you volunteer to be inquired of concerning Post-office matters, and promise reply either in your columns, or by letter. May I state a case, and ask your advice about it?

John Davis advertises in the matrimonial column of the *N. Y. Herald* that he is the owner of two farms, and possessed of sundry other attractions, and wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to matrimony. He directs all communications to be addressed to him at this office. The fools are not all dead; and so a dozen or more letters come, bearing his address, to the utter amazement of the P. M. and his clerks, who never before heard of Davis, and are completely nonplussed at the extent of the correspondence of a man who so suddenly loomed up from oblivion. A day or two passes, and a letter reaches the P. M., requesting him to forward all letters in his office addressed to John Davis, to Co. I, 32d Reg., N. Y. Volunteers, Washington, D. C. Accidentally, also, about this time, the advertisement is noticed in the *Herald*. The whole thing is a transparent swindle. Davis never lived here, never was here in his life, and is simply using this office, in this way, for some ulterior purpose of his own. Ought I to forward the letters, as requested, or brand them "fictitious," and send them to the Dead Letter Office?

I would be glad of an answer at your earliest convenience by letter. I presume this is not a new or unadjudicated case, but I have not happened to come across any decision which, to my mind, entirely covers it. Davis is, of course, not the real name used."

When a postmaster has positive evidence that letters sent to his office are directed to a fictitious name, assumed for fraudulent purposes, it is proper that such letters should be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office—the Attorney-General having decided that the post office was not intended, and should not be allowed to be used, to assist in swindling the public. Great caution, however, should be exercised by Postmasters in regard to this matter, and they should be well convinced that the case is covered by this decision, before deciding to take this course. In the case stated above, the fraudulent intention does not seem to be sufficiently established by the evidence. The fact that "Davis" is not a resident of the place is no proof that such a person does not exist, nor that he did not, possibly, *intend* to reside there previous to enlisting. As the advertisement simply invited correspondence, it does not in itself furnish proof of an intention to defraud—and leaving out of view the fact that it is rather difficult, in most matrimonial negotiations, to decide who *is* the swindled party—it is quite as probable that it was inserted with no more culpable intention than that of amusement, and that the writers of the answers were actuated by the same motives, in replying. Our advice would be, that the letters should be forwarded, as requested, there not being sufficient ground upon which to base a presumption of guilty intention; and, besides, we think it hardly fair to deprive any of our brave soldiers of the opportunity of relieving the tedium of camp life by the perusal of the letters of their lady correspondents—whether written "with a view to matrimony," or only with a view to amusement.—[ED. MAIL.]

☞ As the business of the P. O. Department is still embarrassed by post masters omitting dates, and the State and County, in their official letters, and for other reasons, we would suggest the use of the post-marking letter stamp, upon the inside of the letter, and on the right hand upper corner. The impression, however, should be distinct. The County also should be given.

## Important Arrest at the Chicago Post Office.

The following account of the detection and arrest of a mail robber in the Chicago post office we copy from the *Morning Post* of that city, of April 17. The facts here developed will account for the recent numerous losses of valuable Western letters passing through that office:—

On Tuesday morning last, Judge Sloane, special agent of the Post Office Department, arrested Charles Klemm, a clerk in the western distributing-room of the Chicago post office on a charge of robbing the mails. It appears that two or three weeks ago an envelope was picked up on the street, addressed to some party in Wisconsin, and upon its being handed to Postmaster Scripps he at once conceived the opinion that a depredation existed in one of the departments. Upon the return of Special Agent Sloane, who had been absent in Washington, the matter was laid before him, and measures taken to detect the culprit. At first the employment of a regular detective was suggested, but for prudent reasons it was deemed the wiser course to keep the whole matter in the office, and the result has been the complete detection of the dishonest clerk. The case was arranged so as to reduce it to one of the departments—that of the Wisconsin route in the western room. Torn envelopes were discovered similar to that found upon the streets, thereby placing the theft in a particular locality. Special Agent Sloane quietly proceeded with his plans, using decoy letters and other means, which it would not be prudent to make known here.

Sunday night last was set apart for finally working up the case, but the absence of the suspected clerk rendered a postponement necessary. On Monday night, however, Mr. Sloane took a position in the office commanding a full view of Charles Klemm as he was engaged distributing letters. During the night he saw him secrete several letters in his pocket, and so far settled the case. He continued his watch until the business of the night was over—which was about three o'clock—when, as Klemm was passing out of the office, he arrested him. The unhappy man was astounded at the discovery, retaining, however, sufficient self-possession to question Sloane's authority for the arrest, proposing, at the same time, to go home to be searched. Permission was granted him, and at that late hour, he proceeded, in company with the special agent, to his residence. Arriving there, he wanted a private interview with his wife, but, for obvious reasons, this was denied him, and, seeing the proof of his guilt inevitable, he at once confessed to stealing the letters, at the same time taking out a package of twelve or fifteen from his side pocket.

At this point he appealed for mercy on behalf of his wife and children, expressing a wish to go with them to Postmaster Scripps to make a similar appeal to him. Mr. Sloane consented so far as to go with him to the postmaster's residence, where they arrived about six o'clock in the morning. The postmaster explained his position in the case, showing the impossibility of interfering with the regular process of law.

The letters found upon Klemm were then taken from him, and identified by the postmaster, who handed them to Judge Sloane. They contained about sixty dollars. Subsequently the guilty man confessed to stealing letters since January, at the same time giving up about two hundred dollars, which he stated were the proceeds of his theft. On Tuesday the prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne for examination, and was held to appear before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois to answer the charge. In default of bail he was committed.

Yesterday he was regularly indicted before the grand jury, and is now in jail.

This case will fall heavily on a most respectable family. Klemm is a German, about thirty years of age, a man of considerable ability, and has been generally respected by a large circle of friends. He has a wife and three children, to whom, of course, the shock will be terrible.

Too much credit cannot be awarded Special Agent Sloane for the quiet, yet effective manner, in which he has dealt with so difficult a matter. The simple means he employed for the detection of the offender should prove to every officer in the postal service the value of honesty, and the inevitability of detection when dishonesty supervenes. It may be proper to state that the offending clerk's especial province did not give him access to letters intended for delivery in the city. He was employed in the western distributing department, handling letters sent to Chicago for distribution in the northwestern States. These facts are the main circumstances attendant upon the arrest of Klemm; the incidentals it would be impolitic for us to make public until after the trial.

☞ A Michigan Postmaster inquires of us as follows:

"Am I warranted in following the instructions under head of "Domestic Postages," in your Journal, and also found in Sec. 128, of Dept. Regulations, and collecting, letter postage on packages of newspapers, in which are inclosures, other than bills or receipts for subscriptions. Some 6 or 8 weeks since I collected letter postage on a package of newspapers containing a photograph, in accordance with the "letter and spirit" of the above rule, in consequence of which I am now charged with being "behind the times," and also with the graver offence of demanding illegal postage. How is this?"

The correctness of the course adopted cannot be questioned. Those who do question it are themselves "behind the times." [ED. MAIL.]

A RAVEN-OUS LETTER-THIEF.—A singular circumstance occurred at Kelydon, England, recently. The postman was conveying a money letter to Mr. Burch, butcher, of that place, when a tame raven, which was sitting near the shop, made a sudden grab at the letter, succeeded in getting possession of it, and instantly, to the great horror of the poor letter-carrier, took flight. The mischievous bird, after a considerable circuit over the house, alighted in her master's pasture, and there, before it could be prevented, she tore the letter to fragments. On putting the pieces together, the letter was found to contain a check for thirty pounds.

## English Correspondents.

In another column, we give some astounding developments in reference to the loose management of the Registry Department of the London Post Office, showing that letters containing funds to the amount of thousands of dollars, and for which receipts are required when delivered, can be fraudulently got out of the office, without leaving the slightest available trace of the robbers.

It now appears, from the following exposé, in *Chambers' Journal*, that English correspondents, with all their reported system and precision in writing, addressing, and preparing their letters for the mails, are *not much* in advance of the American public:

HOW LETTERS MISCARRY.—Ten or twelve thousand letters are posted annually without any address, any writing whatever, on the covers; this is sheer forgetfulness, beyond the power of the post office to cure; and it is found that the ratio of such examples of forgetfulness, to the total number of letters posted, is singularly uniform. Again, one newspaper in five thousand slips out of its cover in the letter-box or mail-bag; and until new methods of fastening are adopted, we may confidently expect a similar ratio of mishaps next year. At the chief office alone, two hundred letters are posted every day unsealed and unfastened, taking one day with another, and the ratio deducible from this number might be safely relied on for the days of the forthcoming year. Sixty thousand letters were refused by the addresses in 1858, on account of the postage not being prepaid; this is probably a number likely to lessen, rather than to remain permanent, because the annoyance of having a letter returned for such a reason would serve as a lesson to the addresser. More than 20,000 letters now arrive *daily* at the chief office, bearing only the name of the addressee, with the simple addition of the word "London," but without any street or house being denoted. Every year there are letters containing money, which can neither be delivered to any addressee, nor for want of an address on the inside, be returned to the writers; the money for which there is thus no owner, is placed to an insurance fund for the post office clerks. Let us learn from the following to make our Queen's heads "stick to their letters:" in 1860, more than fifty thousand postage-stamps were found in letter-boxes and mail-bags, rubbed from their proper places on letters and newspapers.

A VALUABLE COMPLIMENT.—MRS. SILLYMAN the postmistress at Pottsville, Pa, writes us thus, concerning the MAIL:—

"As the subscription to your valuable paper is about expiring for the club that I made up last Spring, and desiring to assist in giving it a wider circulation among the postmasters of this county, I would like if you would send me ten or twelve copies of the last number to be used as specimen copies.

"During the year just passed, in which I have had charge of this office, your paper has been in constant demand for reference, and its assistance been of the greatest benefit. Having a large foreign population within the delivery of this office, it would have been a difficult matter, with the changes in the rates of foreign postage that are constantly taking place, for me to have charged the proper rates, had I not had the MAIL at command for immediate reference. This alone far more than repays the amount of subscription, without taking into consideration the abundance of other valuable information published in each number."

## Letter Addresses.

Per the United States Contract ship, To the Care of Mrs. Judy Kelly, Widow, No. 33 Dean Street South Brooklyn State of New York For Sally Fitzpatrick or for Mary Salmon America to be opened by Said Widow Kelly.

To John Coffee, Wallace Street, who is required to deliver this to Jas. Wallace, Laborer, So. Street, who is requested to deliver this to
Mrs. McCann,
New Haven,
State of Connecticut,
America.

Now good Uncle Sam, please forward this letter,
For the stamp on the corner proclaims me no debtor.
The contents are friendly, while the business is urgent,
And they go to *Frank Norton*, our orderly sergeant,
Who is sick in the city of *Philadelphia, Pa.*,
And I would he were well and had been here to-day,
For his regiment is going on the great Expedition,
And, if he was able, a lieutenant's commission
Would be tendered to him; for a soldier so true
Would fight for the *Union*, the *Red, White and Blue.*

Copied from the back of a letter, received at Boston post office from Ireland:

Michael Walsh State of
Massachusetts for Mary Cogran
or for the Hekers or Mrs. Claney
from Cranny Bridge or any one
that knows
North America.
Mary Cogran
So far as to find her out and let her
know

To keep his soul inside his body,
And get the "brads" to buy his toddy,
Pat Raymond 'listed (wera't it mean?)
On board the Perry he's a marine,
Off Alexandria, in "Virginny."
He's watching the "gentleman from Guinea,"
And waiting to shoot that big arch rebel,
Jeff. Davis himself, that son of "de debbel."
Pat wants this letter, to learn the news
Of absent friends, who can't refuse
"Poetic directions" when they're asked,
So send this to him just as fast
As you are able, nor ask a fee,
For the stamp is on it—don't you see?

Hello, Uncle Sam, let me go in your mail,
As I've taken a notion to ride on a rail
To Michigan State, and when you there stop,
In St. Joseph's county just please me to drop
In the Mottville post office, and there let me lay
Till Maria B. Ludwig does take me away."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MAY 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 4th page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

## [ OFFICIAL. ]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
12th April, 1862.

ORDERED, That the certificate "Soldier's Letter," when the letters are written by soldiers at detached posts or hospital, may be signed by the Chaplain or Surgeon at such post or hospital, as well as by any field officer, and shall be equally recognized by Postmasters; postage to be collected on delivery.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't P. M. General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the inquiry made in your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the propriety of recognizing United States postage stamps affixed to letters received in this country with the unpaid correspondence from Great Britain, I have to inform you that, as our postage stamps cannot be appropriately used in paying postage upon letters mailed in Great Britain, and when so used, are necessarily disregarded by the British Exchanging Office, it is evident that any discrepancy in the rating of such letters by the British and United States Offices of Exchange, would lead to confusion in the accounts between the two countries, which it is important to avoid. Moreover, the recognition by this Department of its stamps thus improperly affixed to letters originating in foreign countries, would tend to encourage a practice which should be discountenanced.

With respect to letters received from Canada, bearing upon them uncancelled U. S. postage stamps of sufficient value to cover the postage chargeable on delivery, this Department has adopted the rule of recognition, for the reason that no accounts are kept between the respective Post Office Departments upon the correspondence exchanged with Canada, and no confusion can possibly result from recognizing our own stamps upon this class of letters.

It is deemed important, therefore, to settle the rule, as follows:—

Postmasters are directed to disregard the use in England of United States postage stamps, and the use in the United States of English postage stamps, for the purpose of prepaying international postage, and to follow the rating of postage as made by the Exchanging Offices of the two countries.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't. P. M. General*

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., *Special Agent, &c.*,

POSTAGE TO BRITISH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—Notice has been given by the French Post Office that letters mailed in the United States, and addressed, by the way of Marseilles and Suez, to the British Australian colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland and New Zealand, may hereafter be prepaid to destination in those provinces at the existing rate of postage, or be dispatched without prepayment, at the option of the sender. Upon letters addressed to Southern Australia and Tasmania, prepayment remains obligatory, at the existing rate of thirty cents per quarter ounce or fraction of a quarter ounce.

☞ The number of postage stamps sold in the New York post office has been gradually increasing for the past two months, and is considered a sure indication of the revival of business generally. The amount now averages about $2,300 per day, and will no doubt soon reach, and possibly exceed, the amount collected here for stamps before the rebellion. The daily sales then were at the rate of nearly a million dollars a year.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—Mr. WAKEMAN, the new postmaster, has inaugurated some important changes in the postal service in this city.

Hereafter the office is to be kept open all night, and a clerk will be in attendance at the night window, to answer all calls.

The several stations are to be opened at 6:30 A.M., and remain open until 9:30 P.M.

Collections are made from each and every lamp-post box (575 in number) five times a day.

First, 8 A.M.; second, 10 A.M.; third, 1 P.M.; fourth, 2:30 P.M.; fifth, 8:15 P.M.

On Sunday the last named (8.15 P.M.) collection only will be made.

There are four deliveries a day by carriers, commencing at the hours following:—

First, immediately after the distribution of the mails in the morning; second, 11½ A.M.; third, 2 P.M., and fourth, 4:30 P.M.

## A Nuisance Abated.

Most of our readers will remember an article which appeared, some months since, in our columns, exposing the swindling operations of Messrs "Skinner & Gouge," *alias* "O. & J. E. Haywood," who offered such extraordinary inducements to purchasers of their "Union Envelopes and Note Paper," but whose transactions were entirely confined to the receipt of the price of their wares, and the inditing of lying letters to their victims, relating, in very indifferent English, and with many expressions of regret, the fact that the letters containing their remittances had been opened and robbed on the route, and offering still more favorable terms, in case of a second investment. The name at that time assumed by these confidence sharpers was "O & J. E. Haywood," and when their rascally scheme was discovered, their letters stopped, and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, to be returned to the writers, they changed their address to "C. W. Sampson & Co." They did not long flourish under their new title, however. Sharp eyes were upon them, and they soon found that the profits would be scarcely sufficient to cover the expense of their advertisements. At the same time, they received warning that a renewal of such attempts at fraud would result in disagreeable consequences. For a short time they abstained from their knavish tricks; but finally concluded to make one more trial of their trap, and again advertised under the name of "Charles H. Wilson, Stationer." This time, measures were taken which effectually broke up the concern. Mr. Wilson, *alias* Haywood, *alias* Sampson, was arrested on the second appearance of his advertisement, and a charge of fraud, supported by ample evidence, preferred against him. He made a full confession of his misdeeds, professed great penitence, and made abundant promises of reform, which, together with the fact that his wife and infant would be left destitute by his imprisonment, induced the person making the complaint to consent to his discharge for the present, contingent upon his good behavior. Should he allow himself again to indulge in his roguery, a residence of some years at Sing Sing surely awaits him. His dupes will, in due time, receive their letters through the Dead Letter Office.

☞ It is now more than five months since the American P. O. Department agreed to such a modification of the existing postal treaty with England, as would reduce letter postage between the two countries, to one half of the present rates, making a letter weighing half an ounce, 12 cents instead of 24 cents, as at present. The English authorities, however, have not yet seen fit either to assent or decline, and without the consent of both governments, the change cannot be made.

Which is the most in favor of low postage, England or the United States?

THE GATE SHUT DOWN.—Mr. Wakeman, the new Postmaster of New York, had quite a crowd of applicants for some weeks after he took the office. They became so numerous, that on the 17th ult., he posted notices outside his office door, and in other public places, of which the following is a copy:—

"As there are already fifty applicants for each office within my gift, no more will be received."

The fact is, no man knows how many attentive and sympathizing friends he has, until he comes to the distribution of public or private *patronage*.

☞ A telegram from Washington announces the appointment of W. A. BEYAN, Esq., to the Chief Clerkship of the bureau of Inspection, in the P. O. Department. Mr. BEYAN has for some months held the position of a Special Agent of the Department, in which capacity he exhibited much intelligence, industry, and devotion to the interests of the government. He is a gentleman of education and has been quite prominent as a loyal Virginian and supporter of the Union cause.

## Washington Post Office.

We find in the *Intelligeneer*, an interesting statement of the business transacted in the Washington post office.

The business of this office has been more than doubled, we should judge, in consequence of the rebellion. Some additional clerks have been appointed, to meet this increase. From the constant bustle, and great activity among them, and the cart-loads of soldiers' letters and other mail matter, coming and going almost hourly, a casual observer would deem it almost impossible to secure anything like system or accuracy. But under the energetic management of Mr. CLEPHANE, and his experienced Assistant, Mr. TREE, "the work goes bravely on," and to the satisfaction of the public:

"LEWIS CLEPHANE, Esq., our city postmaster, yesterday made to the Post Office Department his official returns for the quarter which ended on the 31st of last month.

"The amount of stamps sold reaches the astonishing sum of $63,705; number of free letters, 792,284; the balance paid to the government is $52,400; the amount of *unpaid* letters is $2,635; for advertised letters, paid during the quarter, $349.

"During the quarter there were received at the Washington office 5,000 registered letters, and 3,899 sent away; the fees for the latter amounting to $195. We have the pleasure to state, as in our report of the previous quarter, that not a single instance of delay or loss has occurred to any letter so registered.

"The letter-carriers also appear to have discharged their laborious duties with great fidelity: they have delivered 162,433 letters, and 23,323 newspapers.

"To give the members of Congress, officers at the Capitol, correspondents, and all other persons the most ample time for writing their letters, the Postmaster-General has established a branch post office in the Capitol, from which letters are expedited to the very latest moment.

"The Washington post office continues to receive all letters and newspapers for all the regiments composing the army of the Potomac, assorting, bagging, and transmitting them regularly to the nearest points indicated by the officers commanding. This service, however, yields no remuneration to this office."

## A Wrong Practice.

It is no uncommon occurrence to read, in letters complaining of the loss of money sent in the mail, the statement—"I wanted to register the letter, but the postmaster said he had not the necessary blanks, but that he would give me a receipt for it, which would answer the same purpose." Now, it would be well for all postmasters to understand that such a receipt will *not* "answer the same purpose," nor any good purpose whatever; and we earnestly recommend such of them as are laboring under this delusion to devote an hour or so to a careful study of Chapter XXXIX. of the Regulations of the Department, which treats of the subject of "Registration of Letters." We think they will then be convinced that the purposes for which registration was established can only be effectually served by following, strictly, the directions there given, and that the slovenly and irregular proceeding of merely giving a receipt can hardly be considered as a substitute for the prescribed method of registration. Any postmaster can be supplied with the necessary blanks by applying at the proper bureau of the Department, and it is no excuse for his refusing to register a letter to say that he has no such blanks on hand. If such is the case, it is the result of his own carelessness; and even then a temporary entry can be made, which will answer the purpose until the official blanks can be obtained. We need scarcely refer to the not unnatural suspicions which are apt to attach to such conduct, in the minds of the sufferers, in case a letter so receipted for is lost. It is always prudent to "avoid even the appearance of evil;" and if some of our careless, though honest P. M's were to hear the remarks which we have heard freely made in regard to letters lost under the above circumstances, we think they would thereafter take special pains to see that they fulfilled every tittle of the law in regard to the registration of letters.

A PUFF FOR THE POST OFFICE.—In the midst of the unreasonable faultfinding in which many individuals and some presses are so apt to indulge, it is quite refreshing to find admissions such as appeared in the New York *Tribune* a few days since, exhibiting, as they do, most remarkable evidence of the security of the mails and the fidelity of post office officials.

It is well known that the *Tribune* has been adopting the somewhat novel mode for extending its circulation, of offering one of Morton's gold Pens to any one procuring a certain number of subscribers. And it seems that the plan has been very successful. Under this arrangement, the editor says, Mr. Morton has distributed through the mails, *ten thousand six hundred and eighty-five Pens!* and that in only ten instances have complaints been made of the non-receipt of the pens thus transmitted. We now learn, from Mr. Morton, that of the ten exceptions alluded to, six of the parcels have been returned from the Dead-Letter Office, and the remaining four finally reached their destination, thus accounting for *all* the ten thousand and odd packages mailed!

Can the immaculate British Post Office Department beat this?

POSTAL SERVICE IN TENNESSEE.—Mr. John Lellyett, the recently-appointed postmaster at Nashville, finds himself considerably embarrassed by the fact that a large quantity of mail matter reaches his office for distribution, addressed to offices in the South with which mail communication has not yet been re-established by the Government. We can, of course, appreciate the natural anxiety of our loyal population to avail themselves of the resumption of postal intercourse with the South at the earliest possible moment; but their object will be best attained by waiting for the due official notice (which is in all cases given), that the interrupted mail service has been re-established to the particular locality which they desire their correspondence to reach. Mr. Lellyett, in a notice published by him in the Louisville *Journal*, says:—

"Only the following post offices have yet been opened in Tennessee, viz.: Nashville, Gallatin, Clarksville, Columbia and Franklin, and perhaps one between Gallatin and the Kentucky line, of which I have no official notification.

"I trust that postmasters throughout the United States will take some care to comply with the postal laws and regulations and the orders of the department. At present an incredible amount of heavy printed matter and newspapers (as well as many letters) is sent to this distributing office, addressed to all parts of this State—even to those parts still under rebel control, to post offices not in existence, and many of which probably never will be re-established. This is wrong on the part of the persons who send such matter to the post offices, and worse on the part of the postmasters forwarding it here."

MUSICAL.—We believe our readers will bear us witness that we are not much in the habit of performing upon the instrument known as "our own trumpet;" yet, when our friends produce from it such pleasant notes as the following, which the postmaster at Middlebury, Vt., sounds in the *Register* of that place, we can see no impropriety in copying the music into our own columns:

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Having formed a favorable opinion of this work, and having once a slight acquaintance with the editor, we were induced to inclose a dollar to the publisher, and forthwith received a copy. The work justifies our expectations—and more too. * * * * A postmaster that takes the "Mail," and studies it, and does not find out how to run the "machine" correctly, ought to throw up his commission, and leave the field to abler heads. As the name would indicate, it marks all the post office changes, gives new regulations—officially—all the new appointments, and all the extensive and perfect details of the Post Office Department. The editor also intersperses his columns with various items of miscellaneous matter that would interest the general reader. We say what has been said many times before, that no postmaster, either in a large or small office, should undertake to "keep house" without it.

## Canadian Postal Affairs.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—The Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster-General of Canada, has submitted to his Excellency the Governor-General, to be laid before the Legislature, a Report of the affairs of his Department, for the year ending 30th September, 1861. We will present such of the leading features of the Report as we think may be interesting to our readers.

On the 30th September, 1861, there were 1775 post offices in operation, showing an increase of 78 during the year. We also find, from an accompanying table, that the number of post offices has increased from 601, in 1851, when the affairs of the post office were transferred from the Imperial to the Canadian authorities, to the above number, 1775, in 1861. Number of miles of post route in 1851 was 7595; in 1861, 14,608. Number of miles of annual mail travel in 1851, 2,487,000, and in 1861, 5,855,000. Number of letters sent by post per annum in 1851, 2,132,000; in 1861, 9,400,000. Postal revenue derived in 1851, $230,629 00; in 1861, $683,034 59. The latter amount exceeds the revenue of last year by $25,000.

Mr. Smith remarks: "It was anticipated that the civil war prevailing in the United States would have so far affected correspondence with that country as to have operated injuriously on our postal revenue; but this has not been the case—the total postal charge on mails exchanged with the United States having been $188,805 32 in 1861, against $178,132 30 in 1860. On the inter-correspondence of 1861, $98,240 33 was collected in Canada, and $90,564 99 in the United States."

The total expenditure for the year has been $669,055 59; leaving a clear balance in favor of the Department of $13,979.

The number of letters forwarded during the year by the Canadian steamships is estimated to have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from Canada, | 670,000 |
| Between the United States and United Kingdom, | 360,000 |
| Between the United States and France, Belgium, and Prussia, | 130,000 |
| Total, | 1,160,000 |

The amount accruing for the sea conveyance of mails between the United States and Europe has been $85,116 56.

"There has been a marked diminution in the amount of correspondence between the United States and Europe, by the Canadian packets, during the last half of the year 1861, as compared with the former periods, attributable, it may be inferred, to the derangement of commercial business, incident to the disturbed condition of the States."

In connection with the postal service in Canada, is what is termed a *Parcel Post*, and, judging from the returns, this branch does not appear to be well patronized. The total number of parcels forwarded during the year has been 5000, contributing to the revenue about $1750. The establishment of a Parcel Post has many advantages, particularly in facilitating the dispatch of parcels to the rural parts of the country, at long distances from the express companies' routes.

Mr. Smith next directs attention to the *Registration of Letters*. Of the 400,000 sent through the post, there were only 37 cases of loss or abstraction. The above is a very satisfactory state of things, and speaks well for the honesty of the employés of the Canadian Post Office Department, and more particularly does it speak well for them when we reflect that many of the above missing letters may have been lost under circumstances entirely beyond the control of the Department.

Mr. Smith closes his very able Report by referring to the *Money Order* Branch of his Department. He says: "The Canadian Money Orders transactions have been less in the aggregate during 1861 than in the previous year; but the business arising from the exchange of Money Orders with the United Kingdom is steadily increasing, and already contributes one-third of the revenue drawn from the Money Order Branch."

After a careful perusal of the Report, we must conclude that the Canadian people have great reason to be well satisfied with the working of the Department. The postal authorities appear to have adopted every means to make the Department as useful to the public as it is possible to make it. Every facility has been granted, to bring the whole country into postal communication: new post routes have been opened in the interior, new offices established, ocean steamships subsidized, and railway mail service carried on with vigor throughout the country. In fact, every means appears to have been adopted to place the Canada Post Office, in point of efficiency and enterprise, second to none, either on this continent or in Europe.

EXTENSION OF THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—The work on this improvement is being pushed forward energetically, and there is little doubt that it will be completed at the time specified, (June 1st.,) in the contract, though some alterations in the original plan may possibly cause a delay of a few days. Although it was supposed that the remains of all the old Knickerbockers had been removed by their descendants from the vaults of the old churchyard, the excavations made by the workmen reveal the fact that quite a number of them had been overlooked. Under the room at present occupied by the newspaper department of the office, a large vault—which had, probably, been used as a receiving vault—was found to contain a considerable number of human bones.

The new extension, when finished, will be a decided improvement, affording both to the public and the post-office, greatly increased accommodation in regard to room, light and general convenience.

SHOULD COLOR BE A DISQUALIFICATION?—It appears that the Senate has come to the conclusion that our white citizens have enjoyed the monopoly of carrying the mails long enough.

On the 3d of March, 1825, Congress enacted as follows:—

*And be it further enacted*, That no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail; and any contractor who shall employ or permit any other than a free white person to convey the mail, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of twenty dollars.

This proviso was probably made at the instance and for the accommodation of the Southern States. No doubt all the States were more or less in favor of it. But we never could see any sufficient reason for the restriction. Character should be the only test, and yet we presume—in fact, we know—that in some instances, contractors have allowed white persons to act as mail carriers, whose characters were "colored," if their skins were not.

It is a curious fact, that while the Government, since 1825, have kept up this distinction, many of our private citizens seem to have reversed the order, by employing colored persons instead of "pale faces," in conveying their correspondence, after it had passed out of Uncle Sam's custody. We know of some of the largest banks, banking houses, and other public and private institutions in New York, the officers of which employ colored persons as post-office messengers. The Bank of the State of New York; Hiram Barney, Esq., the Collector; Duncan, Sherman & Co.; R. L. & A. Stewart; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Company, and others equally prominent, and having extensive and important correspondence, are among those who, in this particular, do not seem to have agreed with the Congress of 1825, on the colored question. Such is also the case in other large cities, and yet we don't recollect of a single instance where any of the persons thus employed have proved dishonest in respect to their post-office duties.

The following is the recent enactment of Congress:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act no person, by reason of color, shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails, and all acts and parts of acts establishing such disqualification, including especially the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, are hereby repealed.

The first duty of a postmaster, after taking the oath of office, is to subscribe for the "UNITED STATES MAIL."—*New York Independent*.

This is decidedly complimentary. It has brought us at least one new subscriber, who, in ordering the MAIL, perpetrates the following fair hit:

"DEAR SIR:—I see by a notice in the *Independent*, that you are publishing a postal journal, which I have no doubt is just what is wanted in this office, and you will therefore send me a copy, commencing with the present volume.

The *Independent* complains that postmasters return papers to publishers, but omit to postmark them, thus rendering it quite impossible to ascertain from whence they come. And yet the editor tells us that your paper is indispensable, while they fall into precisely the same error of the careless postmasters, by neglecting to give us the slightest clue as to where the MAIL is published! Had I not known that your address is New York, I should have been in the same fix in which the *Independent* finds itself with its unstamped papers."

THE RAIL ROADS AND MAILS.—A Bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, by Hon. Mr. COLFAX, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, of which the following is a copy:

A BILL

TO SECURE THE SPEEDY TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all companies, corporations or persons, having and employing locomotives or cars for the transportation of merchandise or passengers for hire, upon or along any post road or postal route in the United States, shall be, and are hereby, required, upon demand by the Post Office Department, to receive and transport the mails of the United States, and postal agents in charge thereof, upon such car or carriage, and to deliver such mails according to their destination along the line of such road or route, for a compensation and upon contract terms to be agreed upon in writing by the Postmaster General and such carrier; and in case of their failure to agree thereupon, the same shall be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims at Washington, whose certificate shall bind both parties as a contract: *Provided*, That such failure to agree, or delay in final determination, shall not prevent the use thereof for such transportation of the mails; but the same may be taken and used therefor, under direction of the Postmaster General, for which compensation shall be made as hereinbefore provided; and any person or corporation, by agent or otherwise, in any manner obstructing such use shall, in addition to the penalties now provided by law, if a person, be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for each offence, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court: and, if a corporation, shall be fined for each offence in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or shall forfeit to the United States the use of such conveyance or conveyances for a time not exceeding one year.

CAPT. ENGLAND.—The consequences of a carelessly-written address upon a letter are often very serious, and sometimes even ludicrous.

A letter was recently returned from England, which was intended for an office not far from New York, having been originally mailed at the latter office. After the name of the town and the person for whom the letter was intended, was added, "Care of Capt. England." "England" being the last and most conspicuous word, the mailing clerk mistook the letter for a foreign one, and away it went across the Atlantic.

MASONIC.—The postmaster at Marysville, Ohio writes us as follows:—

"I consider the U. S. Mail (for the assistance it affords to a P. M.) as useful as the Bible to the Christian, and, masonically speaking, if he keeps within a certain ——, it will be impossible for him to materially err. I wish Brother Holbrook all the success his enterprise is entitled to; and whenever I find a P. M. who has so far forgotten his duty as not to have subscribed for the U. S. Mail, I shall certainly 'stir up his pure mind, by way of remembrance.'"

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following post offices, during the month of April:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Afton* | Scott | Ind. |
| Allen's Landing | Perry | Mo. |
| Avon* | Dodge | Minn. |
| Banks | Faribault | " |
| Cairo | Randolph | Mo. |
| Cambelltown* | Franklin | " |
| Centre Mills | Centre | Pa. |
| Clay Lick | Franklin | " |
| Colegrove | McKean | " |
| College Farm | Story | Iowa. |
| Cross Roads | Montgomery | Md. |
| Crown Point Centre | Essex | N. Y. |
| Denver | Bremer | Iowa |
| East Canton | Bradford | Pa. |
| East Sharpsburgh | Blair | " |
| Foster's Falls | Dauphin | " |
| Grassy Creek | Livingston | Mo. |
| Greble | Lebanon | Pa. |
| Green Garden* | Will | Ill. |
| Hainesport | Burlington | N. J. |
| Halleck* | Buchanan | Mo. |
| Hamlin | Monroe | Mich. |
| Herrington's Corners | Chemung | N. Y. |
| Huffs Creek | Hancock | Ky. |
| Humboldt City | Humboldt | Nev. Ter. |
| Idaho | | Col. Ter. |
| John's Branch | Bedford | Pa. |
| Kossuth* | Washington | Me. |
| Koeltztown | Osage | Mo. |
| Lander | Frederick | Md. |
| Little Traverse | Emmet | Mich. |
| Long Reach | Tyler | Va. |
| Maiden Creek* | Berks | Pa. |
| Marion* | Crittenden | Ky. |
| Millington | Franklin | Mass. |
| Mount Paracl | Franklin | Pa. |
| Nile's Valley | Tioga | " |
| Normanville | Doniphan | Kan. |
| North Bethel | Oxford | Me. |
| North Brookville | Hancock | " |
| North Coraville | Somerset | " |
| Oak Farm | Brown | Ind. |
| Paris | Linn | Iowa. |
| Petersburgh | Millard | Utah. |
| Pill Ridge | Bullett | Ky. |
| Pleasant Corners | Jo Daviess | Ill. |
| Randolph's Landing | Meigs | Ohio. |
| Ridge* | St. Mary's | Md. |
| Robertsville | Monmouth | N. J. |
| San Buenaventure | Santa Barbara | Cal. |
| Sandy Hook | Fairfield | Ct. |
| Stanton | Jefferson | Pa. |
| Starr City | Humboldt | Nev. Ter. |
| Stephens' Store | Callaway | Mo. |
| Trail Run | Monroe | Ohio. |
| Tunnelton | Indiana | Pa. |
| Unionville | Humboldt | Nev. Ter. |
| Wanboo | Vigo | Ind. |
| West Coraville | Somerset | Me. |
| West Vincent* | Chester | Pa. |
| Wilsonburgh* | Harrison | Va. |
| Wolf Hill | Albany | N. Y. |
| York Neck | Adams | Ill. |
| Youngers | Boone | Mo. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Armacost's Store | Carroll | Md. |
| Bee Ridge | Knox | Mo. |
| Belmore | Putnam | Ohio. |
| Blanchard's Bridge | Hancock | " |
| Boston | Northampton | Pa. |
| Boyd's Station | Harrison | Ky. |
| Brushy Fork | Scioto | Ohio. |
| Bryan | Saline | Mo. |
| Cedar Grove | Lucas | Iowa. |
| Dongola | Gibson | Ind. |
| East Kortright | Delaware | N. Y. |
| East Waterloo | Black Hawk | Iowa. |
| Fort Goff | Siskiyou | Cal. |
| Frazier's Bottom | Putnam | Va. |
| Garrett | Meade | Ky. |
| Good Hope | Cumberland | Pa. |
| Gratz | Owen | Ky. |
| Hampton Mills | Morgan | " |
| Haran | Mendocino | Cal. |
| Hector | Potter | Pa. |
| Irving | Monongalia | Minn. |
| Kossuth | Marshall | Va. |
| MacMinnville | Yam Hill | Oregon. |
| Mill Grove | Madison | Ky. |
| Monoville | | Utah. |
| Morgan | Pendleton | Ky. |
| New Genesee | Whitesides | Ill. |
| New Winchester | Carroll | Md. |
| Painswick | Maries | Mo. |
| Pine City | Morgan | Ind. |
| Piney Creek | Carroll | Md. |
| Plum Creek | Kearney | Neb. Ter. |
| Poplar Grove | Goodhue | Minn. |
| Robertson's Station | Harrison | Ky. |
| St. Nicholas | Atchison | Kan. |
| Spottsville | Henderson | Ky. |
| Three Forks | Barren | " |
| Walker's Mills | Livingston | Mich. |
| West Manheim | York | Pa. |
| West Onondaga | Onondaga | N. Y. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amboy, | Washington, | Iowa, | Ainsworth. |
| Benner, | Centre, | Pa., | Houseville. |
| Clerksville, | Clerk, | Ill., | Dalson. |
| Hall's Cross Roads, | Harford, | Md., | Aberdeen. |
| Hudsonville, | Hardin, | Ohio, | Yelverton. |
| Jamesburgh, | Ulster, | N. Y., | Walker Valley. |
| Lime Rock, | Providence, | R. I., | Smithfield. |
| Meshoppin, | Wyoming, | Pa., | Sterlingville. |
| Narrows, | Pike, | " | Field Bend. |
| Onion Grove, | Cedar, | Iowa, | Clarence. |
| Pike Valley, | Potter, | Pa., | Sunderlinville. |
| Powelton, | Huntingdon, | " | Dudley. |
| Rockville, | Adams, | Ohio, | Freestone, Scioto Co. |
| Seekonk, | Bristol, | Mass., | East Providence, Prov. Co., R. I. |
| Swain's Mills, | Rush, | Ind., | Sumner. |
| Tudor Hall, | Prince Wm. | Va., | Menasses. |
| Tyrell, | Venango, | Pa., | Lambs. |
| West Tyre, | Seneca, | N. Y., | Magee's Corners. |

### FEMALE POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Ballston Centre, Saratoga, N. Y., Miss June Shepherd.
East Providence, Providence, R. I., Miss Katharine A. Ide.
Lewsonham, Clarion, Pa., Miss Florinda Lewson.
Maquokita, Jackson, Iowa, Mrs. Margaret D. Drips.
Middle Spring, Cumberland, Pa., Mrs. Mary C. French.
North East Centre, Dutchess, N. Y., Mrs. Abigail Roe.
Pulaski, Lawrence, Pa., Mrs. Celercia McCready.
Randolph, Crawford, Pa., Mrs. Lucina Ferguson.
Salem, Livingston, Ky., Mrs. Mary Barker.
Sandstone, Jackson, Mich., Mrs. E. H. Heddock.
Shoneytown, Putnam, Mo., Mrs. Catharine D. Musgrove.
Spring Creek, Cass, Ind., Miss J. H. Davidson.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Appointment Office, March* 14, 1862.

POSTMASTERS who make up packages for Members of Congress direct, under the order of the 3d December, 1861, and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package "Congress,"—embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass to place them without delay in a "Congress" bag.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't P. M. General.*

[We will take the liberty of adding to this important order, a word of explanation. It is not intended to apply to distributing offices, as was the order of 3d December. The instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the practice of making up *direct* packages of letters for that city. Unless Congress letters are put up separately, and marked as such on the outside wrapper, the distributing offices have no means of curing the evil, and the packages are sent in the ordinary Washington pouches, instead of Congress bags.

### To Postmasters.

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Postmaster-General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail.*

HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

TO FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances or postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

TO THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

TO THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

TO THE CHIEF CLERK, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

TO THE AUDITOR POST OFFICE DEPARMENT—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General.*

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold FOR CASH to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50.

If the cancelling of a stamp has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 404 of the Regulations of 1859.)

COMMISSIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters are entitled, by law, since July 1, 1854, to the following commissions on the amount of postages received by them *in each quarter of the year,* AND IN DUE PROPORTION FOR ANY FRACTIONAL PART OF A QUARTER; but no postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter.

"On a sum not exceeding $100, sixty per cent; on a sum over the first 100, and not exceeding $400, fifty per cent.; on a sum over and above the first $400, and not exceeding $2,400, forty per cent.; on all sums over $2,400, fifteen per cent.;" consequently these rates of commission are—

60 per cent. on the first $100
50 " " next 300
40 " " " 2,000
15 " on all over 2,400

The rate of commissions upon letter postages prepaid by stamps canceled at the mailing office is the same as if the whole letter postages were collected in money; that is, in summing up the amounts on which commissions are calculated, the amount of letter postages on those prepaid by stamps sent will be included in the general amount the same as though the whole letter postages were collected in money, but they should be entered in the proper line in the account current.

The rate of commission on newspaper postages actually collected, is fifty per cent., in all cases, whether the amount be large or small.

On the postages of letters received for distribution at the General Distribution Offices, a commission of 12½ per cent. is allowed.

On the postage of letters received at a frontier office and sent to Canada, a commission of 3½ per cent., and on those received from Canada for distribution, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. The amounts should be made up of postages received from and sent to Canada offices, and not United States offices.

No allowance is made to postmasters for delivering free letters or newspapers, or printed matter franked by a member of Congress.

Ten cents is allowed for each monthly register of the arrival and departure of the mails, *when required by and returned* to the Department.

At offices where the mail is, *by contract,* to arrive regularly between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 70 instead of 60 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage: *Provided,* such postmaster transmits, with his quarterly return, his certificate in due form to that effect.

The postmaster who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments. If he fails to leave such record, he will not be entitled to credit for such commissions, and the subscribers are liable to lose the benefit of such prepayment.

ROUTE AGENTS.

On railroad and steamboat routes it is the duty of route agents—1st. To receive letters written after the mail has closed, and way-letters prepaid by stamps; to mail and post-bill said letters, and direct them to the proper office for delivery or distribution, and to make report of all such letters. 2d. To assort the mails for the several offices, being intrusted with the key to the iron lock for that purpose. 3d. To attend to delivery and reception of mail bags. 4th. To report to the Inspection Office all irregularities of service on the route, especially every instance in which they fail to receive or deliver a mail where one is due, with the causes of such failure—which, if not known, must be ascertained by inquiry.

DEAD LETTERS.

Letters which have been advertised, and remained unclaimed two months, are to be returned to the Dead Letter Office, excepting letters at seaports intended for persons on board certain designated vessels expected to arrive, and letters especially marked to be held a longer period.

Paid drop letters, not called for, should be held two months.

Postmasters are specially directed to advertise letters according to the standing Regulations of the department, under section 181, chap. 13, and to return unclaimed letters regularly two months after the date of each advertisement.

Thus, offices of the smallest class will return every six weeks; those of the second class, once a month; those of the third class, twice a month; those of the fourth class, every week.

Letters of the following description are excepted from these instructions, and must be separately returned to the Dead Letter office from all offices at least as often as once a week, viz:

1. Letters for foreign countries upon which prepayment is compulsory, and drop letters.
2. Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.
3. Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which pre-payment is required by the regulations.
4. Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.
5. Letters misdirected (or directed to places where there are no post offices).
6. Refused letters, and such as cannot be delivered, (as when the parties addressed are known to be deceased or moved away).

Sections 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 309, and 312 of the standing Regulations are not hereafter to be regarded.

Section 134 is modified so as to limit the one-cent rate chargeable per ounce on books to distances under fifteen hundred miles, (instead of three thousand.)

Writers of letters can have them returned, ifancalled for within any given period, by indorsing such request with their address on the letters.

Postage is chargeable on all letters returned from the Dead Letter office.

When a letter is refused, the word "refused" should be at once plainly written upon it, and the letter put with those to be returned at the end of the month.

If, previous to its return, the seal of a dead letter be broken by accident, or by having been delivered to the wrong person, the fact and circumstance must be noted upon it.

Every dead letter must bear on the sealed side *the stamp or post-mark* of the post office by which it was returned, *and the date of its return* to the Department.

Dead "Registered Letters" must be made up in a separate package, with a separate bill, giving the address and register number of each letter. This package is to be carefully tied up and sealed, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but mailed to the Postmaster at Washington City, with return bill, *in the same manner as other registered letters.*

Domestic letters, (drop letters excepted,) held for postage, instead of being sent to the Department, are hereafter to be retained, and notice sent to the parties addressed. The answer to such notice must be prepaid, and a postage stamp of the proper amount inclosed, with which to prepay the "held letter."

This class of letters, when not written for, must not lie in the office more than one month from the time of notification, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. The period may be shortened at discretion, where notices are sent short distances, and answers might be expected in a few days.

All letters held for postage should be post-marked on the day of their receipt, and boxed according to dates.

CIRCULARS.—Postmasters will not return unsealed circulars to the Dead Letter Office, but dispose of them the same as dead newspapers.

BLANKS, WRAPPING-PAPER, TWINE, AND RATING STAMPS.

Post blanks will be furnished to postmasters, on their written requisitions, from the following agencies:

Postmasters in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will apply to the "*First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.*"

Postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, and Washington, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at New York, N. Y.*"

Postmasters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post-bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For general post office blanks, and for special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax and twine: *Provided,* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES.

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned to the Dead Letter office. In contested cases of this kind, it is well to consult the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a letter appear to be of value, it will be safest to require a written order for its delivery to the person calling, if he be not the person addressed.

If there be two or more persons of the same name, and a letter intended for one is delivered to another, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it, and request him to write upon it the words, "Opened by me through mistake," and sign his name; he will then replace the letter in the office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

BIDDING FOR MAIL CONTRACTS, ETC.

In bidding for mail contracts, bidders should first examine carefully the instructions accompanying the advertisement. Formerly a coach was preferred to a "star bid," although the former might be the highest, if the route was deemed to require coach conveyance. Now, under a late decision, the reverse is the case, and a coach or horse bid is not considered legal.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 10th and 26th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 3d and 18th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 39 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

TABLE OF PROGRESSION, SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE U. S. TO THE ABOVE PLACES, VIA MARSEILLES.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only,* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
   Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
   Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
   Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
   The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.
6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | —— | 10th each month |
| Australia, via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India, via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

Economy, care in its risks, and prudent investments characterize this company. The Mutual principle insures at the lowest possible rates—all over and above the *actual* cost being returned in dividends; the business of the company being, as it were, closed every five years, and the surplus funds divided *pro rata* to all the insured. Documents of an interesting character, and showing the benefits of the purely mutual plan of life insurance, forwarded gratis, by mail or otherwise, upon application at the Branch Office, to

JOHN HOPPER,
Agent and Attorney for the Company, Metropolitan Bank Building, 110 Broadway, New York city.
Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

HORATIO KING,
No. 510 H, BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.

*Charges reasonable.*
Hon EDWIN M. STANTON, Consulting Counsel.
Washington, October, 1861.

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

### Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜
CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete, ....... ONE DOLLAR.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)
Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ................ 50 CENTS.
Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each ........................ 25 CENTS.
Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING or all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A GOOD COPYING PRESS, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL SIZES.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Washington City, D. C.,* or
JOHN H. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

AMERICAN MUTUAL
### Life Insurance and Trust Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BUSINESS conducted wholly on the cash system—reducing current expenses and liability to loss from the non-payment of premium notes—having but one class of members—premiums payable in advance, annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, at option—taking only first class risks—making triennial dividends—affording the assured on the 1st of January, 1862, the guaranty of an

**Accumulated Cash Surplus of $335,000,**

invested in mortgage and other first class securities. Policies issued payable at a given age.

Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, SEN., Pres't.
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NEW YORK AGENCY,.....No. 3 Trinity Building.
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TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

Apply for Copies of this work, to the Editor of the MAIL. Price $1.00, and sent postage paid.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional: in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Rates of Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Rates of Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | 60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does exceed 3,000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do (Streiltz) Prus. mail, when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Am. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 0 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see Brit. N. Am. Provs. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchock, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 0 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tripoli in Syria, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

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Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 3 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales, | U. S. | 3 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt Brit. | 7 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 8 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 10 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | 14 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 14 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 16 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 24 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 24 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 24 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | 28 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 31 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 31 | | Southampton & Hamb. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1862. WHOLE No. 21.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) | | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " | " | ...... | 13, |
| For Weekly | " | " | ...... | 6½ |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

☞ The New England Route Agents will no doubt be gratified to learn that they at last have a genuine poet in their official ranks. If they doubt it, let them read the following pretty lines from his pen, which have been recently set to music by a publishing house in Boston, by whose permission we insert them:—

For the U. S. Mail.

THERE'S A LETTER A-WAITING FOR YOU.

There's a letter a-waiting for you, Lizzie Lee,
There's a letter a-waiting for you,
From Jamie, who went away over the sea,
To fight for the red, white, and blue.
I wiped the sad tears from your eyes when they started,
As Jamie sped off on the wave;
Yet you smiled through your grief, although nigh broken-hearted,
To think of your lover so brave, Lizzie Lee,
To think of your lover so brave.

And what is he telling to you, Lizzie Lee?
And what is he telling to you?
He is safe, by the light in your eyes I can see—
God blesses a lover so true.
How proud were he now that he shrank not from duty,
Could he gaze on the flush of your cheek,
And read the high hopes that o'ermantle your beauty,
As plainly as language can speak, Lizzie Lee,
As plainly as language can speak!

If I had a lover, like you, Lizzie Lee,
If I had a lover, like you,
With McClellan to fight for the flag of the free,
I would weep, too, when saying adieu.
Yet I'd bid him fight on, thro' the rush and the rattle,
For the life of our liberty-tree;
Then, after the roar and the din of the battle,
Perchance he'd be writing to me, Lizzie Lee,
Perchance he'd be writing to me.

What a blessing to all, as to you, Lizzie Lee,
What a blessing to all, as to you,
That wherever the van of our armies may be,
We can write to the loyal and true!—
And the soldier, who toils, overtasked, heavy-laden,
When the daylight grows dusky and dim,
May retire to his tent to commune with his maiden,
Or the mother who prayeth for him, Lizzie Lee,
Or the mother who prayeth for him.

Providence, R. I., May, 1862.

For the U. S. Mail.

## Addresses of Letters.

The styles of letter addresses are as various as the tastes and business education of correspondents can well make them. The following samples, fictitious names being substituted for real ones, may serve to edify or amuse the readers of the Mail:

I notice, first, *the business style*, of which the address of letters from the mercantile communities of our cities will afford excellent varieties. It embraces simply the name of the party addressed, the special address, if not presumed to be well known, and the town and State. It is on this wise:—"A. P. Hodston, Buffalo, New York;" or perhaps on this: "Messrs. L. G. Wilson and Co., 16 Milk street, Boston, Mass.;" or, with still more certainty, on this: "Messrs. Taylor and Co., *Brewers*, Albany, New York." For persons and firms known to be in active business in their respective communities, such addresses are all-sufficient.

An offshoot of the business style is *the aristocratic* or *airy style*. This is especially affected in addressing ladies moving in the upper circles. The following are examples:

"Mrs. Williams, New Haven, Conn.;" "Miss Hunt, Mrs. Todd, Brooklyn, N. Y." The impulsive response of the post office clerk to such an address is, "Don't you wish she may get it?"

At the other extreme from this is the *over-precise style*. This is especially characteristic of illiterate persons, to whom the use of the pen is vexation of spirit. Take the following as a sample:—"Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, Adeline street, near Trest street, next house but two to the Catholic burying-ground, Bridgeport, Conn."

Another variety may properly be called the "*hi-falutin'*" *style*. This is a favorite among schoolboys in addressing their late associates, especially if these associates have gone to a school of higher grade, or have been promoted to be freshmen in college. Of this, let the following be an illustration:—"Master Freddie R. Wilson, care of William Henry Harrison Hancock Haynes, Esq., Concord, N. H."

A still higher flight, in the same direction, is the *sham-titular* style, often adopted as a variation of the "*hi-falutin*." For example, plain Peter Bones, a six months' medical student, finds himself addressed as "Hon. Peter Bones, *M. D. in futuro*, &c., &c., Castleton, Vermont."

Besides these, are the *grotesque*, the *poetic* and, I regret to add, the *blundering* styles. Of the two first, the columns of the Mail afford numerous fine examples. The Dead-Letter Office is an excellent field of operation for those interested in samples of the last. There would be found letters addressed to Boston that were destined for St. Louis; letters addressed to James Munroe, that were written to John Williams; letters addressed to Mrs. Harriet Crowell, whom no post-office clerk knew, and intended to reach Mrs. James Crowell, whose husband, if not herself, was well known at the office of address; and, worst blunder of all, letters with no address at all.

Other styles, and other examples of them, might be produced. These, however, will, I trust, serve to point the moral, that carefulness and common sense are as "handy to have about the house" in the address of letters, as Mrs. Toodles' door-plate "Thompson" bade fair to be in a certain contingency.

## Route Agencies.

FIRST EXPERIENCES AND IMPRESSIONS OF A RELIEF AGENT

The idea usually prevails among applicants for prominent offices, that the duties connected therewith are not of an onerous nature—in fact, that but little real labor will be required of them. To some extent, this is true, but not in a majority of instances. First impressions, we are told, are generally the best. Certainly this is true with regard to the duties of mail route agents; for the first impression, when attempting to learn these duties, is, that there is a large amount of hard labor to be performed, with the agreeable reflection that, should mistakes occur, he will be answerable for them to those who usually make but small account of *displacing* a man, and who have no time to waste in consulting his feelings or wishes in the matter. This is the first and most prominent impression The second is, that there is much to learn, and but little time allowed to acquire all the knowledge demanded in the proper discharge of his duties; and it is but natural that a distressing nervousness should attend the first essay of the novice. True, he has instructors who are themselves so thoroughly acquainted with the minutiæ of the business, that his lesson is read off to him in a regular, straightforward, business-like manner, which is, if he possesses common shrewdness, tolerably well understood at the time, but which, in the multiplicity of matters presented for his guidance, is liable to be forgotten, or only recalled as a vague, mysterious *something*, important, and necessary to be well understood, but rather unintelligible in the perturbed state of his mind. The first impression, then, being that he has real, heavy work to do—work requiring the utmost stretch of his powers of understanding and memory—it is therefore valuable as a *discipline*, and should eventuate in the establishment of a *system*, which is always to be maintained, as the only sure guide to the proper performance of his duties.

Such was the impression of the writer, when he assisted in assorting his first mail bags. The room was well filled with bags of all descriptions, and with all sorts of *inscriptions*, each of which was to be called into requisition during the short trip of two hours. The duties were simple, we were told, and easily learned; which was all very true; but a mail train is no stage coach, and engines travel faster than horses, and stations sometimes come along inconveniently frequent. (The expression is correct in its present application, for the stations seem to be rushing to meet the new agent, instead of his speeding to them.) All this is very perplexing, especially when one remembers with regret that his knowledge of the geography of the country through which he is passing is not extensive, and the towns to be supplied with postal matter are numerous, and that it is very important, in these days of fast travel and fast business, that letters and papers should be sent to their several destinations with the utmost dispatch, which of course means by the shortest, or, rather, the quickest route.

The trip having been run, and the pouches properly delivered in the distributing office at the terminus, the new agent looks back over the road, mentally, and asks himself what he has learned. But he is compelled to postpone the answer till the next trip. Disciplined by his first impressions, he will at least never alter lose sight of the fact, that his work must be quickly and accurately performed, ever mindful that delinquencies, if forgiven, are remembered, and will always be a disadvantage to him; and that he who most thoroughly learns and accurately performs his work, will be considered as most worthy, because most useful and necessary to the Department.

DEAR SIR,—Being a subscriber to your paper, I take the privilege of asking you to give me the following information:

A printer in our town is in the habit of distributing handbills and circulars, which he wishes to send in quantities by mail. Should he pay the one cent per sheet rate or not? or, how should I charge him? I contend he should pay the one cent. rate.

ANSWER.—He must pre-pay by stamps at the rate of one cent for each handbill, and one cent for each circular, even if several circulars are printed on one sheet.

ED MAIL:—It has been suggested to me by some of the bankers transacting business at my office, that it would be a convenience if the Department would provide a small penny stamped envelope—say 2½ by 4 inches, with a self-sealing flap—for the transmission through the office of bank notices, ladies' notes, &c., &c. I ask the liberty of offering this suggestion through your columns, not being satisfied that a multiplication of styles of envelopes is desirable, and hoping to gather the opinions of other postmasters on the subject.

P. M.

## White Men for the Mails.

We published in our last number a bill, which had already passed the U. S. Senate, removing all restrictions, on account of color, in the mail service.

This bill, after mature consideration on the part of the Post Office Committee of the House, was reported back to the House on the 20th ult. by Hon. Mr. COLFAX, the able Chairman of the Committee, with a recommendation that it "do not pass." He addressed the House on the subject, as follows:

"I am instructed by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to report back an act (S. No. 237) to remove all disqualification of color in carrying the mails, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The committee, by a large majority, concur in that report. I will state very briefly the reasons which impelled me to come to that conclusion, without stating, of course, the reasons that controlled the action of other members of the committee.

In 1825, some thirty-seven years ago, Congress passed a law declaring that no other than free white persons shall be employed in conveying the mails, and that any contractor who shall employ or permit any other than a free white person to be employed in that work, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty of ten dollars. That law has been on the statute-book for more than a third of a century. Among all the petitions presented during that time to this House and the Senate, from people in all sections of the country, there has not been, so far as I have been able to discover, a single petition from any person, white or black, male or female, asking for a repeal or modification of this law. It has remained there by common consent until the present time, and therefore I think it unwise and inexpedient to pass the bill at the present time, not being demanded by public opinion.

In the second place, the repeal of this bill does not affect exclusively the blacks of the country, as generally supposed. It will throw open the business of mail contracting, and of thus becoming officers of the Post Office Department, not only to blacks, but also to the Indian tribes, civilized and uncivilized, and to the Chinese, who have come in such large numbers to the Pacific coast. These last are not recognized there as entitled to the rights and privileges of free white persons; but the effect of this bill would be, as I say, to make officers of government, as mail carriers, of all these classes of persons who obtain contracts of the Department.

In the third place, it is necessary—and that is one reason evidently which induced the passage of the original law—it is necessary to have testimony by which you can convict mail depredators. Now, in some of the States of this Union —I do not say where they are, for they are not confined exclusively to one section—in some of the States, Indians and negroes, and in California and Oregon the Chinese also, are not allowed by the statutes of the State to give testimony in the courts against white persons. Gentlemen may say that such laws are unjust and improper, but the Congress of the United States cannot change them, if we would They are upon the statute-books of the States; and in the United States Courts, sitting in the various States, the rules of evidence of these States are regarded as the rules of evidence for the Courts. In every State of this Union, free white persons are eligible witnesses; and any carrier, from whom the mail may be robbed while under his charge, can testify against the robber. But when you repeal the law of 1825, and allow persons to be mail contractors who are not legal witnesses, they could not testify against a thief who robbed the mails before their eyes; and you thus impair the security of our mail-bags and their contents

In the fourth place, this bill will effect a greater change than gentlemen, whom I infer by their desire to question me are in favor of its passage, probably suppose. By this bill, if it is to pass, you would allow all over the South the employment by the slaveholder of his slaves, to carry the mail, and to receive compensation for the labor of such slaves out of the Federal treasury. By the present law, not a dollar is ever paid out of the Post Office treasury to any slaveholder for the labor of his slave. If they obtain contracts for carrying the mails in the South, where that "institution" is recognized, they are compelled to employ and to pay free white persons as mail carriers, and I think this is right. Only this class of persons are permitted to be engaged any where in the United States as mail contractors or mail carriers for the government.

Mr. Speaker, I am furthermore authorized by the Postmaster-General to say, that he has not recommended the passage of this bill, nor does he regard it as promotive of the interests of the Department. I cannot find that it is asked for by any official or private citizen throughout the length and breadth of this land.

Another reason impels me to oppose its passage. I cannot see any thing in it which would directly or indirectly aid to any extent in the main work in which this Congress should be engaged, in crushing out this rebellion, and crippling the power of those who are engaged in it. That, as it seems to me, is our paramount duty, towering above all other duties; and hence I have joined, with my colleagues on the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, in reporting adversely on this bill.

If, however, the House is prepared to pass this bill, opening the contracts for carrying the mails to all persons whatsoever, there is no reason that I can imagine why all persons, whether they are "free white" or not, should not be employed as clerks in the Post Office Department; for the services required of them are far less important, and involve far less responsibility, than those required of mail contractors. The duties of the clerks are simply ministerial, and it is of less consequence, comparatively, that they should be responsible men, than it is that mail contractors, who have under their care the entire correspondence of the country, should be reliable persons. I, for one, am not prepared to change the law until, at least, it is demanded by public opinion and by those officials who have on them the grave responsibilities of the Post Office Department; and believing that it will very much weaken the security of the mails, and increase the number and facilities of mail depredators; and believing, as I have attempted to show, that it would be injurious to the service, I have reported, with my colleagues on the Committee, against the measure."

After a short debate, by two or three members, none of whom advocated its passage, the bill was, on motion of Mr. COLFAX, laid on the table by a vote of 82 yeas to 43 nays

## Enormous Post Office Robbery in Vienna.

We translate from a German paper the following account of a recent discovery of a post office robbery in Vienna, Austria, which developed the astounding fact that a clerk in that office had, in the course of two or three years, been able to secrete and appropriate, undetected, over *sixty-two thousand* letters—probably over a hundred thousand. We have been brought officially in contact with mail robbers, the extent of whose operations was by no means inconsiderable, but by the side of their trans-Atlantic *confrère* these gentry must hide their diminished heads, and acknowledge themselves but the merest tyros and bunglers in the art of letter-stealing:

A colossal post-office robbery has been detected, which has been going on for several years. The name of the guilty party is Kalab. His duty in the Vienna post office was the assorting of out-going letters, for which purpose he had two tables at his disposition, one of which tables was provided with a drawer, serving as a till, above which was an aperture for the admission of money. Through this aperture he dropped such letters as he thought proper to purloin, removing them at a convenient opportunity to his home, for the double purpose of rifling them of their valuable contents and taking off the postage stamps, which he re-sold—and the sum realized by him from this latter source alone is said to have exceeded 10,000 florins—about $5,000.

For a long time past complaints had been made of the non-arrival of letters posted in the Vienna office, but the postmaster, with genuine Austrian official insolence, habitually treated the reclaimants as calumniators and revolutionists. The detection of the culprit was brought about by the circumstance of a young man calling to request the withdrawal of a letter mailed by him a few minutes previously, but which had already been appropriated by Kalab, whose suspicious conduct and embarrassment, on the occasion, caused an inquiry and search to be made, which resulted in the discovery of his crime. A short time afterwards, a large number of persons in different parts of Europe were surprised by the receipt of letters from Vienna, some dated as far back as 1860, bearing on the envelope a small printed notice—"*Purloined and restored.*" These letters were those which were found in Kalab's possession.

At the commencement of his operations, Kalab was accustomed to burn the stolen letters in his stove, but his landlord complaining of the inconvenience caused by the smoke, he was obliged to discontinue the practice and preserve the evidences of his crime. It is presumed that he purloined not less than one hundred thousand letters, of which 62,720 were found in his possession

For several days, a commission of thirteen persons were engaged in the Vienna post office from early morning until late at night, in counting, sorting, and preparing a list of the stolen letters, which were contained in eight large bags Such of them as had been opened were re-sealed and forwarded to their addresses. Kalab had accumulated an extensive collection of photographs, abstracted from letters passing through his hands, and in his room were found a number of cigar-boxes containing postage-stamps of all denominations, which he had removed, after wetting the inside of the envelopes, by means of certain tools, ingeniously contrived so as to leave no trace of the operation. The stamps he then carefully dried, pressed, and gummed, taking them in small quantities to the office, and re-selling them to the public, disposing of about 25 or 30 florins' worth per day.

The arrest of Kalab caused great excitement among the citizens of Vienna, and much indignation is expressed by those to whom his rascality has caused so much inconvenience and loss. The German language is fertile in epithets, and he has received the soubriquet of *briefmarter*, or "letter-weasel." His trial has not yet taken place.

In Austria, every functionary of the government is held to be, *ex officio*, infallible, and whoever should venture to throw a doubt upon the rectitude of an imperial employé would be considered a malicious slanderer But for this fact, says the paper from which we translate, this gigantic robbery would not have been carried on so long undetected.

## Letter Addresses.

Come, dear Uncle Sammy, I pray lend a hand,
And carry me southward to fair Dixie's land,
To North Carolina and Franklinton town,
Which in Franklin county I think will be found,
To Miss Sally Renno, who lives thereabout,
Who will welcome me gladly I haven't a doubt.

This is a very Important letter,
And to trust to the mail I am not very willing,
But I use that conveyance for want of a better,
And I'm ready to come down an extra shilling.
So, my dear Mr. Postman, just put it thro' straight,
And my friend, *Joseph Edwards*, will willingly pay,
If you'll hand this to him, without making him wait,
At the town of old *Salem*, in the State called the "Bay."

for hon E m Stanton
Secretary of War of the
house of Repersentives in
Care of aBraham lincoln
Presedent of the united
States Washinton
D C

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JUNE. 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.
☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 4th page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

## [ OFFICIAL. ]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May* 17, 1862.

POSTMASTER, NEW YORK:

SIR: With reference to my letter of Sept. 10th, 1861, informing your office of a reduced rate of 28 cents upon *prepaid* letters per U. S. Prussian closed mail, addressed to Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Lubeck, Hamburg or Bremen, I have to inform you that in future the same reduced rate of 28 cents will also be extended to the *prepaid* correspondence by Prussian closed mail addressed to Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the postal districts of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis.

The German States and Districts under the postal administration of the Thurn-Taxis post office are—Frankfort on the Maine, Hesse (Electoral), Grand Duchy of Hesse, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Hamburg, Duchy of Nassau, Duchies of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meningen, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and the Principalities of Reuss, Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Hohenzollen, and Schwarzburg.

All *prepaid* letters, therefore, addressed to any of the German States (except Baden), per Prussian closed mail, are chargeable in future with the reduced rate of 28 cents.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't P. M. General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May* 5, 1862.

SIR: I have to inform you that a new arrangement has been concluded between this Department and the General Post Office of the Province of Nova Scotia, requiring the full prepayment of postage to destination, by postage stamps, upon letters exchanged between the United States and Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st of June next—each country to retain, as at present, all the postage it collects.

All letters, therefore, mailed in the United States, and addressed to Nova Scotia, after the 1st of June, 1862, will be required to be prepaid by U. S. postage stamps at the existing rates, viz: 10 cents the single rate for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances.

Letters received in this country from Nova Scotia will likewise come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

The prepayment of postage to all the other British North American Provinces continues optional, as at present.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't. P. M. General.*

LAWS, REGULATIONS, &c.—The latest official book of Post Office Laws, Regulations, and list of post offices, now in the hands of postmasters, was published in 1859. Since that time, new postal laws have been enacted, the catalogue of offices has undergone extensive alterations, and new regulations have been adopted and old ones modified or wholly abolished. For some time past, therefore, the present work has been unreliable, and really of but little practical use—causing more or less embarrassment to post-office officials and others.

This want is about to be supplied by the distribution of copies of a new and revised edition of this indispensable publication, which has just been prepared, and will soon be issued by the P. O. Department. The list of post offices will necessarily be incomplete, so far as the Southern States are concerned, but the columns of this paper will continue to furnish the monthly changes and additions, as well as to note the new laws, rules, orders, and modifications, as they are adopted at head-quarters. When it is considered that almost everything pertaining to the management of postal affairs is liable to constant and material changes, the importance of a sheet like the "U. S. Mail," as a supplementary aid to the standard official volume referred to, will be readily acknowledged. So far as the list of post offices and the rates of foreign postages are concerned, no publication which is issued less often than monthly, can be made to satisfy those who look for reliable *current* information.

Every postmaster will no doubt soon receive a copy of the new book.

### Mails for the South.

On Wednesday, May 14, the U. S. steamer Connecticut sailed from New York for New Orleans, carrying to that city the first mail despatched there since the order promulgated by the Department on the 31st of May, 1861, directing the cessation of postal communication with the rebellious States. Mr. Blair has evinced the most commendable promptness and energy in following up the successes of our arms by the re-establishment of postal facilities, not only in this case, but in the many others where the victories of our brave troops have given him the opportunity of so doing. To him and the other officers of the Department great praise is due for the manner in which they have performed their duties in this matter. The Connecticut carried a heavy mail—no less than 12,000 letters, among which were about 7,000 foreign letters, which had accumulated at the Dead Letter Office during the time that the possession of New Orleans by the rebel troops debarred that city from the privileges of the mail. Major Robert R. Scott, of the Inspection office, accompanied the mails, charged with the duty of re-opening the post office, and provided with the necessary materials and ample instructions to aid him in the accomplishment of his important and responsible task.

Mails are now dispatched regularly twice a week from New York for New Orleans by Spofford & Tileston's line of steamers, stopping at Key West.

Within a very few days from the occupation of Norfolk by our forces, Col. Thomas P. Trott, for many years connected with the Department, was dispatched to that city on a similar mission, which his long experience in postal matters eminently qualified him to fulfill.

And so the good work goes on—the mails swiftly following the advancing footsteps of our armies, carrying light to the people who have so long sat in darkness, and who, through the wicked ambition and treason of a few reckless demagogues, have so long been isolated from this and a thousand other privileges which they formerly enjoyed under the beneficent rule of the United States government. And we trust the day is not distant when the mails shall once more have free course through the length and breadth of our whole land, carrying to and fro messages of peace and love among a people reunited once more and forever.

A WISE PRECAUTION.—It would be well for merchants and others, when mailing valuable letters, to do it in such a manner that legal proof can, if necessary, be produced to substantiate the fact of such letters having been actually deposited in the mails. It is customary to prepare such letters, and hand them to a post-office messenger for mailing, without calling special attention to them, and thus, in case of loss, no one is able to swear positively to the essential fact that the missing letters were actually mailed. In a recent case, tried at Rochester, this embarrassing state of things existed, and would have defeated justice, but for other strong presumptive evidence that the letter did get into the mails. A memorandum-book, kept in every counting-house, in which the fact of the mailing of valuable letters may be recorded *by the person actually mailing them*, would involve but little trouble, and might prove of incalculable benefit.

### Answers to Inquiries.

A postmaster is not required to exchange postage stamps of one denomination for those of another. When, however, he can do so without inconvenience, it is proper that he should make such exchanges as an accommodation, though it cannot be demanded of him as a right.

Postmasters should send to the Department, at the close of each quarter, the registered stamp bills (originals) received during the quarter. The *return bills* are of course sent to the New York office as soon as received, examined, and compared with the originals.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered on the same bill, as other dead letters.

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

The quarterly postage on the New York daily papers, when circulated within this State, is 19½ cents when published six times a week, and 22¾ cts. when published daily. The postage on the same papers to any part of the United States is 39 cents and 45½ cents respectively.

Letter paper is chargeable with letter postage, 3 cents per half ounce. *Phonographic* paper (which is paper prepared for the use of short-hand writers) is chargeable with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce.

☞ Among the many humorous designs on the "war envelopes" so much in vogue at present, is one representing an officer in the act of drilling a squad, to whom he has just given the order "Front face," but who, in defiance of all military discipline, are persistently casting their eyes to the right, in the direction of a blooming damsel passing in that quarter. The young lady, with commendable neatness, has carefully arranged her drapery in such a manner as to prevent its being soiled by contact with the muddy ground, thereby displaying her good sense and sound understanding. The officer, naturally indignant at the neglect of his order, exclaims, "Men, why in th' thunder don't you face *to the front?*" but nevertheless is unable to withdraw his own eyes from the point to which the attention of the unruly privates is so strongly attracted. There is a vast amount of human nature illustrated by the story told in this clever little sketch.

☞ On our first page will be found the substance of the remarks of Hon. Mr. COLFAX, reporting adversely on the Senate bill to remove the distinction of color in the mail service.

### Mail Robbers in Court.

The U. S. District Court, Judge HALL presiding, has just closed its May term in Rochester, N. Y. There were an unusual number of cases for violations of the post-office laws before the Court, and under examination by the Grand Jury, involving offences of various grades. Some of the offenders were employed in post offices, and others were not. Robbery of letters was the motive in a number of these cases, while, in some instances, there seemed to have been no motive but that of "prying into another's correspondence with a view to ascertain their business or secrets."

Perhaps the trial of most interest was that of William C. Wright, for stealing a whole mail-pouch in the month of last December. On the 14th day of that month, a through pouch was made up, as usual, in the New York post office, for Avon, N. Y., and sent out by the 5 P. M. train on the Erie railroad. The bag contained matter for various towns, and among them that of Lima. The making up of the letter packages in part constituting the contents of the stolen pouch, and the dispatch of the pouch from the New York office, were clearly proven, as well as its safe arrival at Corning, at which place the mails for Avon are taken off, to be sent by the Corning and Rochester railroad. Beyond Corning, no trace of it could be obtained. The 14th Dec. being Saturday, the Avon pouch was, in this single instance, by some mismanagement, placed in a room in the dépôt, instead of being taken to the post office, according to the established rule of the P. O. Department. This apartment, although kept fastened at the outside entrance, could be entered through a small room used by the telegraph operators.

On the morning of Monday the 16th, Wright, the accused, called at Hungerford's bank at Corning, and presented for payment a draft for $255 82, drawn by Cole & Williamson, New York, and payable to "J. Chambers," whose name had been indorsed on the back, with the additional name of "William C. Wright." The cashier declined to cash the draft, but proposed to forward it to New York for collection, through one of the city banks. Strange to say, Wright readily consented to this dangerous process, and proposed to call for his money in a few days. Returns were promptly received from New York, the draft having been passed to the credit of Hungerford's bank, and Mr. Wright was as promptly on hand to receive the proceeds, coolly proposing to take a certificate of deposit for a part of the money. No suspicion, up to this time, had been excited. In a few days, however, news came from New York of the forgery of the draft, and the real "J. Chambers," of Lima, being sent for, protested that he had never had the draft or letter which contained it. A successful search was made for Wright, who, it appeared, was known in the neighborhood. He admitted having presented the draft, and received its proceeds, but stated that he won the draft, at some chance game, of a stranger calling himself "J. Chambers." The loss of the Avon pouch being now well settled, and as the letter and draft in question were known to have been among its contents, Special Agent Humphrey was notified of the facts, and an interview with Wright satisfied him that he was the guilty party. But while Humphrey had gone to Elmira for a warrant, Wright took the alarm, and disappeared. It was subsequently discovered, by means of some well-laid plans, that he had gone to the war—in fact, "enlisted" in the First Regiment New York State Volunteers. He was of course followed and brought back, and appeared in the patriotic garb of a soldier on the occasion of his late trial.

It appeared that Wright had been employed as a telegraph operator at various points on the Erie railroad, and in this way he no doubt obtained access to the missing mail-pouch on Sunday at Corning. A singular piece of proof accidentally came to light, clearly settling the fact that he was in the telegraph room alone on that very day. In looking over the messages to be sent about that time, one was discovered from Wright, dated the 15th Dec., Sunday, with the words "Send this," and Wright's telegraphic sign or initials, understood only among the operators on the line, attached. The line being closed on the Sabbath, this message was written, and no doubt left by Wright in the office, to go on the opening of the office on Monday morning. It was one of the most powerful circumstances which led to his conviction, for he was convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

A young lad, named Gilbert Avery, only 14 years of age, was brought before the Court, charged with stealing letters with money in them at Lockport. He was an outsider, and the stolen letters were the property of his father, who, strange enough, originally favored his arrest, and by whose advice he plead guilty when the indictment was read to him. He listened to the recitation of his crimes with an air of indifference worthy of the most experienced and hardened criminal. It was indeed a painful spectacle. Judge HALL addressed him in a few kind and touching remarks, which, however, appeared to fall upon the young scamp without producing the slightest emotion. In fact, he was the only one in Court who was not more or less moved by the Judge's appropriate and feeling address.

He was sentenced to two years' confinement in the "Western House of Refuge" in Rochester.

Samuel Lane, who was tried and convicted of robbing the mails on the Lake Shore, Buffalo, and Cleveland Railroad, was also arraigned for sentence. The Judge made very appropriate and feeling remarks to all the prisoners. Lane had once before been tried and convicted of a similar offence, for which he had suffered a term of imprisonment. The Judge said that he had been given an opportunity to reform, but had failed to profit by it; and that he knew, on the repetition of his offence, punishment would follow; but he had not taken warning by his past experience, although placed in a position of trust and responsibility, with an opportunity to earn his livelihood, and be a respectable member of society. He had so far forgotten his obligations as to commit crime, and the sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned at hard labor in the Albany County Penitentiary, in the city of Albany, for the term of eight years.

The case of the postmaster of Cambria, Niagara county, was before the Grand Jury, for opening a letter belonging to a young lady of that town. The address of the letter being a little indistinct, the postmaster, when it was called for, insisted upon opening it, which he deliberately proceeded to do, claiming it as his official right and privilege to open any letter, about the address of which there was the least doubt. It was, however, claimed by the friends of the young lady, that a motive of curiosity to get at certain information the letter was supposed to contain, had more to do with this illegal act, than the alleged blind address. The Grand Jury failed to indict, we are informed, believing that there was really no criminal intent in the conduct of the postmaster.

We only mention this case, that it may be a warning to all postmasters who are inclined to lightly treat the sanctity of correspondence or a seal of a letter. *Under no circumstances* has a postmaster the slightest authority or right to open a letter not addressed to himself, without the consent of the proper owner, and then the act should not be volunteered.

Hon. W. A. DART, the U. S. District Attorney, who represented the government in these and other similar cases, is a most efficient, able, and successful public officer. In connection with the Special Agents of the P. O. Department, he is doing much to bring to justice those who violate the post-office laws within the limits of his judicial District.

### Robbing the Friendless.

The "*Home for the Friendless*," it is well known, is an institution of great usefulness, located in this city. The correspondence of its officers has for years been very extensive, and the means for the support of the institution are mainly received through the mails, chiefly in small remittances. It is represented that annually a large sum, in the aggregate, is lost or stolen after having been safely committed to the post offices and the mails. We know that those having the charge of these investigations have done their duty, and yet the complaints do not cease.

If any thing would justify capital punishment for robbing letters in certain cases, the laws should be made to discriminate in favor of this class of correspondence. We cannot believe that any considerable number of miscreants have stolen their way into the post offices or the mail service, had enough to filch, in this mean way, the funds intended to support and educate orphans and unfortunate, friendless children. Can we not induce the letter-thieving gentry, as there is yet supposed to be "honor among thieves," to make it a rule to *read* the letters they break open? Unless they are more than totally depraved, we should then have hopes that some at least of these intercepted missives would be suffered to pass, with their valuable contents. One thing is certain: If we get hold of any of these orphan-robbers, they shall have no "guardians," at least for a term of ten years, but officers of the penitentiary. We have received the following notice of

THE "HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS."

It is under the care of the American Female Guardian Society, and has been in successful operation over fourteen years. It has fed and clothed more than *ten thousand* beneficiaries; has transferred many hundreds of children, who were homeless and friendless, to the care and culture of the best families in the community, and numbers of them have thus become fitted for honorable and useful positions.

The average number of inmates is 140, and there are 250 day-pupils taught in the Home Chapel, and supplied with food and clothing. *Four* "Home Industrial Mission Schools" are supported, in which over one thousand scholars have been registered the past year. On last Thanksgiving-day, the friends of the "Home" provided a dinner for *nine hundred and forty children*. The children of want are not the only recipients of this charity—large numbers of poor families are assisted, when in sickness and poverty, widowed mothers, and fatherless children. Wherever the worthy poor are suffering relief is sought for them.

This institution relies entirely upon charitable contributions for its support, and to sustain all its benevolent plans. Owing to the state of the country, its ordinary supplies are diminished, while the claims upon it are largely increased. Distant friends often remit sums of money, usually small, through the mails—many of which are widow's mites and the hard earnings of those who have but little of this world's goods. A number of such remittances have not been received. Who can have the heart to purloin these moneys? The aggrieved Society earnestly inquire, is there no help, and no redress?

☞ A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Norfolk, says: "Col. Trott has completed his arrangements for postal facilities, and the department here may be considered in the full tide of successful experiment. Much good has been done by Colonel Trott by the judicious manner in which he has discharged his duties. The people, who were disposed to approach him with sullenness, have been completely disarmed by his urbanity of manner, and delicate consideration for their position."

☞ The speech of Hon. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, upon low postage, failed to reach us in time for this number of the Mail.

### A New Mania.

About the time of the issue by the government of the new postage stamps, and the recall of those formerly in use, the first symptoms of a new and curious mania were developed. As the old stamps gradually disappeared from use, many persons were suddenly seized with a rage for collecting specimens of each denomination to preserve as curiosities, the value of which would be enhanced by the lapse of time. Owing to the length of time allowed for the exchange of the old issue, this task was comparatively easy; but it is a well-known fact that a taste for the collection of rarities once formed—whether it be for coins, books, pictures, autographs, or postage stamps—is not easily appeased. Like the morbid appetite of the toper, it "grows by what it feeds on." Soon the fever assumed another phase, and more extended proportions. The stamp-maniacs began making collections of the stamps of all nations. We have seen stamp albums, in which are tastefully arranged specimens of the postage stamps of all denominations, issued by the governments of nearly all the nations of the earth, for home and colonial use—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Austrian, Russian, Prussian, Danish, Norwegian, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Grecian, Chilian, Brazilian, and Mexican stamps—stamps square, oblong, round, triangular, octagonal, hexagonal, and of no particular shape—some of graceful and artistic design, and others models of ugliness, (conspicuous among the latter, the dingy-looking affairs which pass current for postage in Secessia,) stamps of every shade, of every color in the rainbow and out of it, and bearing the image and superscription of nearly every civilized reigning potentate, (besides two which are adorned with effigies of Jeff. Davis.) They range in value from half a cent up to four dollars, ("Pony Express" stamps,) and form a very interesting collection, though the owner does not consider it by any means complete, and is constantly making additions. Stamped envelopes are also included in the collection.

The neighborhood of the entrance to the New York post-office has become a sort of exchange, where the amateurs and speculators in this singular business, (principally boys,) daily congregate. They muster in strong force on the arrival of a foreign mail, watch the recipients of letters from abroad, and besiege them with clamorous requests for the stamps. We saw the other day a sailor belonging to one of the foreign ships of war in the harbor, who had just received a number of letters, beset by a crowd of urchins, whose urgent appeals he in vain endeavored to comprehend, and who was finally obliged to take flight to escape the bewildering importunities of his persecutors.

A somewhat similar epidemic broke out at the time of the substitution of the nickel cent for the old copper issue—old pennies commanded a high premium, and some of rare dates were literally worth their weight in gold. The penny-mania was not of long duration, however—the supply was more than equal to the demand, and curiosity-hunters soon grew weary of prey too easily captured. The stamp mania has succeeded it—what will come next?

A HINT TO THE LAWYERS.—It has often occurred to us, in view of the numerous post-office cases which come before our courts, that it would be of no small advantage to our Judges, District Attorneys, and the legal profession generally, to familiarize themselves, to some extent, with the laws and regulations established by Congress and the Department, in regard to the management of post offices. Very rarely do we find much acquaintance with the *modus operandi* of the mail service, on the part of either Judges or lawyers.

The advantage of familiarity with such matters, was well illustrated during a recent trial in Boston, at which his Honor Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Circuit Court, presided. The Judge stated to us that an experience of ten years as postmaster, in his native State of Maine, enabled him at once to understand the technicalities involved in the evidence, and to appreciate the importance of circumstances connected with the case, to which, otherwise, he might not have attached their due weight. His intimate acquaintance with the duties of his former position proved of great assistance to him, and obviated the necessity of the long explanations which are often required under similar circumstances. We think it would be a good idea for our friends of the bench and bar to add to their libraries a copy of the Postal Laws and Regulations, by a little study of which, they can obtain a knowledge of facts which one day may prove of great assistance to them.

Postmasters are authorized to exchange stamped envelopes that have been misdirected, if the same have never been used; but a careful examination of the *seal* should be made, as they may have been employed to convey letters by express. Especially is this precaution necessary, if the party asking the exchange is unknown.

☞ The addition to the New York Post Office is rapidly approaching completion. Among other benefits which the public will derive from this improvement is the addition of over a thousand numbered boxes to those already in use, which will enable many who have long desired to avail themselves of the box-delivery system to do so.

NEW YORK BLANK AGENCY.—Mr. Beverly Clark has been appointed Blank Agent at New York, in place of his lamented father, the late Monson Clark. For some years past, Mr. C. has been employed as clerk in the Blank Agency, and his familiar acquaintance with its duties eminently qualifies him to fill the position to which he has been appointed.

☞ Subscribers who have not paid for the Mail for the present year, will please remit at once.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Post Offices Re-opened in Tennessee.

The following post offices in Tennessee have been re-stablished, and are now in operation under the United States laws:—

Nashville (county seat), Davidson county.
Gallatin (county seat), Sumner county.
Clarksville (county seat), Montgomery county.
Springfield (county seat), Robertson county.
Franklin (county seat), Williamson county.
Columbia (county seat), Maury county.
Murfreesboro' (county seat), Rutherford county.
Shelbyville (county seat), Bedford county.
Lebanon (county seat), Wilson county.
Smithville (county seat), De Kalb county.
Waterstown, Wilson county.
Liberty, De Kalb county.
Alexandria, De Kalb county
Palmetto, Bedford county.
Jordan's Valley (Christiana), Rutherford county.

Changes in Foreign Postage.—By reference to our Table of Foreign Postages, and the official order of the Department, published in another column, important changes will be noticed in regard to the postal arrangements of the government with Nova Scotia, and also with the German States.

Ordered, That the certificate "Soldier's Letter,' when the letters are written by soldiers at detached posts or hospital, may be signed by the Chaplain or Surgeon at such post or hospital, as well as by any field officer, and shall be equally recognized by Postmasters; postage to be collected on delivery.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Allard's Corners | Orange | N. Y. |
| Anderson | Ross | Ohio. |
| Anthony* | Delaware | Ind. |
| Aquashicola | Carbon | Pa. |
| Bear Lake | Warren | Pa. |
| Bennett's Switch | Miami | Ind. |
| Big Patch | Grant | Wis. |
| Blair | Brown | Minn. |
| Bloomington* | Macon | Mo. |
| Boyd's Station* | Harrison | Ky. |
| Bridgeport* | Cooper | Mo. |
| Brale Creek | ———, | Dakota. |
| Burnett | Santa Clara | Cal. |
| Central Village | Bristol | Mass. |
| Centre Valley* | Otsego | N. Y. |
| Charleston* | Mississippi | Mo. |
| Colden Centre | Erie | N. Y. |
| East Campton | Kane | Ill. |
| East Concord | Erie | N. Y. |
| Easton | Ionia | Mich. |
| East Palermo | Oswego | N. Y. |
| East Woodhull | Steuben | " |
| Elm Grove | Cedar | Neb. T. |
| Farmington Hill | Tioga | Pa. |
| Fenton | Whitesides | Ill. |
| Foster's Mills | Armstrong | Pa. |
| Franktown | Washoe | Nev'a T. |
| Freeburgh* | Stark | Ohio. |
| Good Hope* | Cumberland | Pa. |
| Graham* | Warren | Ky. |
| Greene | Jay | Ind. |
| Hagersville | Richland | Ohio. |
| Hanover | Howard | Md. |
| Harrison Mills | Scioto | Ohio. |
| Helmick | Coshocton | " |
| Hermitage | Owen | Ky. |
| Irvington | Washington | Ill. |
| Jackson's Corner* | Dutchess | N. Y. |
| Jones | Vermillion | Ind. |
| Julian Furnace* | Centre | Pa. |
| Kettle Creek | Ocean | N. J. |
| Knottsville* | Daviess | Ky. |
| Ladora | Iowa | Iowa. |
| Lake Washington | Le Sueur | Minn. |
| Lewisville | Greene | Ill. |
| Lyon | Wabashaw | Minn. |
| Madisonville | Luzerne | Pa. |
| Maple Hill | Wabaunsee | Kan. |
| Narrow's Prairie | Sauk | Wis. |
| Neptune* | Richland | " |
| New Geneseo | Whitesides | Ill. |
| New Hudson* | Allegany | N. Y. |
| North Gouverneur | St. Lawrence | " |
| North Hermon* | Penobscot | Me. |
| Pago | Adair | Mo. |
| Partridge Island* | Delaware | N. Y. |
| Pekin* | Jessamine | Ky. |
| Pickwick | Winona | Minn. |
| Pikeville | Allegany | N. Y. |
| Randall Road | Niagara | " |
| Randolph | McLean | Ill. |
| Reindeer* | Nodaway | Mo. |
| Ruby Valley | ———, | Utah T. |
| Russellville | Douglas | Colorado |
| Saint Nicholas* | Atchison | Kan. |
| Salt Creek | Porter | Ind. |
| San Quentin | Marin | Cal. |
| Schutz Mills | Greene | Ill. |
| Scioto Furnace | Scioto | Ohio. |
| Side Hill* | Cedar | Iowa. |
| Sigel | Will | Ill. |
| Silver Lake | Clinton | N. Y. |
| South Colton | St. Lawrence | " |
| South Prairie | Henderson | Ill. |
| Spraguevilie* | Jackson | Iowa. |
| Titusville | Ripley | Ind. |
| Tuscarora Centre | Steuben | N. Y. |
| Two Creeks | Manitowoc | Minn. |
| Unionville | Whatcom | Wash. T. |
| Vera | Fayette | Ill. |
| Warpole* | Wyandott | Ohio. |
| Waterloo* | Clark | Mo. |
| Waverley* | La Fayette | " |
| Wellington* | " | " |
| West Granville Cor'rs | Washington | N. Y. |
| Winfield | Ingham | Mich. |
| Winthrop* | Buchanan | Mo. |
| Wynooski Falls | Pike | Pa. |
| Yankee Hollow | Jo Daviess | Ill. |
| Zeno | Muskingum | Ohio. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Abbottsford | Trimble | Ky. |
| Alma | Warren | " |
| Beaver City | Chickasaw | Iowa. |
| Bennettsville | Hancock | Ky. |
| Boyer | Washington | Mo. |
| Buffaloville | Spencer | Ind. |
| Butter Hill | Emmett | Iowa. |
| Cold Water | Delaware | " |
| Crescent Hill | Bates | Mo. |
| Dayton | Cass | " |
| Dido | Livingston | " |
| Eagantown | Dakota | Minn. |
| Economy | Macon | Mo. |
| Eliot | Jasper | Iowa. |
| Franklin Cross Roads | Hardin | Ky. |
| Freedom | Casey | " |
| Gravel Road | Cape Girardeau | Mo. |
| Gum Grove | Union | Ky. |
| Hays | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Jessen Land | Sibley | Minn. |
| Levi | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Lisbon | La Fayette | Mo. |
| Mabees | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Melrose | Rush | Ind. |
| New Bremen | St. Genevieve | Mo. |
| New Bridgeport | Bedford | Pa. |
| New Sharon | Monmouth | N. J. |
| Palo Alto | Bedford | Pa. |
| Panama | Defiance | Ohio. |
| Perrytown | Pierce | Wis. |
| Pewabic | Ontonagon | Mich. |
| Poplar Grove | Owen | Ky. |
| St Joseph's College | Perry | Ohio. |
| South Fork* | Wayne | Iowa. |
| Straight Creek | Brown | Ohio. |
| Silver Lake* | Waseca | Minn. |
| Sugar Grove | Butler | Ky. |
| Sulphur Springs | Muhlenburgh | " |
| Tallmansville | Wayne | Pa. |
| Trenton | Pierce | Wis. |
| Turkey Foot | Scott | Ky. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayr Hill | Fairfax | Va. | Vienna. |
| Brownsboro' Station | Oldham | Ky. | Peru. |
| Carthage | Franklin | Me. | Berry's Mill. |
| Cooksport | Indiana | Pa. | Minia. |
| Dennison | Gage | Neb. t. | Otoe Agency. |
| Hansonville | Butte | Cal. | Miller's Ranch. |
| Liberty Church | Cass | Mich. | Jeffersonville. |
| New Graefenberg | Herkimer | N. Y. | Graefenberg. |
| Oval | Lycoming | Pa. | Collomsville. |
| Palmyra | Douglass | Kan. | Baldwin City. |
| Peterson | Fillmore | Minn. | Windom. |
| Racoon Island | Gallia | Ohio. | Eureka. |
| Rantoul Station | Champaign | Ill. | Rantoul. |
| Ruppsville | Lehigh | Pa. | Litzenberg |
| Sanford | Ingham | Mich. | Okemos. |
| Sculltown | Salem | N. J. | Auburn. |
| Tuna | Cattaraugus | N. Y. | Carrollton |
| Webster Station | St. Louis | Mo. | Webster Groves. |

### Presidential Appointment.

Winchester, Frederick, Va., Charles Chase.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Andover, Henry, Ill., Caroline E. Pillsbury.
Catharine, Schuyler, N. Y., Miss Eliza Cooper.
Cherry Valley, Winnebago, Ill., Mrs. —— Johnson.
Chesterville, Kent, Md., Mrs. Martha A. Crossley.
Elizabethtown, Hamilton, Ohio, Mrs. Susan M. Bonham.
Fernandina, Nassau, Fla., Miss E. P. Brown.
Georgia Plain, Franklin, Vt., Mrs. Maria R. Williams
Little Valley, Cattaraugus, N. Y., Miss Lydia C. Gaylord.
Myers, Howard, Md., Louisa Patton.
New Washington, Clark, Ind., Margaret J. Tilford.
Oakhurst, Miller, Mo., Mrs. Jenny C. Barnhurst.
Shannonville, Montgomery, Md., Miss Emma Francis.
Wadestown, Monongalia, Va., Miss Pleasants Santee.

### POST OFFICES REOPENED
IN THE SECEDED STATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Accotink | Fairfax | Va. |
| Alexandria | De Kalb | Tenn. |
| Charlestown | Jefferson | Va. |
| Dufficlds | " | " |
| Fernandina | Nassau | Fla. |
| Franklin | Williamson | Tenn. |
| Gallatin | Sumner | " |
| Jordan's Valley | Rutherford | " |
| Lebanon | Wilson | " |
| Liberty | De Kalb | " |
| Murfreesboro' | Rutherford | " |
| Nashville | Davidson | " |
| Onancook | Accomac | Va. |
| Palmetto | Bedford | Tenn. |
| Paw-Paw | Morgan | Va. |
| St. Augustine | St. Johns | Fla. |
| Savannah | Hardin | Tenn. |
| Shelbyville | Bedford | " |
| Shepherdstown | Jefferson | Va. |
| Springfield | Robertson | Tenn. |
| Vienna | Fairfax | Va. |
| Watertown | Wilson | Tenn. |
| Winchester | Frederick | Va. |

## POSTAL DIRECTORY.

These columns have been carefully condensed from the old and new Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, under the guidance and direction of the chief officers, past and present, of the Department, to whose careful revision they have been submitted since they were put in type. They will be kept as standing matter, and altered from time to time, as the action of Congress and the direction of the Postmaster-General and his Assistants, or further explanations, may render necessary. Such additions will be conspicuously noted as they occur.

Should further or more detailed information on any point, whether embraced or omitted in this synopsis, be required, it will be cheerfully supplied on application, in person or by letter, to the editor of the *Mail*.

HOW COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

To First Assistant Postmaster-General—Such as relate to the establishment and discontinuance or changes of sites, and names of post offices, appointment and removal of postmasters, and route and local agents; also, such as relate to foreign mails and applications for balances or postage scales, marking and rating stamps, &c. In applying for appointments, the applicant himself should address the Department, in addition to the recommendations.

To the Second Assistant Postmaster-General—Such as relate to the putting in operation, change or discontinuance of mail routes, the designation of mail messengers, the distribution and dispatch of the mails, &c.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster-General—Should be sent all quarterly returns of postage, as well as the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department, and applications and receipts for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and dead letters; also, duplicate certificates for deposits made by postmasters in the treasury or deposit offices, &c.; likewise all dead letters, in respect to which, see Pamphlet of Regulations, issued May 1, 1861, for full and important instructions.

To the Chief Clerk, Post Office Department—Should be sent all communications respecting lost money letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail bags, locks and keys; also, all registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, all complaints against contractors, &c.

To the Auditor Post Office Deparment—Should be sent all accounts, (except postmasters' quarterly returns,) letters relating to accounts either of postmasters or contractors, and all acknowledgments of drafts issued in payment of balances, &c.; also, the receipts of postmasters for public property turned over to them by their predecessors, letters reporting non-payment of drafts issued by the Auditor, and returns of District Attorneys and Marshals, of their proceedings in post office cases.

When, however, an occasion arises for a special letter or report to the Department, it should, if relating to confidential matters, or the general interest of the Department, be addressed directly to *the Postmaster-General*.

PAYING OVER MONEY.

For the purpose of paying over the funds of the Department, all the post offices, except special offices, are classed either as deposit offices, draft offices, or collection offices.

Deposit offices are such as are ordered to place, quarterly, or oftener, their funds in deposit in some depository.

Draft offices are those which are ordered to retain their funds in hand to meet drafts drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Auditor of the Post Office Department.

Collection offices are those which are required to pay over their net proceeds, quarterly, to the mail contractor named in their special instructions, upon the production by him, from time to time, of the proper orders and receipts sent to him by the Department. *In these quarterly payments must be included all moneys received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold.*

A failure either to deposit according to instructions, or to pay a draft when presented, or to pay over to a contractor, upon the production of the proper collection orders and receipts, will be followed by the removal of the delinquent postmaster from office, unless satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General.

Want of funds can never be an excuse for failing to pay, or to deposit; as the postmaster is not authorized to give credit for postages, which are regarded as cash in his hands. In like manner he is prohibited from using, loaning, investing, depositing in bank, or exchanging moneys received for postages, on pain of criminal prosecution.

MAIL MESSENGERS.

Their duty is to carry the mail to and from post offices, when such offices are more than eighty rods from the steamboat landing or railroad station.

They are not required to execute a contract, and are not appointed for a definite period.

Such service is not to be employed without express authority from the Contract Office.

The railroad and steamboat contractors are to have it performed at all offices within a quarter of a mile of their depots, stations, or landings, as well as at the terminal offices of their routes.

The compensation of messengers engaged by the Department should be limited to the net yield of the offices supplied.

Postmasters cannot draw pay for the performance of such duty.

BLANKS, WRAPPING-PAPER, TWINE, AND RATING STAMPS.

Post blanks will be furnished to postmasters, on their written requisitions, from the following agencies:

Postmasters in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida will apply to the "*First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.*"

Postmasters in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Oregon, and Washington, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at New York, N. Y.*"

Postmasters in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, will apply to the "*Blank Agent at Cincinnati, Ohio.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post-bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping-paper, sealing-wax, and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For general post office blanks, and for special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping-paper, sealing-wax and twine: *Provided*, the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps, must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES.

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold for cash to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50

If the cancelling of a stamp has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness.* His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 401 of the Regulations of 1859.)

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In prepaying letters to foreign countries, great care should be taken to pay them according to the *route* indicated on the letter. [See 4th page of this sheet.] Also in regard to the weight. Where a letter weighs over an ounce, for Great Britain, the German States, etc, (via Prussian closed mail,) Belgium, Holland, (via open mail,) every fraction of an ounce, after the first ounce, counts a full ounce. This does not appear to be understood by a great many postmasters and correspondents, as evinced by the large number of letters received at the New York and Boston post offices, insufficiently paid, averaging for every steamer from 75 to 125 letters, about two-thirds of which, on examination, are found to be *short* but *one rate*, the senders having paid them by the half, instead of the full ounce. Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid, lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and no doubt in many cases causing serious loss and annoyances to the writers.

*Treasury Notes.*—Postmasters are to receive treasury notes in payment of postages, but it is not expected that they will put themselves to inconvenience by returning specie in any considerable amounts by way of making change.

Weekly newspapers *only* are entitled to go free in the mail to subscribers within the county where published.

When a package of newspapers or periodicals comes to one address for a club, the person so addressed is holden for the postage; nor is it the duty of the postmaster to collect the postage from the individual members of the club. It must be paid in advance for at least a quarter, on the package.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, or $4 19 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, or $24 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

No. 1, Note size, 3 cent, $0 91 per pkg. of 25, or $3 04 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

SELF-SEALING STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

5 for 6 cts., 10 for 12 cts., 25 for 29 cts., 50 for 58 cts., 75 for 87 cts., 100 for $1.16.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3 1 and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Salino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries | When Dispatched | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Australia*, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 23 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 5 | |
| dn do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do dn by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | [illegible] | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do dn by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| dn Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incholi, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do dn do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Pera | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 23 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by Rritish packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 0 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgium closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 2 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 4 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 7 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 9 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | 11 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 11 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 16 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Havana | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 24 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | 25 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 28 | | Southampton & Hamb. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1862. WHOLE No. 22.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## Love and Letters.

A correspondent sends us the following account of the way in which a young gentleman came to grief through a slip of the pen. We hope his fate may prove a warning to all who think they can safely trifle with the hearts of young ladies (and particularly with those of Connecticut ladies). We strongly suspect that the writer was one of the *dramatis personæ* in the "little comedy"—and played a "heavy part," too:—

——, Conn.,
May 30, 1862.

Thinking it may amuse your readers, I send you the particulars of a little comedy lately performed in our town, at the *denouëment* of which I "assisted," as the French say. Fred. B. is a young law-student in this place—good-looking, tolerably rich (in expectation), full of small-talk, somewhat of a dandy, and consequently—at least until within a few days—a great favorite with the girls. What his legal acquirements may be, I know not; but I do not suspect him of the consumption of any very alarming quantity of the midnight kerosene in the perusal of Kent and Blackstone, and I am afraid that the study of a knotty law point was much less to his taste than the study of the knot of his cravat, and that the mazy windings of "the lancers" had more charms for him than the sinuosities of the most intricate of chancery suits. Not a party or a ball was complete without him, while at pic-nics and May-parties he was indispensable. In the art of flirtation he was an adept, and scarcely a pretty girl in the neighborhood (and they are by no means rare) but has been the recipient of his ephemeral attentions. Lately, however, the gossips of the place have predicted that the gay young student would soon be cut short in his butterfly career by becoming the matrimonial prey of one of two young ladies—Minnie T., or Kittie C., to both of whom he had, for at least a month before, been equally devoted. None ventured, however, to designate to which of the damsels Fred. would fall a victim. Both were pretty and accomplished—one a queenly brunette, the other a fairy-like blonde—equals in social position, and each (it was whispered) confident of finally carrying off Mr. Fred. a prize to her charms. In fact, if the use of such a phrase could be permitted in such a connection, "the betting was about even" among the speculators as to the result.

Matters were in this interesting state until about a week ago, when, by a little *faux pas* on the part of the gentleman, the shrewd guesses of the gossips and the hopes of the young ladies, were scattered to the winds. It happened thus:

A May-party had been formed, to spend a day in a certain grove a few miles from town, at which "everybody" was to be present. The music was engaged, the ice cream ordered, and every available vehicle of the livery stables secured in advance—every preparation had been made for a "good time." Fred. B. sat in his office, pen in hand, but hesitating to write, and apparently in some embarrassment. A couple of tiny notes, written in pretty Italian hands, lay open before him. He read and re-read them both, but apparently with no very satisfactory result, for he continued to bite the end of his pen with a most dubious air of indecision. At last an idea seemed to occur to him. Laying down his pen, he drew from his pocket a half-dollar, and spinning it in the air he watched it till it struck the floor.

"Heads!" said he, pocketing the coin: "you've won, Minnie—don't cry, Kittie—better luck next time." Then resuming his pen, he wrote as follows:

"*Dear Minnie*—I have your note of to-day. It is *not* true, as you supposed, that I had asked Kittie C. to accompany me to the May-party next Monday, and I am rather astonished that you should have credited the report. I suppose she started it herself—for between ourselves she is quite capable of doing so. In fact, I am inclined to think she is setting her cap for me, but I must decline the honor. But may I hope that you will favor me with *your* more congenial company? If agreeable, will call at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Truly yours,

FREDERIC B——."

"I think that will do," said Fred.; "now for Kittie—poor Kittie!" and he wrote:

"*My Dear Miss Kittie*—Your note has just arrived. I am sorry to say that you have heard the truth—I *am* doomed to pass the whole of Monday in the company of Minnie T.? Pity me—it will be a dreadful bore; but what could I do? She had absolutely the effrontry to *insist* that I should take her, though you know, if my choice had been free, who would have been my companion. I will see you at the May-party, and if I can escape from my *captor* for five minutes, will have a little chat. Your brother, I suppose, goes with you.

Yours, sorrowfully,
FREDERIC B——."

"There," said the young man, "I hope that will console her. They say a pretty woman would rather have her rival abused than receive a compliment herself—if so, Kittie ought to be satisfied."

Hastily enclosing the two notes he had written in pink-lined envelopes, and directing them to his pretty correspondents, Fred. brushed his hat, arranged his curls before the 6x4 mirror which hung beside his desk, and sallied forth for a call on our fashionable tailor to make sure that his new riding coat would be completed in time for the next Monday's excursion—stopping on the way to deposit in the post office the two epistles he had just written.

That evening, Kittie C. called on Minnie T., and was closeted in the apartment of the latter for at least two hours. What passed between them in that pretty sanctum, I cannot, of course, relate; but I am inclined to think, from subsequent events, that if Mr. B. had been present at the interview, he would have been several miles from the town of —— in a very short time.

Monday came, and Fred. B. was punctually at the door of Miss Minnie's residence at 8 o'clock, with a new buggy and a high stepping steed. The young lady, being "all ready except her bonnet," kept him waiting only three-quarters of an hour, and then made her appearance with many apologies and her sweetest smile. They started at once, and in less than an hour were at the grove, where the "beauty and fashion" of —— were assembled. The music soon began, and dancing, singing, and romping games went on until the time for refreshments arrived. Fred., as usual, being the life of the party. Once or twice his glance met that of Kittie C., who gave him a meaning smile, as if to say—"I pity you, poor captive." The ride and exercise had given the party excellent appetites, and they did full justice to the bountiful repast, after which they strolled about in couples, as is the custom on such occasions, and many a tender secret was doubtless whispered beneath the shade of the glorious old oaks of the grove. Minnie took Fred's arm, and as they strolled along he thought he had never seen her look so charming,—felt himself becoming rapidly disgusted with his bachelor existence, and, impulsive in everything, thought how happy he might be if he could but persuade his companion to share his future life. At length, Minnie complained of fatigue, and seated herself upon a fallen tree trunk to rest. "Now," thought Fred., "is the time;" and seating himself beside her, he gradually changed the tone of the conversation from general topics to those of a more personal and delicate nature, and finished by a formal offer of his hand. Somewhat to his surprise, the fair Minnie's attention seemed to be somewhat distracted during his discourse, and he thought he detected, through her maidenly confusion, a decided inclination to laugh. She made no reply for a few moments, but sat thoughtfully gazing on the ground, much to the surprise of her lover, who began to fear that it was possible that he—the irresistible Fred. B.,—the "great catch" of the town—"the envy of the men and the admiration of the women"—was actually about to be *refused!* The bare thought of such a possibility threw him into a cold perspiration, and he was about to renew his appeal, when Minnie suddenly murmured:

"Are you in earnest, Mr. B.?"

"In earnest? Oh, Minnie, dear Minnie, do not trifle with me—tell me if I may hope!"

"But marriage is a very serious affair, you know, and really I am afraid you have not duly considered its importance."

"I assure you I have considered it well—for years it has been my dream of happiness to pass my life in your society."

"But, don't you think, Mr. B., that you had better have five minutes' chat with Kittie C. on the subject first?" said Miss Minnie, demurely.

"Kittie C.! what on earth has she to do with the matter?" said the astonished Fred.; "hang Kittie C.!"

"Now, that's very unkind of you, Mr. B.," said a laughing voice behind him, which made Fred. start as though a Parrot shell had exploded at his feet—"very unkind indeed, to want to hang me when I've come on purpose to ask your *captor* here to release you for a few minutes from your *doom*," cried Kittie C., calmly seating herself beside Minnie.

"Really," said Fred., "I don't understand—I—that is—" and a thousand confused suspicious passed through his bewildered brain as his face became pale and crimson by turns.

"Perhaps this may assist your understanding, Mr. B.," said Kittie, taking from her pocket Fred's note *to Minnie*, and presenting it to his horrified gaze.

"And possibly this also may be of service in the same way," said Minnie, producing *Kittie's billet*.

Fred. had never fainted away in his life, but he felt all the premonitory symptoms of doing so just then. His head swam—a tremulous weakness manifested itself in his knees, and a choking sensation in his throat. At last he managed to stammer out:

"Miss Mittie—Kinnie, I mean—I—that is—its very extraordinary—I assure you, ladies—there's some mistake—I—"

"A mistake!" cried Minnie; "to be sure—so there is—I see it now—pray go on; your explanation is *so* satisfactory!" and the damsels sat enjoying with gleeful triumph the discomfiture of the unhappy Fred.

"The fact is—" began he—

"The fact is," broke in Kittie, "that the irresistible Mr. B. was so absorbed in the contemplation of the cleverness of his neat and honorable little device for deceiving two poor unsophisticated young ladies, that in his abstraction he must have put his letters to them in *the wrong envelopes!*"

"Yes," said Minnie, "and by that little blunder spoiled all his sagacious plans—but never mind, Mr. B., 'to err is human, to forgive divine,' you know. Kittie and I have pardoned you; and not only that, but we have explained everything to our friends here, and they're coming now, I see, to witness your forgiveness. To be sure, Kittie's brother did say some absurd things about a horsewhip, but—"

The victim gave one glance at the laughing throng he saw approaching; it was too much—he could *not* face that battery, and by an inglorious "skedaddle" saved himself from the galling fire which he knew awaited him if he remained. In a few minutes his fast trotter was conveying our hero, grim and silent, to town, from whence the express train soon bore him miles away. He has not yet returned, and it is said that as the air of this place does not exactly agree with him, his legal studies will hereafter be prosecuted in some more *healthy* locality.

## Biters Bitten.

Among the regulations of the German Post Office Department is one which provides for the insurance of money letters passing through the mail. Upon the payment of a small per centage by the senders on the amount of money inclosed in a letter, the Department assumes the risk of its loss—the value of the inclosure being marked on the envelope by the parties mailing it. A certain firm in Berlin, who were accustomed to mail large sums insured in this manner, conceived the brilliant idea of availing themselves of the benefits of the system at a reduced expense, by marking the envelopes of their letters with a figure which expressed a value much below that of the actual contents—thereby swindling the Department out of a good portion of the per centage, and at the same time securing protection for their correspondence.

This sharp practice worked very well for a time; but one of the post-office clerks, through whose hands the "insured" letters passed, by some means obtained a knowledge of this ingenious mode of economizing, and resolved to turn it to his own advantage. Accordingly, after opening the letters of the firm, and abstracting the *surplus* funds—thus making the inclosed amounts correspond with the sums marked on the envelopes, and on which the "insurance premium" had been paid—he carefully re-sealed the packages, and they were duly forwarded. This "diamond cut diamond" game was carried on by him for some time; and though he was finally detected and arrested, the losers were, by their own short-sighted dishonesty, deprived of any redress in the matter. It is to be hoped that in future they will remember that, after all, "honesty is the best [insurance] policy."

## A Postmaster Appreciated.

The following commendatory notice of a postmaster we take from the army correspondence of the *Utica Telegraph*. It is really refreshing to encounter such an appreciation of the services of the over-worked officials who superintend the postal affairs at military stations. The newspaper correspondents are so much accustomed to "writing bitter things" on this subject, that the fortunate Perkins, whose praises are here sounded, may well be the envy of all his brethren:

"THE POSTMASTER AT WHITE HOUSE, VA.—I feel called upon to close this letter with a brief notice of Mr. L. W. Perkins, who has been detached from the 4th Michigan by a general order to act in capacity of General Postmaster for the Army of the Potomac. He has for some time been stationed at Cheeseman's Creek, then at Yorktown, and now he has pitched his tent here. We soon expect to see him in Richmond. His duties here will be none the less arduous than before. It is upon him devolves assorting the mail for 200 regiments, brigade, division, and army corps, and finally of causing it to be delivered to its proper destination. He also performs the same duty for the entire fleet connected with this department, from gunboats down to the smallest tugboats, the whole of which is supervised by him solely. To say that this is done with urbanity and dispatch would be a poor compliment. He is brought in contact with men of every kind of disposition, and is asked ten times more questions than a railroad ticket agent; and yet amid all this I never saw him petulant or out of temper, and I have very often been in contact with him."

And the correspondent of the *Tribune* adds that "a few evenings since, Postmaster Perkins was serenaded by the band of the 1st Michigan Regiment." A postmaster *serenaded!* Happy Perkins! Truly, "the world *does* move," when war correspondents wax laudatory of postmasters, and musical Michiganders serenade them.

## Letter Addresses.

To Charlie G. Burke, No. 23 Grove:
New York is the city and state,
He's a tailor by trade, is clean gone in love—
Has a good-looking girl for a mate.

To rebel Caulkins, New Orleans, La.
If you still live, leave the sinking ship before
Gen. Butler overhauls you.

For the U. S. Mail.

## An Improved Envelope.

One of the most ingenious inventions for the benefit of the letter-writing community, which has fallen under our notice, is the one bearing the somewhat lengthy name of "*Leeds' stamp-sealing and post-mark preserving envelope.*" Like very many other inventions, it is extremely simple, consisting only of an opening in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope, of any desired form, and of size sufficient to receive within it the postage stamp, and, over this, the post-mark. This opening is divided by cross-bars into sections. Its operation is on this wise:—The postage stamp being fastened through (or, to use an Irishism, over) the opening upon the letter after it has been placed in the envelope, it secures the letter to the cross-bars, and thus to the envelope, preventing the possibility of withdrawing it without removing the postage stamp or breaking the cross-bars, either of which operations would be detected at sight. The envelope is sealed, independent of the postage stamp, in the usual way.

The advantages of this envelope, should it be generally adopted, seem to us manifold. For example, the condition of the cross-bars, whether whole or broken, would afford strong circumstantial evidence as to the truth or falsity of the claim to have inclosed money, where money letters come to hand without inclosure. So, too, for like reasons, it seems calculated to prevent the perusal of correspondence by parties other than those addressed; and other similar advantages would soon develope themselves by use. Not the least of these would be the convenience resulting to the post-office stamping clerk, from having the postage stamps in a uniform position upon the envelope.

It is a part of the design of the envelope that the Post Office Department should permit the postage stamp to be canceled, as formerly, by the dating stamp.

Should this be done, the letter, which takes the stamp with it, when removed from the envelope, would also bear with it the legal evidence of the date of mailing. In one instance, at least, he absence of this link of evidence cost a friend of ours the loss of a suit upon a policy of insurance, since the envelope bearing the necessary post-mark had not been preserved with its accompanying letter.

The inventor (Mr. Leeds, of 112 Broadway, New York,) has shown us many samples of modification of form of his invention, and we are satisfied that no business man can examine the invention without conceding all that is modestly claimed for it by him. We wish him success in his endeavors to bring it into general use.

We are not quite prepared to indorse all that our correspondent says of this new invention, though we should be glad to see its utility and popularity properly tested. We are not quite sure but that the stamping the post-mark directly upon the postage stamp, especially those of the darker colors, would defeat one of the main advantages claimed—namely, that of securing a plain and legible post-mark, as a part of the *letter*, for legal and other purposes. At the present time of *persevering* carelessness in stamping letters, perhaps in a majority of cases the post-mark can hardly be made out when standing alone upon even a white envelope—although we believe a thorough reform in this particular is embraced in the plans of the inventor of the new envelope.

Again, many letters are no doubt opened, in search of money and other valuables, or from motives of curiosity, which, when found to be valueless, or when read, are resealed and finally delivered. As the new envelope could not be opened without severing the small "cross-bars" connecting the stamp with the envelope, and thus clearly exposing the *tampering* process, would not the destruction of ordinary correspondence be largely increased?—[ED. MAIL.]

RELICS OF THE PAST.—The two marble tablets placed in the outer wall of the Cedar-street front of the New York Post Office, at the time of its erection as a church, were recently removed by the workmen employed on the extension which has just been erected. The inscriptions are in Dutch, as follows:

Jes. 56:7.
MYN HUYS ZAL
EENBEDE-HUYS
GENAMT WERDEN.
1729.

Psalm 26: 8.
JR HEBBE LIEF
DE WOONINGE
UWES HUYSES.
1729.

The translation may be found by referring to Isaiah 56: 7, and Psalm 26: 8. The removal of these tablets, (which ought to be preserved among the archives of the Historical Society,) and the erection of the brick addition, have left nothing but the steeple to show the once sacred character of the post-office building

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JULY. 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 4th page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations and constructions of existing laws.

☞ There are no changes in our table of Foreign postages since our last issue. Alterations are carefully made whenever required by information from the Department, and we intend the table shall always be reliable for the month in which it is issued.

*Mails for the South Pacific, and Central America.*—The California steamers conveying the above mails, are hereafter to sail on the 14th, 11th and 21st of each month. When any of those dates occur on Sunday, the departure will be on the following day.

Mails close at the New York post office at 10-30 A. M.

☞ The repetition of official inquiries, to be answered through our columns, should be avoided as much as possible. This may be done by keeping a file of the paper, and referring to former copies when the desired information is not found in the current number. Nor should information be asked of us at all, until the book of Laws and Regulations, furnished by the Department, has been consulted, as, in many cases of inquiry, the answers are to be found there.

FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN FOR A REDUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.—The British Post Office has withdrawn its original proposition, made in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster General BLAIR in November last, for a reduced rate of international letter postage, from 24 to 12 cents, between the United States and the United Kingdom. The United States Post Office Department did not anticipate this withdrawal after the subject was favorably re-opened by the present Post Master General, and upon the British basis.

This result will be very much regretted by the commercial and social correspondents in both countries.

☞ It has been ascertained at the Post Office Department that single rate letters, which are enclosed in envelopes embossed with both the one and the three cent stamp of the old style, have, in some instances, been treated by postmasters as wholly unpaid. Public notice is therefore given by the Department that stamped envelopes of this description, which are designed to facilitate the prepayment of the carrier's fees in cities, have not been superseded, and that they are perfectly valid for the prepayment of postage to the amount which the stamps indicate.

LOSSES EXPLAINED.—The officers of an insurance company at Newark, N. J., had been complaining for many months of the failure of money remittances sent through the mails to their address. There were some circumstances which were totally inconsistent with the idea that the losses were the fault of anybody in that or any other post office. On the contrary, it appeared pretty certain that the dishonesty was much nearer home—namely, among those in the service of the company referred to. Accordingly, some experiments were tried in that direction, and resulted most successfully. The young man employed to get the letters from the post office, at last took one too many, and his detection brought out the confession that he, and he alone, had purloined all the missing letters, the contents of which amounted to several hundred dollars. A portion of this had been saved, and was at once restored.

Corporations and large business firms cannot be too watchful in regard to their correspondence, both before and after it has been through the post office.

☞ The editor of the Cleveland Ohio *Morning Leader*, who is also post master of that city, has addressed us an able letter for publication, advocating a new system for the collection of newspaper postage. We regret that we cannot find room for the letter in our present number.

## Postal Affairs in Congress.

We have read with attention and general satisfaction, the late speech of Hon. Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives. It was made in explanation and support of a Bill introduced by that gentleman during the present session, embracing many radical changes in the existing postal laws and in our postal system generally.

This able speech, of necessity very lengthy, would occupy the whole space afforded by the columns of this sheet, and therefore its publication in the *Mail* is out of the question. It should and doubtless will be extensively circulated in pamphlet form, and Congress, in our judgment, will neglect a public duty if it does not order the printing of a large edition for the use of the members, and their constituents.

The Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House, the Hon. Mr. COLFAX, has been somewhat distinguished in that position, and generally, for his remarkable habits of industry; but the wonderful familiarity with the postal machinery not only of this but other countries, and the elaborate statistical tables and nice mathematical calculations exhibited in this interesting production of Mr. HUTCHINS, would seem to admonish the postal organ of the Government in the House, to look well to his laurels.

It was not a prominent object in the establishment of the *Mail*, to propose or to discuss legislative measures involving material alterations in the laws and principles upon which the American postal system is founded. It is intended rather as a medium between the Department and its subordinate officers, for supplying information as to existing enactments and official regulations.

While we concede to the distinguished gentleman, judging from this speech, remarkable intelligence and thoroughness in postal matters, we cannot subscribe to an idea which is somewhat prominent throughout the address, namely, the perfection of the English system, and that just so far as ours varies therefrom, it is radically wrong. There are no doubt some things which each government might copy from the other with material benefit. And yet we believe that the adoption by us of the British system in all its parts, *under the existing state of things here*, would only result in confusion and public disaster. We admit that figures are stubborn things, as well as facts, so far as they relate to the past, but statistics when applied to future results, arranged by rules not the most safe and arbitrary, are not quite so reliable and satisfactory in matters of national reforms. We have evidence supplied in this very speech, that reformers across the water are not the most sure and immaculate guides, inasmuch as it is admitted that they blundered into the compulsory prepayment principle, and had to abandon it—not even waiting for the results in "figures." "A few years since," says Mr. H., "compulsory prepayment was tried in Great Britain, but was condemned by the almost unanimous voice of public opinion, and was abandoned after a trial of a few months." And it occurs to us, just now, to ask, if England is almost the exclusive friend of low postage, and has so thoroughly settled the principle that low postage rates are not only just to the citizen, but yield increased revenue, why she should have allowed a formal proposition from the U. S. Government to reduce ocean postage fifty per cent., to stand uncomplied with and unnoticed for nearly or quite six months? But for the inconsistency of the English postal managers in this respect, letters would have been passing between the two countries for months, at twelve cents the single letter, instead of twenty-four cents.

The city delivery system, especially in London, is unquestionably far more satisfactory to the public, and more profitable to the government, than in our own large cities, though according to the London *Times*, some things occur in and about the carriers' department even there, which could hardly happen under our "miserable system," as it is called. But the statistical gentlemen do not mention any of the reasons explanatory of the admitted superiority of the English city deliveries—how, by means of the arbitrary laws, that government enjoys an entire monopoly of the letter-carrying business, while here the most influential presses do not hesitate for the most trifling cause to denounce the Post Office Department as a "swindling monopoly," and to encourage and even invite violations of the postal laws, and to insist that private enterprise is preferable.

There is much force in the demand for a more perfect system, to induce the citizens to rely only on government facilities. But before we can have that degree of perfection and reliability, it appears to us indispensable that Congress must establish the principle to which we mainly attribute the success of the English system—namely, the appointment of post office clerks, letter carriers and other subordinates in the mail service, *during "good behavior," and mental and physical ability to discharge their duties.* This is the most important omission of the advocates of postal reform. Upon this, it may truly be said, hang all the laws and the *profits*. Give us good, honest, intelligent and *experienced* clerks and letter carriers, and a plenty of them, and then guarantee the certain enforcement of the laws for the protection of the Government, and complaints of an imperfect American system would soon cease, in our humble opinion, and statistical tables be at a discount, at least for the purposes to which they are now so often applied.

☞ The "Picture for Postmasters," advertised in another column, we can recommend as an excellent work of art, a neat ornament for a post office, and, moreover, remarkably cheap.—The design may possibly be familiar to some "Mrs. Mailsetter" of the present day.

## Lost Soldiers' Letters.

From the commencement of the war, complaints have been very frequent of the loss of money letters, alleged to have been posted, or, rather, written, by officers and soldiers, to their families and friends in the Northern States. In most of the cases, however, which have come to our knowledge, the privates, and not the officers, have been the complainants—sometimes by letter, and sometimes in person or through their friends.

Various causes conspire to render this class of correspondence less secure perhaps than any other: such as the impossibility, often, of the soldier himself depositing the letter in the post office, and its consequent exposure to depredation or loss on its way to the mail. Numerous instances of dishonesty on the part of messengers between the regiments and the post office have come to light. The post office authorities have done their utmost, especially in Washington, through which office a great majority of the army letters have been sent and received, to induce the Colonels of regiments to select careful and honest persons for this responsible duty, but we fear such advice has not always been regarded.

Many letters are also known to have been rifled of their contents, or stolen altogether, after they had passed safely through the mails, and been delivered to persons calling for them, with or without authority. The supposition that soldier's letters generally contain remittances, increases the risk, and is a temptation to all who handle them, including, in some instances, no doubt, post office employees.

But how shall we speak of the wicked, heartless act of robbing a poor soldier's letter, on its way to hungry, poverty-stricken families, and sometimes even when the patriotic hand that wrote it, and earned the scanty inclosure, has been shot away, or the inanimate form of the unfortunate author, fills a stranger's grave, in a strange land? There are no laws and no penalties severe enough for such culprits. But it is a difficult task to bring them to justice when detected, as the indispensable proof of the posting of the letter is usually not within reach, and as depositions, except in cases of severe sickness, are not admissible in the U. S. Courts in criminal suits.

We have one or two cases, however, where the proof *is* perfect, which will soon be tried, and we have no doubt the parties, if proved guilty, will find this business of soldier robbing "a hard road to travel."

☞ The following statement gives the number and value of postage stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department among the various post offices in the United States, during the quarter ending June 23, 1862:

POSTAGE STAMPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9,657,700, | 1 cent, | value, | $96,577 |
| 34.290,900, | 3 cents, | " | 1,028,727 |
| 117,800, | 5 cents, | " | 5,890 |
| 441,360, | 10 cents, | " | 44,136 |
| 100,875, | 12 cents, | " | 12,105 |
| 115,525, | 24 cents, | " | 27,726 |
| 49,710, | 30 cents, | " | 14,913 |
| 2,980, | 90 cents, | " | 2,682 |
| 64,235,250 | | " | $1,232,756 |

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,535,750 envelopes of the various denominations, 934,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—valued, in the aggregate, at $146,847 75.

During the corresponding quarter of 1861, the aggregate value of stamps and envelopes distributed was $1,459,043 00.

## Inquiries Answered.

WITHDRAWING LETTERS.—A postmaster inquires how he shall treat an application to withdraw a letter after it has been deposited in his office.

The legal decisions as to whether the writer of a letter or the party addressed is the rightful owner of such letter, are conflicting. There is great liability to fraud in this matter of withdrawing letters at the mailing office. When the party applying is not known or identified, he should be required to furnish a *fac simile* of the address. In a majority of such cases, the writing of a second letter, to modify or annul the contents of the first one, would answer the same purpose as a withdrawal.

"How shall we stamp foreign letters which are unpaid? For instance, the postage on letters to Great Britain is 24 cents. If unpaid, we stamp them 5 cents, and post-bill them to New York D. P. O. Is this right?

"To the German States unpaid, they are 30 cents. Should we stamp them each 5 or 30 cents?"

*Answer.*—Whether paid or unpaid, the full rate only is to be stamped on the letter. Mail to the nearest distributing office on the route by which the letters are to go.

When a letter is "forwarded," by request, the regular rate of postage must be added to the original charge. See Sec. 64 P. O. Regulations.

Prepayment on drop letters is compulsory. If unpaid, they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

"HAITCHES" AND "HOES."—"Is there anythink 'ere for George Hogden?" inquired a newly-imported Cockney, named Ogden, the other day, at the New York post office.

"Nothing, sir," replied the clerk, after making search for the expected letter. The inquirer departed, returning the next day, the next, and the next, repeating the same question, and receiving the same reply. At last, happening to closely observe the clerk in his searching operations, he suddenly exclaimed:

"Look 'ere! I say! You're looking among the *Haitches*, and my name begins with a *Ho!*"

THE MAIL TO BEAUFORT, N. C.—The Post-office Department has contracted with Geo. M. Taylor to carry the mails from Beaufort to New-York and back daily. Within the past week several old post-offices in Virginia have been re-opened.

## Mails for California.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who no doubt obtained his information from the P. O. Department, gives the following important statement relative to the Overland Mail route to California:

"The public seems not to be fully aware of the fact that the daily overland mail to the Pacific is again in full and successful operation. Such is the fact, as is ascertained from official sources, and correspondents can send their California letters now each day in the week, certainly as regularly and with as much celerity as by the weekly steamers *via* the Isthmus.*

"The mules run off by Indians have all been replaced, new coaches and equipments are on the route, and sufficient military force to protect the line are now in position, so that there is no reason to anticipate further danger of interruption. The time occupied by the overland coach in the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., from now until next winter, will not exceed seventeen days. Add four days for the trip between this city and St. Joseph, (the regular railroad time is less than three days), and eighteen hours for that between Placerville and San Francisco, and we have a total time of not less than twenty-two days, or one day less than the average time of the steamers.

"Thus it will be seen, correspondents in New-York and Boston may duplicate their California letters on steamer day, with a probability that the copy sent overland will reach its destination in advance of that sent *via* the Isthmus, and of course all letters sent overland *between* steamer days may be expected to gain at least as many days over those sent by the succeeding steamer as there are between their dates and the steamer day. The advantages of the overland mail for all correspondence from Western New-York and the Northwestern States, or for all destined to points in California, east or north of Sacramento City, or to Carson Valley and the Washoe silver region, are necessarily still greater than is the case of correspondence from the Atlantic seaboard.

"In order to avail themselves of the overland route, correspondents should not forget to indorse their letters, "Per overland mail." As the overland stages are relieved now of carrying printed matter, it must be seen that their facilities for making quick time with passengers and the letter mail only are greatly increased."

* It is believed that large numbers of letters are carried by the steamers *outside* the mail. This can only be legally done when placed in government envelopes of the proper rates of postage.—[ED. MAIL.]

COULDN'T SEE IT.—A capital joke occurred during the recent trial of E. O. Parker, in Boston, for mail robbery, illustrating the carelessness (to use no harsher term) of an over-zealous witness.

It was charged by the government that Parker wrote the address of a letter envelope, in which an accomplice, already convicted, received a $500 bank note, the same being a part of a money package stolen from the mail. A friend and neighbor of his was put upon the stand to aid in disproving this theory, who, on being shown the envelope, went through the motions of a somewhat careful examination, at the same time asserting that he was perfectly familiar with the hand-writing of the accused—had often seen him write, &c., and he was very positive Parker never wrote the address on the envelope.

Some one who was posted suggested to the District Attorney that the witness could not read at all without glasses. Thereupon Mr. Dana, in order to test our friend's optical powers, handed him a piece of plainly-written manuscript, with a request that he would read it. A moment's pause ensued, but no response.

*Attorney.* "Can't you read it?"

*Witness.* "Not without my specs."

*Attorney.* "Did you have your specs just now, when you examined that envelope, and gave your opinion so decidedly that it was not Parker's writing?"

*Witness.* "Oh! well—yes—no. No, I did not, but I could tell that wasn't Parker's, without my specs."

"That's all," said Mr. Dana; and our too willing expert, with a slightly-confused manner, slipped down from the stand, evidently convinced that he had made the worst kind of an a—s of himself.

RESIGNATION OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—In consequence of an adverse vote in the House of Assembly, the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry have resigned, and a new government has been formed. One of the results of this change is, that the Hon. SIDNEY SMITH retires from the Postmaster-Generalship, and is succeeded by the Hon. MICHAEL FOLEY. Mr. FOLEY is a lawyer by profession, and occupies a high position as a legislator. During the present session of Parliament he has occupied the important position of leader of the opposition. Mr. FOLEY, in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government, will have to return to his constituents for re-election. In the mean time, the affairs of the Department will be conducted by the able Deputy Postmaster-General, W. H. GRIFFIN, Esq.

THE PENNY-POST.—We copy the following from the *Boston Chronicle*. Although written for that locality, which, it is admitted, is blessed with a penny-post system, as perfect, to say the least, as in any other of our large cities, is still applicable to the penny-postman elsewhere, as are the wholesome suggestions to those whose servant he is:—

OUR PENNY-POSTMAN.—There are thousands of our citizens who are served daily by the penny postman, and served very faithfully too, who are not aware that by a very little attention on their part they could greatly relieve them of a portion of their most disagreeable duties. This arises from a want of thought, not from any wilful intention to render their labors vexatious. A few suggestions may be advantageous.

Every letter and newspaper taken from the Post Office for delivery is charged to the postman, and on his return to the office from his route he must either pay in specie for it or return it. How unfair, then, is it to blame him because he will not trust or change a bill to take from it one or two cents.

He leaves the office every morning with a number of letters to deliver greater than the number of half minutes there are between the hour at which he leaves and the hour at which he is compelled to return for the next delivery, and he must deliver two each minute of his time to get through as soon as he ought. Do not then kept him waiting after he rings or while you run all over the house to find a cent or the owner of the letter. Leave a few cents with your servant, or place them on the mantel-piece nearest your door, or, better still, make with him a small deposit in advance. He will not cheat you, but will thank you for your consideration.

No letter carrier is allowed to wait more than two minutes by his watch at any one's door. The rules of the office forbid it, because, by so doing several times on his route, it makes him late with the letters of many who may be anxiously waiting for them, and prevents him from returning in season for the next delivery. Do not therefore feel yourself insulted or treated with contempt if, after waiting as long as he can, you find him gone with your letter when you reach the door. He will bring it to you once more, the very next time he goes his rounds—*then*, if you do not get it, it is your own fault, and you must go to the Post Office for it. He has tried twice to oblige you and to get his little cent, and now has nothing for his trouble.

Do not look upon the letter carrier as if he was sent to serve you alone. His time and his services belong to hundreds of others, each one as anxious for letters as yourself.

"Lastly, if it is an accommodation to have your letters and papers brought to your own house promptly and faithfully, treat the penny postman as you would any other person who was daily doing you a favor."

THE TEST OF LOYALTY.—The Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a recent letter to that paper, states the following facts, by which it appears that "the oath," however bitter a pill it may be for some rebels to swallow, loses all its bitterness when a government office is given—as gum-drops are given to children after a nauseous dose—"to take the taste off:"—

"The day after the arrival of our fleet at this place the local papers assured the public that there were not a dozen (I think that is the number) *respectable* Union men in Memphis. A good refutation of this statement can be found in the fact that there were not less than three hundred applicants for clerkships in the newly-opened post office yesterday. More than a hundred men have been 'on the track' of Col. Markland, the Government Mail Agent, since his arrival here one week ago—all of them well-educated and respectable-looking citizens of Memphis, anxious for a position in the employ of Uncle Sam, and ready to produce any amount of testimony as to their loyalty to the Federal Government—ready to swear all kinds of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, and all kinds of hostility to the stars and bars. I have not the least doubt that had Col. Markland issued a handbill:—'Wanted, One thousand loyal men for clerkships in the post office of this city; reference required,' he would have been furnished with the entire number in less than half a day."

HEAVY SENTENCES.—At the late term of the U. S. District Court in Bangor, Maine, the following-named persons were arraigned on charges of mail robbery, convicted, and sentenced as follows:—Andrew J. Sargent, ten years in the state prison; Josiah Sargent, nine years in the state prison; Charles Allen, (for robbing the North Berwick post office in April last,) ten years in the state prison; and George Whittier, (for mail robbery in Readfield in May last,) eight years in the state prison.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

## The Case of E. O. Parker.

The recent trial of Erastus O. Parker, in the United States Circuit Court, on a charge of mail robbery, occupied the unusual time of nine days—the daily sessions of the Court commencing at half-past 9 A. M., and closing at about 5 P. M. After a brief absence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

This case attracted unusual attention, owing to the large amount taken from the mail, the former good standing of the accused, and the fact that the parties most interested in the case were the officers of prominent banking institutions.

No less than three persons were originally indicted as having been concerned in the robbery, namely, Joseph S. Hewins, Henry C. Hewins, his brother, and Erastus O. Parker. The latter was postmaster at Monument, in the town of Sandwich, Mass., and the Hewins brothers were stage-drivers on the mail route between Falmouth, Mass., and Monument, running their stages in connection with the trains on the Cape Cod Railroad. They were proved to have been very intimate with Parker, boarding in his family when at the Monument end of the route, and having access to the post office at all times.

The stolen package was sent from the Falmouth Bank, to the Suffolk Bank in this city, and contained bank notes and checks, drafts and notes of hand, to the amount of upward of $44,000, $1700 of which were in bank notes on various New England banks. It should have passed through the Monument post office. At the time of the loss, Mr. Holbrook, the Government Agent of the P. O. Department, was sent to make an investigation. He devoted, as usual, his whole energies to the task of ferreting out the authors of the depredation. A $500 bill on the Canal Bank, Portland, Me., was finally traced directly to Jos. S. Hewins, which proved to be one of the very notes which were in the missing package. He was tried and convicted in U. S. Circuit Court in this city, in October last.

Among the various counts in the indictment against Parker, was one charging him with having aided and abetted Joseph S. Hewins in the commission of the robbery, and also of secreting and embezzling a $500 bill, knowing it to have been stolen from the mails. One of the strongest points raised against him on the trial was the writing upon a letter envelope, in which Hewins claimed to have received the $500 bill from an unknown source, through the Monument post office, and which was addressed to him, J. S. Hewins. The theory of the government was that this bill, with the others, was stolen at Monument by Hewins and Parker jointly, and that in order to account for its possession, in case of its identification, they passed an empty envelope, or possibly one containing only a piece of paper, through the Boston Post Office, so as to get the post mark, and subsequently placed the $500 bill therein, in order that a witness might see its delivery by Parker to Hewins, and also the opening of the envelope, the finding of the bill, &c. Five very experienced experts in handwriting, namely, Messrs. Southworth, Stimpson, Williams and French of Boston, and Hiram Dixon of New York, after a thorough comparison of the writing with specimens proved to be that of Parker's, swore that they felt positive the address on the mysterious envelope was written by Parker. Messrs. Gould and Comer of Boston, and two others of less prominence, testified on the side of the defendant.

Judge Abbot of Boston, and Judge Marston, of Barnstable county, defended Parker with great ability, and R. H. Dana, the U. S. District Attorney, ably conducted the case for the government.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### A Mail-Robber Sentenced.

In the United States District Court at Indianapolis, May 23d, Josephus M Clark, late clerk in the post office at Aurora, Indiana, and son of the postmistress there, was, on plea of guilty, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for stealing valuable letters. Though only about twenty years of age, this young man has run a career of crime hardly to be expected in an old offender. His depredations extend over a period of nearly three years, and amount to several hundred dollars in the aggregate. When arrested by Special Mail Agent Tyner, marked bills and coin, from the Agent's decoys, were found on his person, and nearly three hundred dollars besides, supposed to be the proceeds of repeated thefts However afflicting to his widowed mother, the sentence of the Court was fully justified by the enormity of his guilt.

Special Mail Agent Tyner, after a long and patient chase, full of interesting incidents, succeeded in arresting John Irving for the robbery of the post office at Bunker Hill, Ind., in October of last year. He was tried and convicted at the last term of the U. S. District Court in this city, but owing to the singularity of his manner, and the strong symptoms of insanity exhibited by him on his trial, his sentence was withheld, and he was remanded to jail. After the lapse of nearly six months, during which time his want of reason became apparent, he was discharged by order of the District Attorney as a confirmed lunatic, and sent to the residence of his father, in Wayne county. The fear of punishment is supposed to have been the cause of his aberration, and a more pitiable object, in the human form, is seldom seen. Surely, "the way of the transgressor is hard."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Faithful Letter Carriers.—Two of the Boston letter carriers have just now completed their twelfth year of service. They have, neither one, been absent but twice, one week at a time, during that period. Their daily walk upon their routes, for more than three hundred days of each year, has never been less than twelve miles per day. They have therefore walked, each of them, 42,300 miles—rather more than less—since their first day's service, a distance that would have carried them on foot once round the world, and half way round a second time. The two have delivered and collected the postage on more than seven millions of letters and papers. They are noted for their unfailing good temper, their urbanity and disposition to oblige. Occasionally they receive substantial tokens of appreciation from those they serve. The carriers' department when they came into it numbered only eight postmen. They have seen it increase to twenty-five.—*Boston Transcript.*

Post Office Department,
*Washington, May* 5, 1862.

Sir: I have to inform you that a new arrangement has been concluded between this Department and the General Post Office of the Province of Nova Scotia, requiring the full prepayment of postage to destination, by postage stamps, upon letters exchanged between the United States and Nova Scotia, on and after the 1st of June next—each country to retain, as at present, all the postage it collects.

All letters, therefore, mailed in the United States, and addressed to Nova Scotia, after the 1st of June, 1862, will be required to be prepaid by U. S. postage stamps at the existing rates, viz: 10 cents the single rate for all distances not over 3,000 miles from the frontier line, and 15 cents for greater distances.

Letters received in this country from Nova Scotia will likewise come fully prepaid, and are to be delivered without further charge.

The prepayment of postage to all the other British North American Provinces continues optional, as at present.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't. P. M. General.*

A postmaster is not required to exchange postage stamps of one denomination for those of another. When, however, he can do so without inconvenience, it is proper that he should make such exchanges as an accommodation, though it cannot be demanded of him as a right.

Postmasters should send to the Department, at the close of each quarter, the registered stamp and stamped envelope bills (originals) received during the quarter. The *return bills* are of course sent to the office from which the package is received, as soon as examined, and compared with the originals.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered on the same bill, as other dead letters.

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

The quarterly postage on the New York daily papers, when circulated within this State, is 19½ cents when published six times a week, and 22¾ cts. when published daily. The postage on the same papers to any part of the United States is 39 cents and 45½ cents respectively.

Letter paper is chargeable with letter postage, 3 cents per half ounce. *Phonographic* paper (which is paper prepared for the use of short-hand writers) is chargeable with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce.

Married women or minors cannot be postmasters.

A postmaster may hold any office under a State government, such as Justice of the Peace, or member of the Legislature, provided there is no law of his State to the contrary.

No person can be employed either as clerk in a post office or as mail carrier, less than sixteen years old.

Every postmaster should have at least one sworn assistant, ready to take charge of the office in case of necessity.

No person, not duly sworn, should be allowed to handle the mails.

No postmaster, assistant postmaster or clerk in a post office can hold a mail contract, or be concerned in carrying the mail.

The securities of a postmaster, in the event of his death, or vacancy from other cause, are responsible for the proper management of the office till a successor is appointed and qualified.

In addressing the Department, care should be used to avoid writing upon more than one subject in the same letter. Different subjects go to different offices, as above stated.

Copies of papers on file cannot be furnished to applicants unless on certificate of counsel that the same are required in a suit commenced, and actually pending in a court of record.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Adams' Mills* | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Albanville | Juneau | Wis. |
| Allendale | Johnson | Kan. |
| Anthony House | Nevada | Cal. |
| Arington | Atchison | Kan. |
| Armstrong's Corners | Fond du Lac | Wis. |
| Asboth | Camden | Mo. |
| Batcheller | Riley | " |
| Bay Ridge* | Kings | N. Y. |
| Beard's Station* | Oldham | Ky. |
| Beechland* | Washington | " |
| Ben's Run | Pleasants | Va. |
| Big Creek | Monroe | Wis. |
| Blair | Barry | Mich. |
| Blanket Grove | Adair | Mo. |
| Blumfield Junction | Saginaw | Mich. |
| Brownsville | Yuba | Cal. |
| Buck Creek | Bremer | Iowa. |
| Burnside | Tuscola | Mich. |
| Carrsville* | Livingston | Ky. |
| Cassity's Mills* | Morgan | " |
| Cedar Point | Chase | Kan. |
| Claypool* | Warren | Ky. |
| College Corner | Jay | Ind. |
| Competition* | Laclede | Mo. |
| Correctionville | Woodbury | Iowa. |
| Dale | Chickasaw | " |
| Denmark | Tuscola | Mich. |
| East Benton | Luzerne | Pa. |
| East Dimock | Susquehanna | " |
| East Northfield | Cook | Ill. |
| Elizaville* | Columbia | N. Y. |
| Elkland | Tuscola | Mich. |
| Ellington | " | " |
| Elmwood | " | " |
| Erin | St. Croix | Wis. |
| Estelsville* | Atlantic | N. J. |
| Fern Valley | Palo Alto | Iowa. |
| Gatesville | Clay | Kan. |
| Glover's Creek | Metcalf | Ky. |
| Cratz* | Owen | " |
| Hannahstown | Westmoreland | Pa. |
| Holyoke | Butler | " |
| Hungry Creek | Allen | Ky. |
| Hunt's Station | Kenosha | Wis. |
| Jackson* | Linn | Mo. |
| Jackson Run* | Warren | Pa. |
| James' Crossing | Jackson | Kan. |
| Junto | Wabash | Ill. |
| Kalorama | Wayne | Ind. |
| Kamilchie | Sawamish | Wash. T. |
| Kasson | Manitowoc | Wis. |
| Keanebec | Monona | Iowa. |
| Ketchum | Luzerne | Pa. |
| Kroghville | Jefferson | Wis. |
| Lander | Warren | Pa. |
| Lead Hill* | Muhlenburgh | Ky. |
| Leon | Whitesides | Ill. |
| Leon | Morris | Kan. |
| Lima | Houston | Minn. |
| Lycurgus | Allamakee | Iowa. |
| MacDonald* | Orange | Ind. |
| Magnolia | Allen | Kan. |
| Mallory | Oswego | N. Y. |
| Manchester* | Ocean | N. J. |
| Mariah Hill | Spencer | Ind. |
| Mears | Muskegon | Mich. |
| Meeting Creek | Hardin | Ky. |
| Middle Lake | Nicolet | Minn. |
| Milmine | Piatt | Ill. |
| Modena | Buffalo | Wis. |
| Mooer's Prairie | Wright | Minn. |
| Mount Halleck | Franklin | Mo. |
| New Salem* | Harrison | Va. |
| Number Eleven | Aroostook | Me. |
| Occoquan* | Prince William | Va. |
| Palmyra | Otoe | Neb. T. |
| Pigeon Creek | Pike | Ill. |
| Pleasant Mount* | Miller | Mo. |
| Pleasantville | Bergen | N. J. |
| Pratt's Corner | Franklin | Me. |
| Progress | Dauphin | Pa. |
| Reidenbach's Store | Lancaster | " |
| Rice City | Meeker | Minn. |
| Richville | Tuscola | Mich. |
| Ridge Woof* | Brown | Ind. |
| Hocky Hill* | Barren | Ky. |
| Rolfe | Pocahontas | Iowa. |
| Saint Louis Crossing | Bartholomew | Ind. |
| Salisbury | Chariton | Mo. |
| Saltillo | Clay | Neb. T. |
| Sand Creek | Delaware | Iowa. |
| Sigel | Jefferson | Pa. |
| Schenley Station | Armstrong | " |
| Silver Creek | Madison | Ky. |
| South Poland | Androscoggin | Me. |
| Southport | Sac | Iowa. |
| Sterling | Blue Earth | Minn. |
| Sterling Valley | Cayuga | N. Y. |
| Terre Haute | Putnam | Mo. |
| Thompsonville | Monroe | Iowa. |
| Tompkinsville | Luzerne | Pa. |
| Trinidad | Huerfano | Col. T. |
| Twin Corners | Cass | Ind. |
| Tyro | Poweshiek | Iowa |
| Washington Centre | Will | Ill. |
| Waveland | Shawnee | Kan. |
| West Fork | Monona | Iowa. |
| West Point* | Bates | Mo. |
| White Haven | Erie | N. Y. |
| White River | Tulare | Cal. |
| Wilson's Crossing | Rockingham | N. H. |
| Wolf River | Winnebago | Wis. |
| Wood Valley | Pueblo | Col. T. |
| Wyoming | Marshall | Kan. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation | Effingham | Ill. |
| Alderbrook | Franklin | N. Y. |
| Angola | Clay | Ind. |
| Baltimore | Warren | " |
| Cherry | Mahaska | Iowa. |
| Cold Spring | Harrison | Ohio. |
| Corydon | Henderson | Ky. |
| Carden Valley | El Dorado | Cal. |
| Geneva | Henderson | Ky. |
| Grosse Isle | Wayne | Mich. |
| Hamer | Paulding | Ohio. |
| Haskins | Wood | " |
| Isleborough | Waldo | Me. |
| Juno | Steele | Minn. |
| Kemptown | Frederick | Md. |
| MacCalmont | Venango | Pa. |
| Medelline | Parke | Ind. |
| Mill Grove | Owen | " |
| Montreal Falls | La Pointe | Wis. |
| Neill's Station | Wayne | Ind. |
| Porter | Van Buren | Mich. |
| Pott's Wells | Jessamine | Ky. |
| Prairie Home | Johnson | Mo. |
| Prairie Ronde | Kalamazoo | Mich. |
| Puddletown | La Porte | Ind. |
| Reed | Sangamon | Ill. |
| Reedy Ripple | Wirt | Va. |
| Rockville | Delaware | Iowa. |
| Smith's Mills | Henderson | Ky. |
| Speedwell | Madison | " |
| Summer's Store | Washington | Md. |
| Truittsville | Greenup | Ky. |

### POST OFFICES REOPENED
IN THE SECEDED STATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashland City | Cheatham | Tenn. |
| Beaufort | Carteret | N. C. |
| Bulltown | Braxton | Va. |
| Cacapon Depot | Morgan | " |
| Cherry-Run Depot | " | " |
| Fairfax C. H. | Fairfax | " |
| Falls Church | " | " |
| Fosterville | Rutherford | Tenn. |
| Cordonsville | Smith | " |
| Hamilton | London | Va. |
| Jenning's Fork | Smith | Tenn. |
| Lafayette | Macon | " |
| Leesburgh | London | Va. |
| Mitchellsville | Sumner | Tenn. |
| Modest Town | Accomac | Va. |
| New Church | " | " |
| New Middleton | Smith | Tenn. |
| Occoquan | Prince William | Va. |
| Pensacola | Escambia | Fla. |
| Sycamore Mills | Cheatham | Tenn. |
| Wiscville | Accomac | Va. |

### Presidential Appointments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fredonia | Chautauque | N. Y. | Willard M'Kinstry. |
| Nashville | Davidson | Tenn. | A. V. S. Lindsey. |
| New London | N. London | Ct. | J. W. Eggleston. |
| Woonsocket Falls | Providence | R. I. | John Barnham. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Lick | Logan | Ky. | Auburn. |
| Chenango | Broome | N. Y. | Kattelville. |
| Chorburgh | Clallam | Wash. t. | Port Angelos. |
| Clear-Lake City | Cerro Gordo | Iowa | Clear Lake. |
| Cussawago | Crawford | Pa. | Moshiertown. |
| Exchange | McCracken | Ky. | Florence Stat'n |
| Fieldsborough | Newcastle | Del. | Deakyneville |
| Fort Pickens | Santa Rosa | Fla. | Pensacola, Escambia Co. |
| Hendlor | Schuylkill | Pa. | Syllman. |
| Ingraham Prairie | Clay | Ill. | Ingraham. |
| Miltonville | Wood | Ohio. | Hull Prairie. |
| Mitchellville Station | Sumner | Tenn. | Mitchellville. |
| Point Curves | Graves | Ky. | Wingos Station. |
| Swainsville | Allegany | N. Y. | Swain. |
| Trayhorn's Store | Barbour | Va. | Coveton. |
| West Needham | Norfolk | Mass. | Wellesley. |
| Withersville | Caldwell | Ky | Union Springs. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Auburn, Oakland, Mich., Mrs. Mary King.
Bliven's Mill, McHenry, Ill., Mrs. Catharine Rice.
Corsica, Jefferson, Pa., Mrs. Sarah Reed.
Duffield, Charles, Md., Miss Elizabeth Duffee.
East Haven, New Haven, Ct., Mrs. Ellen Hagaman
Eolia, Dane, Wis., Ann E. Sherman.
Palestine, Crawford, Ill., Mrs Mary A. Flood.
Petersburgh, Mahoning, Ohio, Miss Martha Miller.
Thornton, Cook, Ill., Mrs. Phebe Sweet.

#### REGISTERED LETTERS.

Postmasters should always bear in mind that all registered letters must be fully prepaid, no matter what their destination, and that they cannot be sent otherwise.

Upon the receipt of a letter to be registered and mailed, the postmaster should make out his registered letter bill, being careful to enter on both the original and duplicate bills, the date, rate of postage, registry fee, number, address, and if *for distribution*, the name of the office to which the letter is to be finally sent. He should then place the letter with the original bill, in a wrapper properly addressed to the office, and enclose it in the package of ordinary unregistered letters. In the next mail thereafter, he should enclose the duplicate bill in a sealed envelope to the postmaster, to be marked "correct," (if found to be so,) signed and returned to him. This return bill should be retained in the office, and not sent to Washington with the quarterly returns, as is often the case.

Upon the receipt of a registered letter for delivery, it should be entered upon the account of registered letters received, and delivered to the party addressed upon his or her receipt, which receipt should also be kept.

All postage stamps and stamped envelopes are furnished postmasters, upon their requisition on the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. An order is sent to the stamp agent at New York, and the package is deposited in the New York post office to be registered and mailed. Therefore, postmasters, upon the reception at their offices of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, should carefully read the caption of the bills which accompany them, by which they will see that the "Return Registered Stamp or Envelope bill" must be sent to the New York post office, and not to the stamp agent nor "Third Assistant Postmaster-General," which is often done.

The bills relating to the registration should not be confounded with the bills or receipts sent to be signed and forwarded to the Department.

Care should also be taken to return the bills immediately, properly signed, etc., because if the stamps or envelopes are not received, the fact will then be known to the Department, without delay.

#### EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

#### DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

Letters and packages addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, not being deliverable according to the Regulations, are to be returned to the Dead Letter office. In contested cases of this kind, it is well to consult the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

If a letter appear to be of value, it will be safest to require a written order for its delivery to the person calling, if he be not the person addressed.

If there be two or more persons of the same name, and a letter intended for one is delivered to another, the postmaster will reseal the letter in the presence of the person who opened it, and request him to write upon it the words, "Opened by me through mistake," and sign his name; he will then replace the letter in the office.

Missent and Forwarded Letters.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

John A. Kasson, First Assistant P. M. G.

#### CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

1st. Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

2d. The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*—but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.
South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.
East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.
South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
West.—Due 1 P.M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.
*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.


### A Picture for Postmasters.

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### IMPORTANT TABLE,
Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 37 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 39 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

semi-weekly

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.
[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct. rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min | 7 to 8 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries | When Dispatched | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13th " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10th, 18th, 26th | 30 | 4th, 13th, 18th, 27th |
| Southampton | 4th 12th, 20th, 27th | 38 | 2d, 10th, 19th, 25th |


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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*Charges reasonable.*

Washington, October, 1861.

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gandaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 32 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Pera | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Piscentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Salina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. |
| To Nova Scotia the rates are the same as the above.—Pre-payment compulsory. | * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 5 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | 9 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 12 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Nassau. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 19 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 22 | 23 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Queenstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 26 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. II. No. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1862. WHOLE No. 23.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles....................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles...............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps.*

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## New York Post Office.

The following is a copy of an official communication, addressed to Hon. J. A. KASSON, First Assistant Postmaster-General, by the Hon. Mr. WAKEMAN, postmaster of New York. Its publication, it is thought, may be useful by way of inciting improvements and reforms in the management of other large post offices:

POST OFFICE, NEW YORK,
*July 7th*, 1862.

JOHN A. KASSON, Esq.,
*First Ass't P. M. Gen'l.*

SIR: Yours of the 8th of April last, with inclosures, was duly received.

When these papers came into my hands, I had just assumed the duties of this office. Upon an examination of the various recommendations therein referred to, I came to the conclusion that I could not make a proper report upon them until time had in some degree tested their soundness, and therefore deferred it until the end of my first quarter.

I now beg leave respectfully to submit the following statement:

Various changes, during the last quarter, have been made in the Carriers' and Collection Department, the particulars of which have already been reported to you.

Changes have also been made in the other Departments of the office, the particulars of which appear in red ink upon the March payroll. This pay-roll is herewith returned, marked "A." Various clerks and employees were reported by Mr. Bryan as inefficient, and unfit for their respective duties. Time, in most cases, has proved the accuracy of his conclusions, and these parties have nearly all been removed, and the others probably will be during the current quarter.

Your suggestion, that the exigency of the times demanded the most rigid economy in every department of the public service, meets my hearty approval. Accordingly, I have not only approved the most of Mr. Bryan's recommendations in this regard, but have also gone much further, and have cut down the expenditures wherever possible, consistent with efficiency and dispatch.

Several comparatively sinecure positions have been abolished, and many salaries, out of due proportion, have been cut down and equalized, making an aggregate annual saving of six thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, the particulars of which appear in Schedule "B," hereto annexed.

It may be proper also to say, that I have examined, as far as practicable, into the expenditures of each of the departments of this office, and have made such reductions and modifications as will secure much greater economy.

I may also add, that no bills are *now* paid, except upon my personal inspection and approval.

I have also endeavored to increase the efficiency of the office, and to imbue each Department with a higher degree of spirit. To this end, every clerk in each Department is required to enter his name, and the hour and minute of his arrival, upon the Time-book.

Similar records are kept at the Stations, and each Carrier and Collector is required to make an entry of the hour and minute of the commencement and termination of each delivery and collection.

These records of the office are examined each morning, on my arrival, before seven o'clock. Each delinquent or tardy clerk is noted, and a proper excuse required, or dismissal follows.

Personal inspection of each Station and of their Time-book is made at least once each week.

During the quarter, several important improvements have been introduced into the City Department; among which may be mentioned the establishment of a *Night Delivery.* When I entered upon my duties here, the office was opened for delivery at a quarter before 8 A. M., and closed at 7 P. M. I soon found an earlier opening could be adopted, and the opening hour was changed to 7½ o'clock A. M. Yet it appeared to me so important an office as this should not be absolutely closed at *any* time, Sundays excepted. I therefore established, between the hours of 7 P. M. and 7½ A. M., a Night Delivery. This is done without additional expense, by placing a clerk at the retail stamp window, between the hours above named, charged with this duty. Upon the outside, across the window, a large plain sign is put up, upon which the words "Night Window" are painted. Stamps in small quantities are also supplied to callers at the same time. This arrangement works well, and apparently gives great satisfaction.

An *Evening Delivery* at the Stations has also been established.

Formerly the wagons left the office on their last trip up at 3½ o'clock, and the Stations closed at 6½ o'clock. Hence, letters arriving by the afternoon mails, were retained in this office until the next day before they could be delivered

From an inspection of the contract, I learned that the wagons, on their last trip up, were required to leave here as late as 7 o'clock P. M. I at once required this trip to be performed; and, by the wagons leaving at this hour, all letters arriving by the afternoon mails, designed for the Stations, are forwarded.

I have required all the Stations to be kept open until 9½ o'clock P. M. By this arrangement, letters arriving by the afternoon mails are at the Stations the same evening, and can be delivered as late as 9½ o'clock.

A revision of the Time Schedule, for the delivery and collection of letters, has been made. By this, the number of Collectors has been increased, and the hours of delivery have been changed, so as to give, as is believed, increased efficiency to this Department.

A copy of this Schedule is hereto annexed, marked "C."

For the purpose of securing regularity and dispatch of business at the Stations, a series of rules for their government has been established, a copy of which I annex, marked "D."

It is but proper for me to say, that in the initiation of these arrangements, and the adoption of many reforms, not herein specified, I have received very much aid from the great experience and sound judgment of Mr. J. H. Hallet, the head of this Department.

Important modifications have been adopted in the other Departments of the office; but as they are more or less intimately connected with the enlargement, which is yet incomplete, reference thereto is deferred until the close of the current quarter.

Hoping for your approval of my course in the premises, I remain, with the highest respect,

Your obd't serv't,
ABRAM WAKEMAN, *P. M.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
*Washington, July* 11, 1862.

SIR: I am happy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to say that the Postmaster General is particularly gratified at this evidence of reduced expenditure, and increased efficiency, at the very important Post Office, with the administration of which you are charged.

The personal as well as official interest in the Postal service which you have manifested is not only gratifying to the Department, but gives evidence that the public interests will be faithfully guarded and promoted by your exertions. The like official diligence elsewhere, in large offices, would rapidly increase the usefulness of the Postal Department of the United States, and facilitate its earnest efforts to render it self-sustaining, as well as more efficient.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't. P. M. General.*

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Esq.,
*Postmaster, New York.*

## Newspaper Postage.

EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL:

*Dear Sir:* In these days of retrenchment and taxes, when the Government is straining every nerve to raise means to pay its present gigantic expenses, there is one reform which the Post Office Department ought to adopt:—that is, to compel the prepayment of newspaper postage at the office of publication. It is estimated that over $300,000 of postage is never collected, owing to the present loose and inefficient system of collecting postage on newspapers, by which the good-natured but shiftless postmaster, rather than to dun the subscriber for the small sum of three and a half to seven cents, (being the amount of one quarter's postage on a weekly paper,) will deliver the paper free.

I would most respectfully suggest to the Department the following plan, by which prepayment on newspapers at the office of publication might be made without costing the publisher any more than under the present plan, and thus save to the Department this sum of $300,000, now being lost.

Let Congress pass a law requiring the publisher to make a statement to the postmaster, every Monday, of the number of copies of papers mailed by him the preceding week. Let the postmaster be supplied with an appropriate blank statement by the Department, for him to fill out in duplicate, with the number of each issue of the paper mailed, something after this form:

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the following statement of the number of papers published and mailed by me, for the week ending the —— day of ——, 18—, is correct, and that it includes every paper mailed from my office of publication during that time.

———— ————.

| | No. Copies |
|---|---|
| Daily........Mailed to Salaried Offices out of the State | |
| Tri-weekly... " " | |
| Semi-weekly.. " " | |
| Weekly....... " " | |
| Total,.............. | |
| Daily........Mailed to Salaried Offices in the State.... | |
| Tri-weekly... " " | |
| Semi-weekly.. " " | |
| Weekly....... " " | |
| Total,.............. | |
| Daily........Mailed to Comm'd Offices out of the State | |
| Tri-weekly... " " | |
| Semi-weekly.. " " | |
| Weekly....... " " | |
| Total,.............. | |
| Daily........Mailed to Commissioned Offices in the State | |
| Tri-weekly... " " | |
| Semi-weekly.. " " | |
| Weekly....... " " | |
| Total,.............. | |

I, ———— ————, Publisher of the Daily, Tri-weekly, Semi-weekly, and Weekly ———— ————, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

———— ————.

Sworn before ———— ————, Postmaster of ——, on the —— day of ——, 1862.

Let the publisher pay one-half cent on each paper sent out of the State, and one-fourth of a cent on each paper sent within the State, being the present postage—less, however, 50 per cent. on all papers sent to Commissioned Offices. This 50 per cent. being the amount of the postmaster's commission at the office where the paper is sent, let him collect it as under the present system. If he chooses then to let the subscriber have his paper without his commission, the Department will not suffer.

Let the postmaster to whom the statement is made be required to fill a duplicate copy of all the statements signed and sworn to as above, and forward them with his quarterly returns to the Department. By so doing, the Department will have a check on him.

The postmaster will necessarily have to be clothed with authority to administer the oath to the publisher.

If the postmaster should have reason to believe that a false statement is made, it will be his duty to keep count of all the papers mailed by the suspected publisher, and compare statements. If necessary, he should be clothed with power to demand the production of their mail books for examination.

Proper penalties should be provided for punishing any attempt to commit fraud, such as by fines and imprisonment, and excluding the paper from the privilege of the mail.

Should publishers fail to pay their weekly postage bills, it will be the duty of the postmaster to refuse to mail any more till all arrearages are paid up.

This system to commence, say one year from the next quarter after the passage of the law, for the purpose of enabling the publishers to fulfill their yearly contract with subscribers, and also enabling them to charge the postage in addition to their subscription price.

By this plan, the publisher will only have to pay his postage in weekly installments, and the subscriber will not have to pay any more than now, by paying his postage in addition to his subscription. It is a matter of perfect ease for the publisher to classify his subscribers in his statement, by the Department furnishing him with a list of all the salaried offices. It will also be impossible for the postmaster collecting the postage of publishers to defraud, for the reason that he will have to furnish a copy of the statement signed by the publisher along with his quarterly returns, which will, of course, show the amount collected.

Having been engaged in publishing a daily, tri-weekly, and weekly paper, for a number of years, I am perfectly satisfied of the feasibility of the above plan.

A POSTMASTER AND PUBLISHER.

For the United States Mail.

## What to Do with Them.

Among the questions which arise to annoy a postmaster and his box-delivery clerks is this, What are properly box letters? William Johnson hires a post-office box, and forthwith informs the box clerks that his family consists of Mrs. Mary W., Masters Samuel, William, Jr., and Edward, and Misses Eliza, Theodora, and Jane Johnson; that his married daughter, Mrs. John or Mary E. Jones, usually spends a month in the summer at the old home, and that he expects the letters to be placed in box 2299 without farther ceremony. Box clerk mildly suggests that to remember such a catalogue of names to each of the 3,000 boxes in his charge, is simply an impossibility, and that the letters for the several persons named will of necessity, unless addressed to Mr. Johnson Senior's care, be like steamboat baggage, "at th[illegible]," to all which, Mr. Johnson replies, "Well! you know me, and I guess you can remember my folks;" and off he goes, to blow hugely at the stupidity of the clerks when a letter for one of the persons named in his catalogue appears in some future advertised list.

The following is the plan adopted by one of our New England offices to remedy, to a degree, the difficulty in question:—Upon receipt of a letter addressed to John James simply, the said John being a clerk for Wilson and Co., or son of Edward James, box-holders, and expecting his mail matter to be placed in his employer's or father's box, it is placed in the box, being inclosed in a circular, as follows:

POST OFFICE, ——, ——, 1862.

Mr. ——: This office will cheerfully place your mail matter in Box · · ·, provided it is addressed, "Care of ———." Please notify your correspondents to address it thus, if you desire to receive it at the Box Delivery.

Mail matter, other than that addressed to owners of boxes, or to their care, (NOT to street or number,) is liable, without fault on the part of the office, to be delivered by the carriers, or to be placed in the General Delivery.

Yours respectfully,
——— ———, P. M.

TO BOX-HOLDERS.

Only one person or firm will be allowed to occupy a box.

Besides the holder, only his own family will be allowed to have letters and papers placed in the box; *and this can only be done when directed to his care,* (not to street or number.)

All others will be excluded, whether directed to the care of the box or the holder, except by special agreement with the Postmaster.

It should be added, that the portion of the circular addressed to box-holders is an extract from the conditions of box-rent, printed upon the box bills, and, *as a rule*, adhered to by the office in question. This being known, the circular is usually effectual in securing the desired address.

The plan of relief herein suggested is submitted to the consideration of such of the readers of the *Mail* as desire some feasible method of relief from the annoyance consequent upon the demand that postmasters and their clerks shall remember not only their box-lists, but also a quintuple list of "ship's cousins."

"MR. STAMPS."—The following memorandum was written on a "return registered letter bill," sent back to the Detroit D. P. O.:

"I have asked all of the old settlers here, and none knew a man here by the name of Stamps. Have you not made a mistake?

"Yours, ——— ———, P. M."

The explanation of the "mistake" is to be found in the fact, that the address on the return bill was "P. M.—Stamps,"—referring to a package of *postage stamps* sent to the postmaster by the previous mail.

COLORED POSTMISTRESSES!—One of our advertisers, who sells an engraving called "The Postmistress," has shown us the following letter, lately received from a P. M., ordering one of the pictures:

"———, Iowa, July 20.

"*Dear Sir:* Inclosed please find 75 cents in stamps, for which please send me a '*Colored Postmistress,*' (no offence intended,) as per 'U. S. Mail,' and oblige,

Yours Respectfully, S. D. W."

For the U. S. Mail.

## Small Business.

SIR: A case illustrating the old adage, "Penny wise and pound foolish," has just come to my knowledge, where a certain party endeavored to cheat *Uncle Samuel* out of his just dues for mail service.

Some time since, one Mr. L——, of the city of D——, mailed a package purporting to contain three pamphlets, paid postage three cents, addressed H—— T——, Red Bluff, California. The wrapper was profusely sealed with wax, so much so as to attract the attention of the stamping clerk in the office. Upon examination, it was found that a string was passed over the open end, under the wax, in such a manner as to prevent opening without cutting the string or tearing the wrapper. The P. M. ordered the string cut. The examination of the contents showed three pamphlets, in which were printed the Articles of Association of two different mining companies, two blank certificates of mining stock, one letter written by the party himself, and one written by his wife, addressed to the son in California.

The U. S. Attorney would have presented the case before the U. S. Grand Jury for indictment some time since, but when about to present the case, he found the party was one of the Grand Jurors! At this term the case was presented before the Grand Jury; but the party stood in so prominent a position in this city, that they failed to find a bill. The Attorney then commenced five civil suits against said party, which he was glad to have an opportunity to settle by paying $58 25 for fines and costs, rather than have the matter made public.

POSTMASTER PERKINS AGAIN.—In our last we published a paragraph from an army correspondent's letter, favorably noticing the above gentleman's management of the post office at White House, Va. [illegible] been removed to Harrison's Landing; and, by the following from the *Tribune's* correspondent, it seems that Mr. P.'s usefulness and efficiency are not diminished by the change in the scene of his official labors. We are glad to learn that the postal arrangements of our brave fellows of the Army of the Potomac are in such competent hands:

HARRISON'S LANDING, James River,
*July* 16, 1862.

One of the greatest comforts of the army is its Post Office Department, as now conducted. The system is a General Post Office at the Mail Dock, with Division, Brigade, and Regimental branches and carriers. Two fast steamers ply between here and Fortress Monroe, making the trip each way on alternate days: so that, what with good facilities and good men in charge, letters do not tarry in their transit. The scene on the arrival of the mail-boat reminds me of accounts of steamers landing at San Francisco during the early rush for the gold fields, when a letter was worth more than a nugget. The postmaster at the Landing is Mr. L. W. Perkins, of the 4th Michigan; to him many of the suggestions which have systematized a small chaos are due, while no city post office is better ordered than his own.

It may not be out of place to state here that Mr. P. A. PARSELLS, assorting clerk in the New York post office, has been the recipient of a number of flattering testimonials from various regiments, to whom he has facilitated the forwarding of letters which, but for the extra attention he has given the subject, would, in consequence of misdirection, &c., have been greatly delayed in reaching their destination. Mr. Parsells has, within the past three months alone, re-directed and forwarded more than *sixteen thousand* of such letters. One regiment, we hear, contemplate presenting him with a gold medal in recognition of his services.

## Letter Addresses.

In Stonington, Conn., one T. B. McGraw
Will go to the office, and reach out his paw,
Saying, "Is there not a letter for me
From a young lady in Rox-bur-ee?"

When Miss E. N. F., a sprightly young lass,
Who, if not somewhere else, is in Roxbury, Mass.,
Comes to the office this letter to claim,
Will the postmaster please to give her the same?

Postmaster W——s, my thanks you receive,
For your kindness to me, a poor daughter of Eve:
By heeding the injunctions I placed on my letter,
You did so well, that you could not do better.

Carry me straight, and carry me true,
(If you don't, you will be "put through,")
To Isaac Taylor, who lives in Lynn,
And makes a good living by selling bad gin.

to the mann whom was at
granby laste weak and sed
direct to Mr quin 207 on
avnu 19 streat new yk stat.
aboat the harneses.

Mr. Postmaster, this letter looks fat,
But don't think it's money—I'm poor as a rat;
'Tis only a sample of dry goods, I swear,
To go to T. Richards, who keeps store at Ware.

INGENIOUS SPELLING.—The postmaster of Paris, Ill., says he has kept, as a matter of curiosity, a memorandum of the different ways of spelling the name of that office upon letters received there within a few months past, with the following result:

Parris, Parus, Paris, Pairis, Pearis, Parros, Pawris, Pairass, Pearice, Pearus, Pairys, Pairus, Paros, Payrus, Pearass, Payris, Pariss, Paras, Paross, Parrase, Pearace, Parice, Pairrice.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 4th page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

## To our Subscribers.

By the printed terms of this paper, the subscription price ($1) is made payable *in advance*. We find that the SECOND VOLUME has nearly expired, and yet, in a majority of cases, payment is still due. Our subscribers are so scattered, that it would relieve us of considerable trouble if they would remit without further notice, when they will be promptly credited on our books, and receipts sent, if desired.

## [OFFICIAL.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July* 21, 1862.

MAIL CARRIERS and all other persons charged with handling the mails, should be cautioned against rough and careless usage of mail-bags. The injurious practice of *dragging*, instead of *lifting them entirely*, in removing them from place to place, is strictly forbidden in all cases; and Route and Special Agents, Postmasters, and Contractors are expected to co-operate with due vigilance in suppressing the evil, and will report to the Inspection Office all violations of this order.

WILLIAM A. BRYAN,
*Chief Clerk P. O. Dpt.*

## Postage to Portugal.

Notice has been given by the British Post Office of the withdrawal of the Peninsular line of British mail packets, and that, in consequence, all correspondence for Portugal will, in future, be sent through France and Spain.

The rates of postage now levied upon letters transmitted through the United Kingdom, between the United States and Portugal, will, under these circumstances, no longer apply; and, in lieu thereof, the following rates of postage are hereafter required to be prepaid in this country upon letters for Portugal, when forwarded in the British mail, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a letter not exceeding ¼ ounce, | | 33 cents, |
| " " above ¼, but not over ½ ounce, | | 45 " |
| " " above ½ " " | ¾ " | 78 " |
| " " above ¾, " " | 1 " | 90 " |

and so on, adding 12 cents for every additional quarter ounce, and also 21 cents (U. S. inland and sea postage) for every additional half ounce, or fraction of half an ounce.

Our Table of Foreign Postages has been corrected in accordance with the above.

## Rates of Postage between the United States and Mexico.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *July* 4, 1862.

By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which postmasters will take notice:

1st. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over, an additional rate, *and prepayment is required*. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2d. On all letters *received* from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States post office at which they are mailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. *This is to be collected on delivery.*

3d. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, *when not conveyed by sea*, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This must be prepaid at the mailing office *on letters sent*, and collected at the office of delivery *on letters received*.

4th. The *sea rate* on printed matter *sent to* Mexico is one cent for each newspaper, and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodical publications, and other printed matter; and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; and this combined rate *must be prepaid* at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land, the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged, and prepaid at the mailing office.

5th. On all such printed matter *received from* Mexico, only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and this must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

6th. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are to be kept with the Mexican postal department.

JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't Postmaster-General.*

## The New Stamps.

The following is a copy of the new law of Congress, in relation to the issuing of the new postage stamps:

AN ACT

TO AUTHORIZE PAYMENTS IN STAMPS, AND TO PROHIBIT THE CIRCULATION OF NOTES OF LESS DENOMINATION THAN ONE DOLLAR.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary, selected as aforesaid, in sums not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual, shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, or to be received and used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the court.

Approved July 17, 1862.

By an arrangement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, the designs and issue of the stamps are to be under the direction of Judge BLAIR. He promptly sent his experienced and efficient Third Assistant, Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, to this city, to superintend this important business, and to accomplish, with the least possible delay, the objects contemplated by Congress for the relief of the present serious embarrassments of the public in the matter of their daily business transactions.

It is understood that specimens of the proposed stamps, of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, have been prepared, and submitted to the Postmaster General and the Hon. Mr. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and by them accepted; so that the manufacture of the stamps is now progressing, and their issue will no doubt commence in the course of two weeks.

These stamps are not intended to be used upon letters, although designated in the law as postage stamps. They will be used in lieu of change, and will be redeemable only according to the terms of the above law. They will be received for postage stamps, and in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. They will, on application, be received in exchange for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary, properly appointed for that purpose, in sums not less than five dollars.

These stamps will be ungummed, and in a form purposely not convenient for the prepayment of letter postage. They should be soiled as little as possible, or serious difficulty will occur in the matter of redemption, either at post offices or other agencies which may be officially designated.

## Important Law.

Until recently, there has been no law against cleansing, or attempting to cleanse, postage stamps which have been once used, with a view to a second use, punishment having been provided for the actual fraud of a double use only.

The supposed additional temptation now existing for the commission of such fraudulent acts, owing to the increased demand for, and the enhanced importance of these stamps, no doubt caused the Postmaster-General to ask Congress for further legislation for the protection of the revenues. The following is a copy of the new law on this subject:

AN ACT

TO PUNISH THE FRAUDULENT SALE OR USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who shall wilfully remove or cause to be removed from any postage stamp or stamped envelope the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with intent to use the same or cause the use of the same the second time, or shall knowingly and wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid; and one-half such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the informer.

Approved July 16, 1862.

WILLIAM A. BRYAN, ESQ.—In a former number of the *Mail*, we alluded to this gentleman as having been appointed to the Chief Clerkship of the Inspection Bureau, in the Post Office Department. This was the telegraphic announcement, published in the city papers. Maj. SCOTT still occupies that position. Mr. BRYAN is the Chief Clerk of the Department. The correction has been inadvertently overlooked until now.

BUSINESS CIRCULARS.—Large quantities of circulars, of various kinds, with a business card of the individual or firm printed on the envelope of each, with only a penny postage stamp affixed, continue to be deposited in the post offices. The aforesaid business card subjects the package to letter postage, and such circulars are held for postage, or, when they find their way into the mails, are returned to the mailing office for proper prepayment. This should not be forgotten by business men, as it leads to trouble and disappointment.

A sealed *letter*, with a business card on the envelope, is *not* chargeable with extra postage.

☞ See official letter from Postmaster Wakeman, on the first page.

## Inquiries Answered.

When newspaper postage has been paid quarterly in advance, and the subscriber changes his residence before the expiration of such quarter, it is the duty of said subscriber to notify the publisher of such change of residence, and have the paper sent direct to his new residence, from the office of publication. He must also obtain the certificate of the postmaster at the office where the postage was paid, that the full quarter's postage has been so paid at such office. Then the postmaster at the office of delivery may deliver the paper to the end of the quarter without further charge. Should he fail to pursue this course, and the paper have to be remailed from his former residence, a new postage must be charged for forwarding. In which case a full quarter's postage must be paid, or the full rate collected upon the delivery of each paper, unless the full rate for the fractional quarter is paid in a single sum.

To entitle subscribers to receive newspapers at a reduction of 50 per cent. in the rates of postage, such postage must be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, *at the commencement of a quarter*. If not so paid, the full rate must be collected upon each paper as delivered, unless the full rate is paid to the end of the fractional quarter in a single payment.

Under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Feb. 27, 1861, persons known as regular news-dealers may receive by mail such quantities of newspapers or periodicals as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications.

By the 123d standing instruction of the Department regular news-dealers may mail newspapers and periodicals to *bona fide* subscribers in the same manner and with the same privileges as if sent direct from the office of publication; but parties not engaged as regular news-dealers, or as publishers, have no right to mail papers not prepaid. But the *rate* of postage to be collected in such case is the same as if the matter were first mailed at the place of publication.

By the 139th standing instruction of the Department, it is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, whenever practicable, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud; but this should be done without breaking open the wrapper. Unless papers are done up, as required by the act of 1852, in such manner that their contents may be determined without removing the wrappers, *letter postage should be charged*, and if not paid at the mailing office, or at the office of delivery, the postmaster of the latter office should return the package to the mailing office, to prosecute for the penalty of five dollars, provided for by the 30th section of the act of 1825: sec. 128th standing instructions.

Postmasters have no right to give credit for postage; if credit has been given, it is at their own risk, and they must personally account for the amount as if prepaid.

Unless the postage upon newspapers is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, the full rate should be collected upon each paper as delivered.

## Postage Stamps as a Circulating Medium.

There appears to be a very general misapprehension with regard to the act authorizing payment in stamps and to prohibit the circulation of notes of a less denomination than one dollar, which was approved on the 17th of July last. Under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Postmaster-General, is directed to furnish postage and other stamps to the Assistant Treasurers, and such designated depositaries of the United States as the former may select, to be exchanged by them on application for the United States notes; and from and after the 1st of August instant such stamps shall be received in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for the United States notes, when presented in sums not less than five dollars to any Assistant Treasurer or designated depositary selected as aforesaid.

Hence the law does not make postage stamps a legal tender, nor does it require postmasters to receive them in exchange for United States notes. It is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish postage stamps to be used as a circulating medium, under the law, in such form that they cannot be attached to letters or other mailable matter. Such stamps will be exchanged by postmasters for the regular postage stamps, besides being redeemable in Treasury notes by Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may select. No postage stamps can be thus exchanged at post offices, or redeemed by the Treasury Department, unless furnished through the agencies of that department.

Postage stamps now sold by postmasters are not exchangeable or redeemable by them; and if such stamps are gummed to pasteboard or other paper, which soils or renders them unfit to be used in the prepayment of postage, they will be rejected for postage, because, when so soiled, they cannot be distinguished from stamps which have already been used for postage.

NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE.—It will be recollected that on the 14th of May last, Maj. SCOTT, of the Post Office Department, left this city by the U. S. steamer Connecticut, with the first mail for New Orleans since the breaking out of the Southern rebellion. He was assigned to this important duty by Postmaster-General BLAIR. Maj. SCOTT has recently returned by way of Fortress Monroe, having, as we understand, discharged his official duties to the entire satisfaction of the Department. He has had charge of the New Orleans post office during his stay in that city, assisted by Mr. PARKER, late postmaster at Ship Island, who had been transferred to the "Crescent City" office under the military authority of Gen. Butler.

By instructions from the Department, Mr. PARKER has been made acting postmaster, under the commission of a Special Agent, and will, in that capacity, conduct the business of the office until a permanent appointment is made by the President. A New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald*, alluding to the manner in which Major SCOTT has discharged his duties, says:—"Since Major SCOTT's administration of the postal service here, he has won the esteem and warm regard of all who have been brought in contact with him, officially or socially."

☞ The Norfolk (Va.) post office still remains in charge of Col. Trott, of the P. O. Department, who gives great satisfaction.

## The Postage Stamp Currency.

During the past few weeks, the public have been greatly exercised on the subject of the use of postage stamps as currency. The scarcity of silver (or, rather, the hoarding of it by brokers and others, for speculative purposes,) has for some time caused great distress to some classes of the community, and great inconvenience to all. Various schemes and devices were proposed as a remedy by the public press, and numerous suggestions offered by their correspondents.—Prominent among them was a plan for using postage stamps in lieu of the much-needed small change. Many persons adopted the system, and the stamps were used to a limited extent for a few days, when suddenly appeared a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, announcing that "Congress had passed a law, making postage stamps a legal tender." No further particulars were given; but the public eagerly caught at the hope which this statement offered, of a release from the 15 per cent. premium on silver, and the stamps were in a few hours in brisk circulation. Of course, there was an immediate "rush" to the post office, to secure supplies of the new "legal tender." The average sales at the New York office at this time were about $2,500 per day. From this amount they rose to $9,800 on the 19th of July, $16,000 on the 21st, $20,000 on the 22d, and $23,500 on the 23d. On that day—it being apparent that the demand (which had proportionably increased in all the large cities) would soon, at this rate, exhaust the supply at the stamp agency—the Department was notified of the fact, and instructions requested. A reply was received, directing the postmaster to restrict the sales to the usual *per diem* average, and stating that the Post Office Department was not to furnish stamps for currency. On that day, also, the new stamp law was for the first time published in full in the newspapers. In consequence of this very important modification of the first hasty telegraphic statement, and the notice which Postmaster WAKEMAN was obliged to give to the purchasers, that stamps would only be furnished in such quantities as were required for postage, the sales on the 24th were reduced to $11,000, no purchaser being supplied to a larger amount than $10. This amount it was found necessary to limit to $5 on the 25th, when the sales again fell to $8,000 on that day, and $6,500 the next. At about this last figure they have remained, a literal compliance with the order to confine them to the usual average of $2,500 being exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. A corresponding increase in the sales has taken place in all the larger offices.

The stamps issued by the Post Office Department were never intended to be used as currency—they being in no respect adapted for such a purpose, as they are easily soiled, defaced, or torn, so that their constant use for a short time would probably render them totally unfit to fulfill the only object for which they are issued—the prepayment of postage. In addition to this objection, the practice of purchasing stamps of one denomination with those of another, (which would of course be done if they were made a legal tender,) would lead to endless confusion and inconvenience. It should be understood that the Department does not undertake to redeem or exchange postage stamps as at present issued. It has, of course, no power nor desire to prevent their use as a circulating medium among such as choose to so employ them; but if they accumulate in inconvenient quantities, the party holding them must not look to the Post Office Department to relieve his embarrassment, as his only remedy is to apply them to their legitimate purpose—the prepayment of postage.—Care must be used to prevent their becoming defaced in any way, as, in that case, they will not be recognized when attached to mail matter, and will consequently be utterly valueless. We publish elsewhere the act of July 17th.

These stamps will not be redeemable in *money* at post offices. The public should understand this in season, to avoid all unnecessary trouble and confusion.

EXPLICIT.—A gentleman in Boston, sending us a complaint respecting certain letters posted in New York to members of his family, says:—"Inclosed I submit, for your inspection, an envelope covering a letter from my niece in New York city to her sister, now at my house."

We are asked to investigate the matter; but how we are to find the "niece," by means of the clue thus furnished, or by any other process which now occurs to us, short of a further correspondence with the complainant at Boston, is *the* question. It would have been "so easy" for our friend to have just given us the address of the young lady, so that we could have ascertained all the circumstances of the case, at this end of the route—who took the letter to the post office, if sent by another party—what motive there might have been for opening it—the exact time of depositing in the office, &c.

We have cited the above omission for the purpose of again suggesting the importance of care and precision in the matter of dates, names, &c., when making complaints to the Department, or to any of its Agents.

THE FOUR-CENT RATE.—There is a somewhat prevalent impression that the affixing of a penny stamp to an otherwise prepaid letter, designed to be forwarded by mail, will pay the carrier's fee when it arrives at the place of destination, and many letters, thus prepaid, are received at New York and other offices employing carriers. The impression is entirely erroneous. When a mail letter is deposited in a U. S. lamp-post box or other receptacle provided by Government, *to be carried from thence to the post office*, the extra penny stamp is then requisite to pay the carrier's fee for delivering to the office. In all other cases, any prepayment of a penny beyond the regular rate, is simply money thrown away.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS IN MICHIGAN.—At the present term of the U. S. District Court, at Detroit, Mich., quite a number of cases for violations of the post-office laws were disposed of. P. VAN VECHTEN, Jr., the efficient Special Agent of the Department for that section, had charge of the investigations, and assisted in the trials of the cases mentioned below.

Horace S. Waring and Cornelius Christie, for opening letter-drawer in the Detroit post office, and taking a letter containing money, plead guilty, and were each sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment.

John F. Brown, late postmaster at Williamstown, Ingham county, Michigan, for detaining letters containing money in his office, plead guilty. Sentenced to a fine of $300.

Egbert F. Ten Eyke, for taking and opening letters containing money in the Detroit post office, plead guilty. Sentence, ten years in state prison. He was a clerk in that office.

Amos Morgan, (a boy 14 years old,) for taking and destroying a letter and envelope to Mrs. Martha Hubbard, Ottawa Lake, Michigan.—Some one took the letter after the boy delivered it at Mrs. Hubbard's house. Acquitted. It appeared that the postmaster at Ottawa Lake delivered the letter to this boy to carry to Mrs. Hubbard, as he was going by her house. When he arrived there, finding no one at home, he states that he put the letter under the door; but Mrs. H. did not see anything of it on her return home. Subsequently it was found, having been rifled of forty dollars, which it originally contained. There is no doubt of the boy's innocence.

Charles Gay, for opening and writing obscene words in letters at Amboy Hills, Dale county, Michigan, plead not guilty. Case continued until next term of U. S. Court.

Charles Stuck, Jr., for breaking into the post office at Ypsilanti, and taking letters containing drafts, &c.

In this case, the Government showed that certain drafts, mailed the day previous to the robbery, had been seen in Stuck's possession; that he had offered one for sale; that he asserted that he had thrown the other two out of the car window. They were subsequently found by the side of the railroad, produced in Court, and identified as the drafts mailed and seen in his possession. It was also shown that he had exhibited keys, with which he (Stuck) asserted that he could enter any store in Ypsilanti. To verify the above statement, he stepped up to a store-door where they were, (the time being between 11 and 12 o'clock at night,) took a key from his pocket, and unlocked the door.

The defendant attempted to prove an alibi by his father, mother, and brother, and he claimed to have won the drafts from a soldier in gambling.

The Government proved that the defendant told the officer who arrested him that he was out of town, about four miles, on the night the office was broken into, and did not return until next day near noon.

The Judge charged the jury that the testimony of the defendant's father, mother, and brother, as to the alibi, should be believed, and the jury acquitted on the Judge's charge.

Stuck is under arrest for robbing a saloon in Ypsilanti. A pistol belonging to the saloon-keeper was found in his possession. The defence for that is, also, that he won it from a soldier; but no attempt was made by the defence to show the place where he gambled with the soldier, further than his own (Stuck's) assertions to the officers.

John W. Gibbs, for taking and opening letters containing money, in the Detroit post office, plead not guilty. Tried and acquitted. This was not a clear case, the evidence being circumstantial, and the Judge ruled out most of the evidence offered by the Government. He admitted the testimony of E. F. Ten Eyke, for the defense, after he had been sentenced on a similar charge, and had in fact been some days in prison. J. W. Gibbs took by far the greater amount of letters and money, more than Ten Eyke; but he so covered his guilt, that no positive evidence could be obtained against him. The District Attorney was obliged to have him arrested sooner than he would have done, had he not been apprised by a hack-driver—to whom he applied to change the money he received from Gibbs for hack hire—that they must stop their stealing, as they were watched. The whole amount reported as lost is $418 50.

## Put on the County.

The putting on of the County on the outside of letter packages should, in my opinion, receive much more attention from postmasters and their clerks than it does at present.

Under a system like ours, where the post-office officials are rotated every four years, it is expecting altogether too much of a postmaster or clerk of a few months' standing that they should know, in every instance, what counties "Brown's Four Corners" or "Snooks' Cross Roads" are situated in. Then, again, the similarity of names of post offices in different counties, differing frequently in but a single letter, is another fruitful source of delay and miscarriage, which the addition of the county would obviate.

A specimen or two will illustrate this. In New York State we have, in different counties, Munnsville and Mannsville; De Ruyter and Depeyster; Waterville and Watervale; Canestota and Canesteo, and so through the chapter.

Of course, with the larger towns, the county is not necessary; but the smaller burghs and hamlets should have on the county as well as the post office.

P. O. CLERK.

☞ A Postmaster inquires if he is obliged to take postage stamps in payment of postage—meaning, we suppose, in payment of unpaid matter when delivered, newspaper postage in advance, or box rent.

He is only *obliged* to receive stamps when attached to letters, &c., to be sent in the mails.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Caught Napping.

A most singular occurrence happened at Marshall, Michigan, on the night of July 7th, 1862. One Edward S. Miller entered the post office in that town, by cutting out a pane of glass from the door—lighted the lamp, gathered the letters about him, and sitting down, commenced opening them. While thus engaged, he either had a fit, fainted, or fell asleep, the night being very hot. Between four and five o'clock in the morning, some one passing the post office observed the glass had been cut out, and looking through the window saw Miller sitting in the office, and the lamp still burning He waited in front of the office until some one else came, when he called his attention to the matter. One went to notify the postmaster, the other watched the man. The postmaster came, when the three entered the office, the man (Miller) still asleep. He had to be shaken hard in order to arouse him. He was arrested and taken to jail, but not searched at the time. Subsequently, on searching him, nothing was found, except a large dirk knife, and a bunch of keys concealed in his pants. In his cell, however, were found, in the ashes of the stove, $63 in bills and a mail lock and key. Previous to the finding of the money and mail lock the man would not answer any questions, but he then confessed the robbery, but could not account for his having fallen asleep. The money found he admitted he had taken from letters in the office. It appears that this sleeping beauty has served one term in the Ohio State prison.

There were about three hundred letters in the office at Marshall, most of which he had opened before he fell asleep.

Be Careful of your Postage Stamps.—We have been surprised to see how careless the merchants, professional men, and others in large cities, are in the custody of postage stamps. In many instances, large quantities are placed in exposed situations, and within reach of any one employed about the premises. We know that, heretofore, the loss in this way has been, in many instances, very considerable; but now that these stamps can be used in lieu of money for the purchase of anything, the temptation to embezzle them is doubled, and it will be well for business men to look sharp to their interests in this respect. They would find it to pay, no doubt, to keep a daily and weekly stamp account, showing how many are bought and how many are used.

In reference to foreign letters, upon which stamps are placed by the writers in prepayment of postage, there can be no doubt that they are often removed before being dropped in the post office, and the letters, where prepayment is optional, sent off unpaid, to the great prejudice, probably, of the correspondent, who is supposed to be adopting this course to avoid the postage tax himself. Numerous cases of this kind have come to light in this and other large cities, and increased care should be exercised, as the facilities and inducements to this species of dishonesty are enhanced.

From the New York Herald.

### Postal Affairs.

The important postal reform bill introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, goes over, with other proposed measures of public interest, to the next session of Congress. This is, perhaps, better than to have passed it without a proper and full consideration of the many material changes in our postal system which it embraces. Its principal features are understood to have received the sanction of the present head of the Post Office Department.

It is due to Postmaster General Blair to say, that, in our judgment, he has managed his Department with ability and sound discretion, and his administration appears to have been skillful, energetic, and honest. Under his instructions and sanction, important reforms are now being carried out in this and other large cities; and it is only necessary to call his attention to official abuses or short-comings of any kind on the part of his subordinates, or to imperfections in any branch of the mail service, in order to secure a strict accountability, and a speedy removal of the causes of all such evils when discovered.

The prompt measures he has taken to restore postal facilities as fast as important Southern points have been recovered and brought under the United States authorities, at once entitle him to the thanks of the entire country, and are creditable alike to his patriotism and his official enterprise.

Copy of an Official Letter, addressed to Col. C. A. Walburn, P M. of Philadelphia:

Post Office Department,
*App't Office, Washington, July* 3d, 1862.

Sir: Subsequent to the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., relative to the proper rate of postage to be charged upon the "Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church," a member of the Board has called, and submitted copies of the work.

By the rule adopted by the Assemblies of 1836 and 1837, as published at page 577, in the edition of 1861, and other evidence submitted, it appears to be an ecclesiastical publication, annually published, at a fixed office, with a regular subscription price, and a regular list of subscribers, whose subscription is prepaid; embracing much miscellaneous matter, it seems to have all the essential characteristics of a periodical, under the law of 1852.

From this showing, if the Board will furnish you with a certified list of such subscribers, the publication may be sent at periodical rates, to be prepaid at your office as proposed.

Any copies sent to other than *bona fide* subscribers must pay the full rate of one cent for the first three ounces, and one cent additional for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, in either case to be prepaid by postage stamps.

Respectfully, &c.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
*First Ass't Postmaster-General.*

Col. Walburn, P. M., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Postmaster of Chester, Penn., writes us as follows:

"Dear Sir: Inclosed please find one dollar for the current year's subscription to your (to us postmasters) invaluable publication. It would be difficult to get along with our official duties without it, and to this end I have endeavored to impress upon all the postmasters in our county with whom I have come in contact the importance of subscribing for it without delay."

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Adrian | Armstrong | Pa. |
| Alexander Centre* | Washington | Me. |
| Allen's Fork | Jackson | Va. |
| Antrim City | Antrim | Mich. |
| Blairstown | Benton | Iowa. |
| Boardman | St. Croix | Wis. |
| Brassburgh | Fillmore | Minn. |
| Buckeye | Freeborn | " |
| Buckmansville | Bucks | Pa. |
| Buell | Fountain | Ind. |
| Canton | Mower | Minn. |
| Chelsea | Tama | Iowa. |
| Clay Centre | Clay | Kan. |
| Clover Bottom | Jackson | Ky. |
| Coddingville* | Medina | Ohio. |
| Collinsville | Solano | Cal. |
| Coltsville | Berkshire | Mass. |
| Condit | Marion | Oregon. |
| Dennis Port | Barnstable | Mass. |
| Oover* | Lafayette | Mo. |
| East Chain Lakes | Martin | Minn. |
| Elizabethville | Pendleton | Ky. |
| Elkton | Richardson | Neb. T. |
| Elmore | " | " |
| Fall Brook | Tioga | Pa. |
| Feed Spring | Harrison | Ohio. |
| Flint* | Mahaska | Iowa. |
| Franklin | Sacramento | Cal. |
| Geneva | Richardson | Neb. T. |
| Grass Lick | Jackson | Va. |
| Grow | Waupacca | Wis. |
| Hallock's Mills | Westchester | N. Y. |
| Hays* | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Hemlock | Wood | Wis. |
| Hinton | Mecosta | Mich. |
| Hokendauqua | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Holt's Prairie | Perry | Ill. |
| Honey Point | Macoupin | " |
| Hubelsville | Huntingdon | Pa. |
| Hyremansville | Lehigh | " |
| Indian Creek | Linn | Kan. |
| Knobsville | Fulton | Pa. |
| Lake 16 | Fulton | Ind. |
| Lanark | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Leonard's Corner | Providence | R. I. |
| Levi* | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Lewiston | ——— | Wash. T |
| Lisbon* | Lafayette | Mo. |
| Little Compton | Carroll | " |
| Little York | Meade | Ky. |
| Lock 17 | Tuscarawas | Ohio. |
| Loxa | Coles | Ill. |
| Lyle | Mower | Minn. |
| Mabees* | Jackson | Ohio. |
| Macksville | Guthrie | Iowa. |
| Miles' Ranch | Richardson | Neb. T. |
| Mound | " | " |
| Montgomery City | Park | Col. T. |
| Montrose | Wright | Minn. |
| Mount Bullion | Mariposa | Cal. |
| Mount Eden | Alameda | " |
| Mouth of Poca* | Putnam | Va. |
| New Galena | Bucks | Pa. |
| Newport Centre | Orleans | Vt. |
| Northwood Narrows | Rockingham | N. H. |
| Old Landing* | Estill | Ky. |
| Osceola Mills | Clearfield | Pa. |
| Park Lane | Litchfield | Conn. |
| Pikeville | Darke | Ohio. |
| Pleasant Ridge | Leavenworth | Kan. |
| Point Lookout* | St. Marys | Md. |
| Prairie Park | Nodaway | Mo. |
| Purchase Line | Indiana | Pa. |
| Renville | Renville | Minn. |
| Richville | Addison | Vt. |
| Rutland | Barry | Mich. |
| St. Clement's Bay* | St. Marys | Md. |
| St. Meinard | Spencer | Ind. |
| Salem | Kenosha | Wis. |
| Shaw's Landing | Crawford | Pa. |
| Sierra Valley | Sierra | Cal. |
| Silver Creek* | Chase | Kan. |
| State Line* | Fulton | Ky. |
| Sterling Run | Cameron | Pa. |
| Stockton* | Cedar | Mo. |
| Stony Creek | Washtenaw | Mich. |
| Sumner Centre | Kankakee | Ill. |
| Terry's Corners | Chemung | N. Y. |
| Three Forks* | Barren | Ky. |
| Vienna | Pottawattamie | Kan. |
| Washoe City | Washoe | Neb. T. |
| Weidnsville | Lehigh | Pa. |
| West Macedon | Wayne | N. Y. |
| West Prairie | Vernon | Wis. |
| West Valley | Cattaraugus | N. Y. |
| West Warren | Worcester | Mass. |
| White Oak Springs* | Brown | Ill. |
| Williams' Store | Casey | Ky. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Amador | Chisago | Minn. |
| Aspen Grove | Pendleton | Ky. |
| Avon | Ionia | Mich. |
| Bock Mills | Madison | Ind. |
| Camp Creek | Crittenden | Ky. |
| Cincinnatus | Hendricks | Ind. |
| Cleopatra | Mercer | Mo. |
| Crab Apple | Linn | Iowa. |
| Oarby | Franklin | Ohio. |
| Drawbridge | Dorchester | Md. |
| East Hawley | Wayne | Pa. |
| Fair Point | Cooper | Mo. |
| Finchville | Shelby | Ky. |
| Grangerville | Saratoga | N. Y. |
| Harbor | Oavis | Iowa. |
| Harwell | Cedar | " |
| Havanna | Gentry | Mo. |
| Hendersonville | Sumner | Tenn. |
| Knob Prairie | Jefferson | Ill. |
| Laanon Springs | Waukesha | Wis. |
| Lavine | Iroquois | Ill. |
| Loomisville | Kent | Mich. |
| MacOaniel's Store | Breckenridge | Ky. |
| Mariner's Hope | Alemakee | Iowa. |
| Mon Oieu | Linn | " |
| Mount Gilboa | Benton | Ind. |
| Mount Salem | Sussex | N. J. |
| Newark | Worcester | Md. |
| Nezcka | Alemakee | Iowa. |
| North Wharton | Potter | Pa. |
| Papinville | Bates | Mo. |
| Pedee | Schuyler | " |
| Picket's Corner | Cass | Mich. |
| Pigeon Roost | Scott | Ind. |
| Pleasantville | Montgomery | Pa. |
| Prestonville | Carroll | Ky. |
| Quartz Valley | Siskiyou | Cal. |
| Rockbridge | Ozark | Mo. |
| Round Prairie | Douglass | Oregon. |
| Sandy Mines | Jefferson | Mo. |
| Skylesville | Butler | Ky. |
| Southampton | Somerset | Pa. |
| Sugar Grove | Powesheik | Iowa. |
| Sunfish | Edmonson | Ky. |
| Sylvan Grove | Clark | Ind. |
| Tonaquint | Washington | Utah. |
| Waltersville | Adair | Mo. |
| Warner's Ranch | San Diego | Cal. |
| West Rutland | Worcester | Mass. |
| Wimer's Mills | Keokuk | Iowa. |
| Wolf Creek | Marshall | Ind. |

### POST OFFICES REOPENED
IN THE SECEDED STATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clementsville | Jackson | Tenn. |
| Gibbs' Cross Roads | Smith | " |
| Jefferson | Jefferson | La. |
| Jenkins' Bridge | Accomac | Va. |
| Messongo | " | " |
| Whitleyville | Jackson | Tenn. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buckeye | Putnam | Ohio | Ottawa. |
| FarmSchool | Centre | Pa. | Agricult'l College |
| Germanville | Lehigh | " | Saegersville. |
| Hodges' Store | Pickaway | Ohio | Nebraska. |
| Ottawa | Ottawa | " | Oak Harbor. |
| Ozark | Monroe | " | Jerusalem. |
| Patterson | Wayne | Mo. | Virginia Settlem't |
| Robertsville | Franklin | " | Catawissa. |
| Salem | Kenosha | Wis. | Salem Station. |
| Southport | Sac | Iowa | Grant City. |
| Volney Station | Logan | Ky. | Olmstead. |
| Washoe | ——— | Nevada t. | Ophir. |
| Whiteleysburgh | Kent | Del. | Caroline Co. Md. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | Sussex | N. J. | Mrs. Eliza Gustin. |
| Belew's Creek | Jefferson | Mo. | Mrs. Corilla C. Halle. |
| Bridgeport | Belmont | Ohio | Mrs. Mary S. Theaker |
| Cicero | Defiance | " | Miss Mary M. Orler. |
| Miamisville | Clermont | " | Mrs. Jane Adams. |
| Medford Centre | Piscataquis | Me. | Caroline F. Chase |
| Walnut Hills | Hamilton | Ohio | Mrs. Mary J. Lewis. |

### Presidential Appointments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Crosse | La Crosse | Wis. | Leonard Lottridge. |
| Lockport | Niagara | N. Y. | Isaac Marsh. |
| Owego | Tioga | " | Charles Stebbins. |

☞ Major R. K. Scott has been appointed Acting Chief Clerk of the P. O. Department, and will perform the duties of the Chief Clerk, W. A. Bryan, Esq., during the temporary absence of that gentleman.

Assistant Postmaster-General John A. Kasson.—Washington correspondents state that Hon. John A. Kasson, First Assistant Postmaster-General, has tendered his resignation, having been nominated to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa in Congress. This, it will be recollected, is Mr. Kasson's adopted State, he having resided there since 1856, if we mistake not. During this time he has occupied various responsible and highly honorable positions under the State Government, ranking as a man of marked ability and sterling integrity.

During the important events of the past year, Mr. Kasson has been an able adviser and assistant of Postmaster-General Blair, whose confidence he has at all times enjoyed to an unlimited extent. If he can do more and better for the country in this her hour of need than as an executive officer of the Government, there will perhaps be no good reason for complaining, however great the loss of his valuable services in the Post-office Department.—*New York Times.*

A postmaster is not required to exchange postage stamps of one denomination for those of another. When, however, he can do so without inconvenience, it is proper that he should make such exchanges as an accommodation, though it cannot be demanded of him as a right

Postmasters should send to the Department, at the close of each quarter, the registered stamp and stamped envelope bills (originals) received during the quarter. The *return bills* are of course sent to the office from which the package is received, as soon as examined, and compared with the originals.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered on the same bill, as other dead letters.

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

The quarterly postage on the New York daily papers, when circulated within this State, is 19½ cents when published six times a week, and 22¾ cts. when published daily. The postage on the same papers to any part of the United States is 39 cents and 45½ cents respectively.

Letter paper is chargeable with letter postage, 3 cents per half ounce. *Phonographic* paper (which is paper prepared for the use of short-hand writers) is chargeable with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce.

MAKING UP MAILS.

Letters must bear the post-mark and post-bills the date, of the day on which the mail containing them is actually sent off.

Postage stamps must be canceled by an instrument made for that purpose, and used with black printer's ink, or effectually with a pen. The dating must not be used as a canceling stamp.

It is imperative on postmasters to stamp their letters plainly.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

1st. Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

2d. The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*—but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco,* is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.

South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.

East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)

West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.

South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.

East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.

West.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.


TIME AND MONEY SAVED.

Instead of sending your orders and money to parties you do not know, and thereby losing both your time and money, send for what Books, Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Note Paper, Envelopes, Onguents, Medicines—in fact, for any article you want, or may see advertised—to

FRED. PARSELLS' PURCHASING AGENCY,

176 WASHINGTON STREET, (removed from 26 Ann street,) New York City. Having every facility, we can buy for you exactly what you want, (charging you no commission) sending you Goods at regular prices, or as advertised—so that you run no risk. The best of reference given in any part of the *United States* and *Canada.* Also, by permission, to the Editor of this paper. Information in regard to prices of goods transmitted free. Send for our new Circular, giving the prices of the goods you may want; sent free by mail. Address letters to

FRED. PARSELLS,
*General Purchasing Agent,*
New York City.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

To Postmasters.

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.


### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct. rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only,* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Callipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Nebraska | 5 to 7. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Toledo, Ohio | 2. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

RATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., Boston, Mass.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary. WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the Insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

Economy, care in its risks, and prudent investments characterize this company. The Mutual principle insures at the lowest possible rates—all over and above the *actual* cost being returned in dividends; the business of the company being, as it were, closed every five years, and the surplus funds divided *pro rata* to all the insured. Documents of an interesting character, and showing the benefits of the purely mutual plan of life insurance, forwarded gratis, by mail or otherwise, upon application at the Branch Office, to

JOHN HOPPER,
Agent and Attorney for the Company. Metropolitan Bank Building, 110 Broadway, New York city.
Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

HORATIO KING,
No. 510 H, between 7th and 8th Streets, Washington, D. C.,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.

*Charges reasonable.*

Washington, October, [illegible]

☞ Horatio C. King may be applied to concerning all matters connected with the above Agency, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, New York.

Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete, ...... one dollar. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each .......... 50 cents.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each .......... 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING or all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Washington City, D. C.,* or
JOHN H. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

AMERICAN MUTUAL
Life Insurance and Trust Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

BUSINESS conducted wholly on the cash system—reducing current expenses and liability to loss from the non-payment of premium notes—having but one class of members—premiums payable in advance, annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, at option—taking only first class risks—making triennial dividends—affording the assured on the 1st of January, 1862, the guaranty of an

**Accumulated Cash Surplus of $335,000,**

invested in mortgage and other first class securities. Policies issued payable at a given age.

Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Sen., Pres't.
JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., V. Pres't.
Willis Bristoll, Treasurer.
Benj. Noyes, Secretary.
Prof. P. A. Jewett, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NEW YORK AGENCY, ..... No. 3 Trinity Building.
P. D. Whitmore, Actuary.
Edwin Fields, M. D., Medical Examiner. 6m

TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

Apply for Copies of this work, to the Editor of the Mail. Price $1.00, and sent postage paid.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

Note.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| Central America, Pacific slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 5 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Inebuli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *12 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

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Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, *except as herein mentioned*, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 9 | | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 16 | | Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | 20 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Queenstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 23 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 30 | | Southampton & Brem. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* West India Islands will be sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

## POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. II. No. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1862. Whole No. 24.


### Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly " " ...... | 13 |
| For Weekly " " ...... | 6½ |

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

For the U. S. Mail.

### The Soldier's Letter.

How sweet, when night her misty veil
Around the weary soldier throws,
And twilight's golden skies grow pale,
And wooing winds invite repose,
To sit beside the watchfire's blaze,
Where friendly comrades nightly come,
To sing the songs of other days
And talk of things we love at home—

Of those we love, who list and wait,
Beneath the same benignant moon,
The postman's step beside the gate,
With tidings from the absent one;
And beaming smiles their thoughts reveal,
And love is mirrored in their eyes,
As eagerly they break the seal,
Elate with joy and glad surprise.

But dearer yet the shout that rings
In exultation, loud and clear,
To hail the messenger who brings
Letters from home and kindred dear;
And 'neath the pale moon's smiling light
The soldier reads his treasure o'er,
And through the hours of silent night,
In dreams he visits home once more.

In dreams he sits beside the hearth,
Afar from camps and traitor's wiles,
And deems the dearest spot on earth
Where loving wife and mother smiles;
And many a face almost forgot,
And many a word so fondly spoken,
Come flitting round the soldier's cot,
Till the sweet dream, at morn, is broken.

O, ye who love the soldier well—
Bid him be hopeful, brave and gay—
Better he knows than you can tell,
The perils that attend his way.
Some word of hope in battle's hour,
While striving with a vengeful foe,
Has nerved the soldier's arm with power,
To strike or ward the impending blow.

The soldier brave is often prone
To deem himself forgotten quite,
A wanderer on the earth alone,
When friends at home neglect to write.
Then cheer him oft with words like these,
And thus your deep affection prove;
Let every keel that ploughs the seas
Bear him some message full of love.

J. M. S.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 1862.

For the United States Mail.

### "Exemp' from the Double Quick."

Solomon Loh was, a year or two since, postmaster of the village of Z——. He is a man of weight (about 265 lbs.) in the community, and when a change of administration seemed likely to deprive him of his official dignity, he made vigorous efforts to avoid his threatened fate; but his struggles were vain—the relentless axe descended, and another P. M. reigned in his stead. Solomon did not display, in his adversity, the wisdom and philosophy which might have been expected from one of his name, but took his removal sorely to heart. loudly bewailing his hard lot, and endeavoring to drown his sorrows in the flowing bowl to a most reprehensible extent, and expatiating in a maudlin manner on the proverbial ingratitude of republics. Of late, however, he has been so much exercised in relation to "the draft," that he seems to have almost forgotten his pet grievance in his dread of being obliged to serve the government in a military instead of a civil capacity, though occasionally the two subjects will naturally connect themselves in his troubled mind. "Ef I'd only stayed postmaster, I'd a bin exemp' from the pesky draft," said he, the other day, as he pensively stirred another glass of his favorite "Jamaky and sirup"—"but it's jest my thunderin' luck! Look at that long-legged livin' skeleton, Bijah Beanpole, that they 'pinted into my place—*he's* exemp', drat him, and he'll set there and grin when I'm dragged off from the bosom of my family"—(Solomon's "family," by the way, have been obliged to seek an asylum with his father-in-law, in consequence of his little irregularities.) It is of no use to suggest to him that he may possibly escape being drafted by drawing a "lucky number"—he has a presentiment, which nothing can remove, that he is doomed to carry his ponderous and unwilling body to the wars; for though he has sufficient abdominal development for almost any other purpose, he has "no stomach for the fight."

Volunteering has been very brisk in our district lately, (as where has it not been?) and the ex-P. M. had formed one of a party the other day to visit the camp of the —th regiment, which is established a few miles from our village. It was late at night when, unperceived by him, I saw him, after his return from the excursion, sitting in the moonlight on the steps of the tavern whence he had finally been ejected by the sleepy landlord. He had evidently been profoundly impressed with the martial sight he had witnessed, but it was also evident that it had excited no thirst for glory in his breast—discouragement and despondency possessed his soul, and "melancholy marked him for her own." He began to soliloquize:

"So that's sogerin', is it?—that's what *I've* got to come to after I'm drafted—be drawed up in a row with a lot of other unlucky cusses, and drilled and jawed at by a red-headed leftenant for three hours at a time—and nary drop of Jamaky—nary drop! 'Right face,' and 'left face,' and ''bout face,' and 'carry arms,' and 'support arms,' and 'rest'—yes, much of a 'rest' that'd be for a feller of my proportions—don't see it—and then 'forward march'—straddlin' out about two yards every step, left foot first, with Joe Barker's heel scrapin' my shin, and Sam Sharp's toe pokin' my heel, and Tom Bones's elbow stickin' into my ribs! I *might* stand all that, though—s'pose I *must* stand it, for I'm sure to be drafted—*sure*; but there's one thing I *can't* stand, and *won't* stand, and that's that everlastin' 'double quick.' By chowder! it put me into a steamin' sweat jest to see them fellers racin' round that forty acre lot, with all the officers runnin' backwards alongside of 'em, and yellin' 'left!' 'left!' 'left!' and 'close up!' 'close up!' tumblin' down and gettin' kicked up agin, and every one of 'em puffin' and blowin as bad as Jake Snediker's horse tryin' to trot up Pig's Misery Hill! It's no use, I couldn't do it—I *know* I couldn't! Look here, now," said Solomon, warming with his subject, and appealing to an imaginary audience—"Look here, now, I'll show you—I'll try it on—tain't more'n forty rods up to my house, and I'll jest see if I can go home on the 'double quick,' and I'll bet you a quarter to a played out postage stamp that I *don't do it*."

And off he started, as rapidly as his "proportions" and his recent potations of "Jamaky" would allow. "Wheu! p'ff! wheu!" he exclaimed, as his pace gradually decreased, "its—wheu!—no use—can't—p'ff—doit—ngh! no, *sir!* can't"—

Here his career was suddenly checked by some obstruction against which he "stubbed his toe"—and as he measured his length—or rather his breadth—on the road, I could hear the unlucky Solomon pant forth—"Ugh! there—I told you so—wheu! ain't more'n—p'ff!—half way—'tain't—'tain't no use to go a draftin' me, I tell yer—ugh!—an' ef yer do—wheu! yer'll have to *exemp' me from the double quick*, by chowder!"

G.

### Post-Office Savings Banks.

We copy from the New York *Evening Post* the following interesting account of the Post-Office Savings Banks, as established in England. With some important changes perhaps in the details of this excellent system, we see no reason why its adoption in this country would not be a matter of great public convenience—though the limited territory and the small number of English post offices, compared with ours, constitute one of the chief questions as to its applicability here. For instance, a depositor in one of the post offices in Oregon, wishes to withdraw a part or the whole of his deposits. According to the London plan, his application would have to be sent through the mail to Washington, and a formal permit returned to him by the same process, before he could avail himself of his own funds; thus requiring some sixty or eighty days' delay, which, under certain pecuniary exigencies, would be slightly inconvenient

Then, would our Government consent to become directly responsible for all defalcations that might arise under such a system? If it would not, then the system itself would be worthless, and in fact would never go into operation. If Congress should establish such responsibility, then should we not want the "during good behavior" tenure of office, which constitutes such an essential aid in the alleged smooth working of the entire machinery of the English postal system?

For many years past, the "Money Order Department" of the British post office has been in active operation. Its object is the safe, speedy, and economical transmission of small sums of money from any one part of the United Kingdom to another; and so popular a medium of remittance has it become, that the amount of money orders now annually issued exceeds in value 60,000,000 of dollars, and the commissions charged thereon leaves to the post office a net annual profit of about $150,000.

The great success of the money-order system has led the British government to establish, in connection with it, a savings-bank system, the principal feature of which is the deposit or withdrawal of money in any part of the United Kingdom, an advantage to depositors having occasion to remove their residences from one place to another, or to travel in pursuit of their avocations, which is self-apparent.

SUCCESS OF THE SYSTEM.

In a paper read before the Social Science Congress in London, at its annual meeting last month, Mr. Chetwynd, the Comptroller of these banks, described the success which had thus far attended the experiment. He stated that 2,532 postal banks had been established since the 16th of September last, when the system first came into operation. This number gives an average of one post-office bank to 10,845 people, while of the old savings banks there was only one to 43,000 people. He also mentioned, that while the old banks are only open occasionally, and give but 3,043 hours' accommodation to the public per week, the postal banks are open daily, and give an aggregate accommodation of 122,024 hours per week.

OBJECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

The post-office savings banks are intended only for the working classes; consequently, the amount of a single deposit may be as low as one shilling (twenty-five cents). That sum, or any multiple thereof, may be at any time deposited, but the total amount deposited during any one year must not exceed thirty pounds, or one hundred and fifty dollars. By this latter regulation, persons in a higher station of life are prevented from availing themselves of the advantages of the system, and the legitimate trade of the country bankers is thus not interfered with There is no rule, however, to debar other members of a family becoming depositors, or having money deposited in their names. In fact, it is specially stated that parents may deposit for their children, and that women, whether married or single, may deposit on their own account.

Upon all money that lies in the post-office savings banks, interest is allowed, at the rate of two and a half per cent.—at the rate of one cent a month for every complete pound sterling deposited. This may appear but a small rate of interest to American eyes, but it must be remembered that the rate of interest on the English funds is only one-half per cent. higher. Besides it must be mentioned that depositors have not to pay the postage of any letters which they write to or receive from the General Post Office in London with respect to their deposits, nor is any charge made upon them for their numbered pass-book. However, if the book is lost, a charge of one shilling is made for a new one.

WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.

The first offices where these banks are established are open for the receipt and repayment of deposits on every working-day, in most cases from nine in the morning till six in the evening, and on Saturdays for a couple of hours later.

Upon making a first deposit, the person so doing receives a numbered book, in which his or her name, address, and occupation is written, and in which the date and amount of the deposit is entered. On the cover of the book is printed a clear statement of the regulations which have been made for the guidance and protection of depositors.

On the same day that a deposit is made, the postmaster receiving it must report such receipt to the Postmaster-General, and in two or three days afterward the depositor receives a printed acknowledgment thereof from the General Post Office in London. If such acknowledgment is not received within ten days from the day upon which the deposit was made, the depositor must write, and inform the Department in London of the omission. The acknowledgment should be kept in a pocket with which the pass-book is provided. On making future deposits, the numbered book must be taken to the post office where such are made, to have the same entered, and in every case the depositor will receive a printed acknowledgment from the head office in London.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw any money, he applies at the nearest post-office savings bank for a printed form of application to the General Post Office in London Having filled up this form with the amount required, the name of the post office where the money is desired to be received, &c, it is dispatched by post to the General Office in London, and in two or three days the depositor will receive in return a warrant which will enable him to draw the money at the post office named by him. On presenting the warrant, the depositor must produce his pass-book, so that the amount of repayment may be entered therein. Besides this, the possession of the pass-book is evidence that the warrant has reached the person for whom it is intended.

The operation of the system evidently appears to be very simple, with every check necessary to the prevention of fraud. All the accounts are kept at the head office in London, and the postmaster has but to treat a deposit as a repayment in about the same way as he does a money order. It is worthy of remark, that the postmasters are strictly forbidden to disclose the names of depositors, or the sums they may deposit, to any one but the Postmaster-General and his officers in London; so that the amount any person may have saved shall not become known to curious or evil-designing people.

ADVANTAGES OF POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Among the numerous advantages of this system may be enumerated the following:

1. The banks are perfectly safe—the money placed therein being placed in the hands of the Government, which is bound by law to repay it when it is wanted.

2 A bank can be found within a short distance from every person's residence, and as the offices are open at least eight hours every working-day, a person may deposit his money at his own convenience, and when none of his neighbors or friends are by to see what he is about.

3. These banks enable people to save up money by degrees; and from the smallness of the sum which may be deposited, they will be induced to form habits of frugality and prudence, instead of extravagance and carelessness. In fact, these banks are of a nature to bring into action the proverb, "A penny saved is a penny gained."

4 They give a fair interest for the money deposited in them. If a man deposits a dollar a week for ten years, he will then have nearly six hundred dollars of principal and interest. The limits of the regulations, however, permit him to lay up three times that sum.

5. Persons depositing money in them are not at any expense There is no charge for books, or forms, or postage. There are no entrance fees and no fines

6. If a depositor changes his place of abode, he is not obliged to draw out his money, and carry it with him; but he can go on adding to it, at any other post-office savings bank, wherever he may be.

7. And if a person has put money into a post-office bank in one town, and wants it repaid in some other town, it can be so repaid without difficulty.

8 Women and children may deposit money in their own names.

9 The seal of secresy imposed upon the postmasters is a guaranty to the depositor that his pecuniary position shall not, except through his own lips, become known to his neighbors and friends.

10 Lastly, depositors in Post-Office Savings Banks have the advantage of feeling that they are doing their duty by their families and by themselves. and that they are placing their money where it will be safe until sickness, or old age, or some other cause, compels them to ask for it again.

REMARKS.

Thus it is plain that in establishing these post-office savings banks, the British Government have granted a great boon to the thrifty laborer and mechanic; and by inducing him to save for a rainy day, the depositor will, to some extent, be enabled to weather those commercial storms which periodically break over the mercantile world. And it must be admitted that a run upon these banks, whenever a commercial panic ensues, must be an infinitely less distressing sight than crowded work-houses and wandering gangs of famished operatives. It will be most interesting to note the progress of these Post-Office Savings Banks.

### The British Post Office.

The following is an abstract of the last report of the British Postmaster-General, and contains some interesting statistics:

"The Report of the Postmaster-General has been issued. By substitution of road letter-boxes the number of post offices last year was diminished by 36, making the whole present number 11,405; of which 813 are head offices, and 10,592 sub-offices. On the other hand, the number of road letter-boxes was increased by 476. Thus the whole number of public receptacles for letters is now 14,354, as compared with 13,914 last year, and with little more than 4500 before the establishment of penny postage. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the last year, as compared with 1860, shows an increase of 29,000,000; and, as contrasted with the year previous to the introduction of penny postage (1839), an increase (omitting franks) of 517,000,000. Less than one per cent. of the letters posted in the United Kingdom were charged additional postage on account of their not having been prepaid. The number of registered letters last year was about 1,550,000, or one registered letter to about 280 ordinary letters. For the future, in the London office, all unregistered letters which unquestionably contain coin will be selected from the mass, treated as registered letters, and subjected to a double registration fee. As an additional encouragement to registration, the fee is about to be reduced from 6d. to 4d. Upwards of 72,300,000 newspapers were delivered last year, and nearly 12,300,000 book packets, being an increase of about a million and a half of newspapers and half a million of book packets. During the last year 113 additional money-order offices were opened in England and Wales, 16 in Ireland, and 10 in Scotland; 11, however, having been closed for want of business. Thus the whole number of money-order offices in the United Kingdom is now 2722. We also exchange money orders with Canada, Victoria, Western Australia, Gibralter, and Malta; and we shall soon do so with New Zealand, Queensland, and the Cape of Good Hope. The increase in the number of money orders last year was about 350,000; which is about 90,000 more than the increase in the previous year.

A "Hard Case" Explained.—A few weeks since, we received the following note from a very indignant correspondent:

*Boston, July* 31, 1862.

Editor of the U. S. Mail.

*Sir:* You have, as I understand, been many years employed as a post office agent, but I don't care for that. I just want to say that I claim the right to criticise our public servants and institutions as much as I please. Mine is a hard case, and I am "swearing mad," and no mistake. On the 20th July, I put into the Boston office a letter of great importance to me, plainly addressed to J. G. Crandall, New York, and that is the last of it. It contained valuable papers, which cannot be replaced. No money—so that I have the consolation of knowing that the dishonest *cuss* who stole it got baulked after all.

This is not the only case of the kind in which I have suffered in the same way, and I now want the privilege of saying to you, or to any one else, that I consider your P. O. Department a d——d swindling concern anyhow. I will hereafter trust my letters only to the honest Expresses, and if it is illegal, you must catch me if you can.

We should like to have caught a glimpse of the countenance of our indignant friend, on the return to him of his *dead* letter from the Dead-letter Office, in consequence of his own blunder in addressing it to Philadelphia instead of New York!

### More Blunders.

P. O., Salem, Oregon,
June 25, 1862

J. Holbrook, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Knowing the columns of your valuable paper to be open to an occasional scribble from us poor P. M.'s, who have no other means of defence, I venture to record another blunder of correspondents:

A letter was received here, some time since, mailed at St. Joseph, Mo., inclosed in a three-cent envelope, charged seven cents, and bearing the following address: "Mr. Ruby, Price House, Oregon,"—the seat of Government being the place where such letters are sent, as you are aware.

The letter remained, was advertised, and the time for returning about to expire, when a Mr. Ruby, a resident of this place, returned from the mines, and, upon presentation of the letter, requested me to open it, and be sure it was for him. I did so, and on removing the outside envelope, found the letter inclosed in another envelope, bearing no stamp, but the following plain, well-written address: "Mr. Ruby,
Price House,
Oregon,
Mo."

After properly indorsing it, I closed it again, and returned it to "Mr. Ruby, Price House, Oregon;" adding "Missouri," and charging ten cents for forwarding—making in all seventeen cents *extra* for the round trip to Oregon.

No doubt Mr. Ruby and his friend have had their confidence not a little shaken in the certainty and security of the mails; but, ere this reaches you, may have waked up to the fact that *correspondents* may *sometimes* be at fault.

Yours truly,
J. T. [illegible]ilton, *P. M.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

## To our Subscribers.

By the printed terms of this paper, the subscription price ($1) is made payable in *advance*. We find that the SECOND VOLUME has now expired, and yet, in a majority of cases, payment is still due. Our subscribers are so scattered, that it would relieve us of considerable trouble if they would remit without further notice, when they will be promptly credited on our books, and receipts sent, if desired.

GUATEMALA.—The late Postal Convention between the United States and the Republic of Guatemala provides for an exchange of mails between New York and San Francisco, and makes the city of Guatemala the office of exchange on the side of that republic.

The postage rates are by this arrangement changed from 20 to 10 cents the half ounce, and for each additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, 10 cents is to be charged.

## The New Overland Route.

The Overland Mail service is now in regular operation, and goes by the new route between Jalesburg and Fort Bridger, *via* the old Cherokee trail and Bridger's Pass, to which the stock was lately transferred by permission of the Department, from the old route *via* Fort Laramie

Besides shortening the distance, the new route is said to be more convenient and better supplied with the essential qualities of grass and water; also more free from Indian depredations and not generally obstructed by heavy snows during the winter season.

LATER.—Since the above was in type, instructions have been received from the Department ordering all California mails to be sent by steamers via the Isthmus, until otherwise ordered. This is owing to the increasing Indian troubles upon a portion of the regular overland route. The steamers leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month

## A Record to be kept.

We omitted, in our last number, to refer to to an important order of the Department requiring postmasters to record packages of postage stamps and stamped envelopes passing through their offices, and addressed to other offices. These instructions are intended to apply mainly to distribution and "separation" offices, or those from which other offices are supplied with mail matter The design is, that special pains shall be taken to note, in writing, the passage of these packages through large or even small offices from which mails are sent out, in order to assist in tracing them in case of loss or miscarriage. The good results of this precaution are already apparent.

A circular on this subject has been issued, but a failure to receive one of them should not deter postmasters from a faithful compliance therewith, wherever they can forward its designs in any way, the main object being the security and safe transmission of these important packages. The date, registered number, name of post office addressed, state, and pouch in which the package is placed, should be stated. The record should be kept in a book.

Route agents are not included in the instructions, and yet we know it to be the desire of the Department that their care and vigilance should also be made available, in all cases where it is possible.

## Important.

It has been discovered that the facilities for defrauding the public and the government, resulting from the free use of postage stamps in making change, are by no means neglected by those who are wide awake in such matters. This is done by removing the stamps on envelopes which have already been through the post office, and imperfectly canceled, and either passing them off in making small purchases, or again placing them upon letters to go in the mails, with the expectation that their circulation from hand to hand will account for their soiled appearance, and that the fraud will thus escape detection.

Persons receiving stamps for change should therefore inspect them very closely, as the last holder will be very apt to lose their value when put upon letters, in case doubts arise as to their having been before used in the prepayment of postage. Letters bearing such doubtful stamps will be pretty sure to find their way to the Dead Letter-office

A thorough cancellation in the first instance, by postmasters, will prove the most effectual safeguard, both to the public and the Department.

## A few Words of Advice.

It is surprising—or it would seem so, at first thought—to see the persistent manner in which merchants and others, who have suffered from mail depredations, will, by their ill-timed interference or hasty actions, do their very best to obstruct and embarrass the course of official investigations, instituted with a view to discover the perpetrators of the wrong. We say it *seems* surprising; but unfortunately our experience has long since taught us that such impediments are to be met with by a Special Agent in the performance of his duties, too often to occasion him any feeling of surprise The investigation of a crime, and the detection of the criminal—especially in the case of offences against the postal laws—is a task of great delicacy, requiring, for its proper performance, extreme caution, experience, and tact. One would naturally suppose, therefore, that those most interested—pecuniarily, at least—in the success of such undertakings, would be willing to abstain from all interference with those to whom is entrusted the duty of endeavouring to track out and bring to justice the guilty party. So far, however, is this from being the case, that one of the most discouraging circumstances which a Special Agent is obliged to contend with, in the pursuance of a duty always sufficiently difficult in itself, is the proneness of these very interested persons, either through obstinacy, misplaced zeal, or an irresistible propensity for meddling with matters they do not understand, to mar and perplex all his "best-laid schemes," and too often to utterly derange plans which, but for such injudicious acts, would have resulted in the detection of guilt and a restitution of the ill-gotten gains of the robber

"Every man to his trade," is a proverb whose wisdom is self-evident; and we would recommend it to the especial consideration of all those who seem to have such an unconquerable ambition to act as amateur aids to a Special Agent, when, in their interest and that of the government, he is engaged in that peculiar branch of his official business, which consists in following the wary and tortuous movements of a mail depredator. Let them remember that this operation requires, in an unusual degree, the proper exercise of the very faculties—caution, secretiveness, and shrewdness—which the criminal perverts to his unlawful ends. Let them remember that "suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind," and that the least indiscretion on their part—the slightest hint of a suspicion which they allow to reach the suspected person—may, and probably will, so effectually put him on his guard, that, in his dread of discovery, and impelled by the easily awakened fear which ever accompanies conscious guilt, he will hasten to destroy the evidences of his wrong-doing, and thereby frustrate every effort to obtain conclusive proof of his criminal acts.

In the above remarks, we have had especially in view those business men who have occasion to suspect dishonesty on the part of employés having charge of mail matter. The indiscretions to which we have alluded are generally the result of an over-anxiety to assist and forward the operations of the government Agent. To these gentlemen we beg to say, that the most efficient aid they can render in such matters is to place entire confidence in the judgment, experience and discretion which such an officer, selected for this express purpose by government, may fairly be presumed to possess, and to evince that confidence by absolute silence, a careful avoidance of all interference with his plans, and an implicit acquiescence in all his suggestions and directions; while a contrary course will, almost to a certainty, defeat the ends of justice, afford the guilty an opportunity to escape, and deprive themselves of all hope of reimbursement for the losses his conduct may have occasioned them.

POSTAGE CURRENCY STAMPS.—The new stamps, authorized by Congress, are beginning to appear, though thus far they have been retained, in most cases, in single sets, and exhibited as specimens, instead of being used for their legitimate objects. They will no doubt come into pretty general circulation as soon as the embargo of private curiosity ceases, and a sufficient quantity, even for a limited supply, has been furnished the government. Up to the 1st inst., $175,000 worth have been manufactured and delivered over to the Treasury Department. It is understood that a good share of these have been sold at Washington for army purposes.

Many enquiries are made at the P. O. Department by postmasters and others, showing not a little misapprehension as to the manner of the distribution of the stamps. These applications have become so numerous that it has been found necessary to prepare a circular on the subject, of which the following is a copy:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE 1862.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of ———, I have to inform you that the "Postage Currency Stamps," issued in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress of 17th of July, 1862, are furnished only by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, and will be supplied to persons applying for the same, in exchange for *Treasury Notes* or *Coin*, through agents of the Treasury Department—not postmasters.

This Department has therefore no control in the premises, except to direct postmasters to receive them in payment for dues, or for the purchase of stamps.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

To ——— ———.

☞ In answer to a note of inquiry, we state that the postage on authors' or other "manuscript sheets" is six cents per ounce, or the same as letter postage.

We must again suggest to postmasters and their clerks a better acquaintance with the official book of laws and regulations.

## Boxing up.

Post-office clerks, particularly those employed in large offices, to whom is entrusted the responsible task of boxing up letters, can hardly be too careful in its performance. We are aware of the difficulties which, from the nature of the occupation, make it unreasonable to expect absolute perfection in this matter; but these very difficulties should incite to the most careful attention and watchfulness. Knowing his liability to errors, a box delivery clerk should take every precaution to guard against their commission, by avoiding, as far as possible, undue haste, (to which cause, we are confident, most of the mistakes of this nature are due,) and confining his attention solely and entirely, while boxing up, to the business in hand.

It is difficult to calculate the inconvenience and loss which may be occasioned by depositing a letter in one box which is intended for another. Business operations, involving interests of the greatest magnitude, may be seriously interfered with, if not entirely obstructed, by a clerk who, in a fit of abstraction, or while endeavoring to gossip with a companion and perform his duties at the same time, slips into box 1001 a letter intended for 1010, or places in Thomas Johnson's box a letter addressed to John Thompson. Another evil consequence, our experience has shown us, is likely to ensue from careless boxing up—and that is the temptation which is thereby offered to merchants' clerks to appropriate letters, not addressed to their employers, which are thus delivered to them by mistake. In more than one instance we have traced the beginning of a course of dishonesty on the part of clerks, detected in the purloining of mail matter belonging to their employers, to a yielding to such a temptation thus thrust upon them. The risk of detection seems so slight, and the peculiar circumstances furnish them with such specious arguments wherewith to stifle the admonitions of conscience, that the first false step is made easy to them—soon to be followed by others, until at last they swiftly descend the road which leads to ruin and disgrace.

Let those, therefore, whose carelessness may lead to such results, see to it that they do all in their power to avoid them, by a strict and conscientious performance of the important and responsible duties confided to their charge.

## Stealing Soldiers' Letters.

H. D. Dabell, hailing from West Troy, N. Y., a young man of about eighteen years of age, of very prepossessing appearance, and connected with one of the New York regiments, and acting for some time as mail carrier or postmaster for a branch hospital at Washington, was arrested a few days since, charged with opening a sick soldier's letter, and taking a sum of money therefrom. When first accused of the act, he persistently denied it; but when he saw that it was proved beyond a doubt, and finding no chance of escape, he finally admitted the charge, and proposed to settle the matter by refunding the money. This privilege was denied him. Supposing he might be guilty of other such acts, it was deemed advisable to search his room where were found about one hundred and fifty letters directed to invalids in the hospital, or to parties abroad, and *all opened*.

Postmaster Clephane made an examination of these letters, and found that many of them had contained small remittances, ranging from $5 to $20, and were directed to sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, or entrusted by them to Dabell, to put into the post office, to go to their wives, mothers, &c.

One letter had contained $20, sent by a young man who was quite sick at the hospital, to a widowed mother, who was entirely dependent upon him for support, and who supposed his mother had the remittance, until advised to the contrary, by the discovery of the rifled letter. The poor fellow, as might be supposed, was deeply affected.

The evidence of Dabell's guilt was deemed sufficient to send him to jail, where he still remains, awaiting the next term of court. We hope the unfeeling wretch will get his full reward.

## Saving Envelopes.

We find that many of the banks, insurance offices and large business firms are adopting the plan of preserving and filing away by dates, letter envelopes covering their correspondence through the mails. This is an additional reason why postmasters and their clerks should postmark letters plainly, as this is about all which gives the envelope importance as a matter of preservation and record. We think we will occasionally take a look at the different assortments thus preserved, in order to ascertain what proportion of them are illegibly postmarked.

☞ A subscriber, and new postmaster, asks us to insert the names of the gentlemen now at the head of the several divisions of the Post-office Department, with whom postmasters are required to hold official correspondence. They are as follows:

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant P. M. General, Appointment office, during whose absence from Washington, which will continue for some months from this date, Gen. ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, Acting First Assistant, should be addressed.

Hon. GEORGE W. MCLELLAND, Second Assistant P. M. General, Contract Office.

Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant P. M. General, Finance and Dead Letter Offices.

WILLIAM A BRYAN, Esq, Chief Clerk of the Department. Major R. K. SCOTT is now Acting C. Clerk.

Hon. GREEN ADAMS, Auditor, P. O. Department.

The particular subjects upon which each of these officers are to be addressed has several times been stated in our columns.

## Answers to Inquiries.

If a postmaster receives an envelope marked "free" on the outside, but containing an unpaid letter, with a request that it should be delivered to the party addressed, full postage must be collected, according to the weight of the entire original package. If enclosed in a free letter relating to post office business, payment on the private letter only, is to be demanded, on delivery. The practice of thus enclosing letters to postmasters, excepting on strictly official business, is, of course wrong, and when indulged in by postmasters or their assistants, should be reported to the Department.

A postmaster writes us thus:—"The question I wish to have settled is, whether postmasters should not detain all transient printed matter received, not prepaid by stamps."

Such matter should be properly rated at the receiving office, and the postage collected in money, on delivery.

MARKING NEWSPAPER NOTICES.—The question is asked whether the marking with a pen or pencil of a newspaper article or advertisement, subjects such newspaper or other printed matter to letter postage. We answer, it does not, when "made for the sole purpose of attracting the eye to a particular article or portion of printed matter." See Sec. 130, of the printed Regulations.

☞ Letters addressed to persons who have permanently removed, and whose residence is known, should not be forwarded as a rule, without a proper request to do so, and then additional postage should be charged, and collected on delivery, unless the extra rate is prepaid. There is nothing in the official instructions forbidding postmasters to forward this class of letters, upon their own responsibility, provided they are satisfied, from all the circumstances, that it would be an accommodation to the parties interested.

## The Army Correspondence.

A Washington correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* furnishes some very interesting facts and statistics concerning the business of the Washington post office, which it is well known has been increased enormously, and is constantly increasing, in consequence of the mighty avalanche of soldiers' letters, and the additional official correspondence of the several branches of the government in consequence of the war.

In order to lighten, as far as possible, the great labor and responsibility thus thrown upon the Washington office, postmasters and others, and especially those at the head of distribution offices, should do all in their power to secure accuracy and simplicity in the manner of making up and forwarding letters for the army. An arrangement is already in force in the New York and we believe other principal offices, by which this class of letters are put up in separate parcels, and marked "Military," in addition to the address, Washington, D. C. We think it would be well also, if the Department would so far vary the present rules regulating distribution, as to require at least all Presidential offices to make up such correspondence *direct* to Washington, or to other points in the vicinity of which large bodies of troops may be congregated, and in a separate package or packages, marked "Military." This would secure greater despatch, and at the same time save a vast amount of unnecessary labor in the distributing offices through which the letters are required to pass, while it would add very little if any increased duty at the office addressed.

We make the following extract from the communication in the *Traveller*:

"The business of the Washington post office, since the commencement of the war, has wonderfully changed. It always has been an important office, because of the large amount of official mail received and sent This has greatly increased with the war, and with this increase, together with the civil and military matter, the work of the office is very large. At present it is not so large as during last winter, when 200,000 soldiers were sending off their mails daily; but during the coming fall and winter the work promises to exceed that of last fall and winter.

Mr. Lewis Clephane, our postmaster, is, by his well known *energetic*, *systematic*, and *correct* business habits, admirably qualified for the position so well and so satisfactorily filled by him. His force consists of about fifty clerks, divided into different parties, each having a special work to perform.

The military party is the largest, and is under the superintendence of Mr. S. V. Noyes. Upon the arrival of each mail, a portion of this party open the packages of soldiers' letters, and assort them into boxes by States, and the cavalry and artillery into separate boxes. These letters, so assorted, are taken by another party and assorted into regimental and company boxes—the company boxes being only for the cavalry and artillery. These regimental boxes are arranged in separate State cases, the Pennsylvania case already having nearly 150 boxes. When the whole of each mail has been thus assorted, the letters in each box are put into a bag and labeled, but are again examined before being bagged, to detect any mistakes that have occurred in assorting. It is now either called for at the office by regimental or division mail carriers, or forwarded to them. The mail last winter was carried principally by regimental carriers—now by division, excepting the new regiments arriving.

Then the office at times was almost surrounded with the horses of the carriers, as nearly all came on horseback, and the appearance of the carriers in their uniform, inside the office but outside the bar waiting for their mail, looking like a pack of hungry wolves, was quite an interesting sight to a stranger. We already begin to be reminded of old times, for 15 *new* regiments from the old Keystone State are here, while some other States are not much behind. The work of the office is difficult, from the continual change going on, but more especially from the ignorance or carelessness of persons directing their letters. Let me say, however, little complaint is made about Massachusetts or New England. But New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the West, show a sad deficiency of military knowledge and grammar, and I might add, a great lack of common sense. I copy verbatim, the address of a few letters, and by no means the worst received.

"Oscar Soule, Sporryville, Sigel's army." Now there is no Post Office at Sperryville, and in Sigel's army are at least 40,000 souls. Which one shall it be sent to. Another—"Frederick Smith, Warrant, (for Warrenton,) a blacksmith in the army—in great haste."

Now this is not very definite, and who can tell where to send it, except to the Dead Letter Office? Still another—"Chas. Jones, Camp Browning, Ohio Vol." In the above camp are a number of regiments, a greater number of companies, and still greater number of persons. Here, too, is the same difficulty.

Many letters come with the envelope covered over with everything that is needless, and nothing essential, like the following, actually copied from a letter received:—"Geo. F. Armores, care Brig.-Gen. James Nagles, commanding, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Core, camp near Rapidan river, 6 miles from Culpepper Court House, Culpepper county, Va., Burnside's Division."

Now, if, instead of the above long, nonsensical address, he had written thus,—Geo. F. Armores, Co. B, 6th Reg. N. J. Vols,—we should know just where to send it. The largest number of letters mailed (at this office) in one day has reached 70,000. The number of free letters and packages received during the last quarter was 910,000, or more than three and a half millions during the year

The *net* increase of the office, paid over to the Government for the two last quarters ending June 30th, was $81,000.

The postmaster wishes all persons directing letters to soldiers in the army to know that a simple and short direction is all that is necessary, and is much more likely to quickly reach its destination. All that is necessary is the name of the person, number or letter of his company, and the number and State of his regiment."

A HARD CASE.—General Pope was, a short time since, obliged, by the exigencies of his position, to lay an embargo upon all the letters written by officers and soldiers of his command, lest his plans and intended movements should, through that source, become known to the enemy. This, though undoubtedly a great hardship, was probably an unavoidable necessity. All letters *from* the army were detained at some point beyond Washington, where they accumulated in large numbers. This explanation may serve to relieve the anxiety of friends who, not receiving replies to their letters, may indulge in the most serious and painful apprehensions as to the cause. Letters destined *for* the soldiers of our army continue to go forward promptly, and we trust the existing restrictions in relation to the returning missives will soon be removed, if indeed such is not already the case.

## Careless Post-marking.

By consulting the Regulations of the Department, it will be found that Section 38 provides that "Letters received to be sent by mail should be carefully marked with the name of the post office at which they are received, the abbreviated name of the State or Territory, and the day of the month on which they are forwarded in the mail." The experience of almost every person who is in the receipt of any considerable quantity of letters through the mails will show that this important part of the duty of postmasters and their assistants is, in many cases performed in a very careless and unsatisfactory manner. Sometimes the name of the mailing office is quite distinct, while that of the State is illegible—and in other instances the date is so imperfectly affixed that it may be supposed to represent any day from the first to the thirty-first of the month. Often the entire post-mark is either a mere blotch, "without form and void," from which hours of patient study could derive no clue by which to arrive at even a guess as to its meaning, or a weak, sickly-looking shadow, with just enough feeble resemblance to half a dozen different names to suggest insoluble doubts as to which one of the half dozen is intended.

The post-mark of a letter is often almost as important a matter as its contents. It is liable to be produced as evidence, in courts of justice, to establish the fact of the mailing of important documents, and it may furnish to the officer of the law a clue to the whereabouts of an absconding felon, or give to anxious hearts the trace of a long-lost friend or relative. In fact, no postmaster can tell, as he marks his letters, of how much significance any one of those little black circles may one day become; and it is therefore his duty to see that every letter which leaves his office is, in accordance with his official instructions, "carefully marked."

Out of 1000 post-marks on letters received at the New York office, not more than 600 were found, on examination, to be sufficiently plain to leave no doubt as to the town and State where, or the day when they were affixed. This shows most reprehensible neglect on the part of postmasters and clerks, and we trust that a reform will soon take place.

Another inexcusable practice—expressly forbidden by the Department—is that of using the post-mark as a "stamp-killer." Not only is the canceling often imperfectly effected thereby, but the subsequent removal of the postage stamp is sure to involve the removal of the post-mark besides serving to render it illegible. We have before us now a letter hearing a ten cent stamp, which has been canceled in this manner. All that can be deciphered of the post-mark is "San ——o, Cal." So that it would be impossible to tell, except from the contents, whether the letter was mailed at San Francisco, San Antonio, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, San Pedro, or San Diego.

A compliance with the rules of the Department in these matters will, we hope, be rigidly enforced, and we are considering the propriety of publishing in the *Mail* the names of those offices which habitually violate such important regulations.

☞ Gen. SKINNER, Chief Clerk of the Appointment Office, is now discharging the responsible duties of First Assistant Postmaster-General—Hon. J. A. KASSON having gone West, as before announced. Gen. SKINNER'S great experience and well-known industry constitute a full guaranty that the duties of his advanced position will be well and acceptably performed

The alterations in the New York post office are completed, and the office is much more convenient than formerly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

**Gen. Corcoran as a P. O. Clerk.**

In the various newspaper sketches of the brave CORCORAN, the fact seems to have been almost entirely overlooked, that his last services in civil life were rendered in the capacity of a clerk in the New York post office. In other words, that he is a worthy graduate of the old Dutch Church in Nassau street, and, as such, we, and all his old official associates, are proud of him, and have no notion of allowing the fact to pass, without a suitable "flourish of trumpets." General BANKS was once a "bobbin-boy," or factory operative, which fact has not seemed to "warp" his judgment in the slightest degree, while his splendid qualities as a military leader are "filling" the hearts of his Union-loving friends with pride and satisfaction. They knew he would "loom" up in any position, civil or military, in which his country might place him.

Just so with Col. Corcoran. On the 1st Sept., 1859, as we find by reference to the records, he was commissioned a clerk in the Registry Department of the New York post office. This position be held for about two and a half years, and his resignation was tendered while confined in a Southern prison, through a personal friend in this city, on the 1st May last. His particular duties were to receive and receipt for money letters and valuable packages to be sent out by the mails. When Sumpter was fired upon, there was despatched from this office the most valuable package of them all! It was known to have reached Washington, and to have been "distributed" there for Manassas on or about the 17th of July, 1861. The non-receipt of the "return bill" caused not a little uneasiness, and the inference became general that this choice packet, scorning the ordinary protection of a "coat of mail," had been intercepted by Southern depredators. This suspicion was hastily confirmed, but the senders were somewhat consoled by the fact that the enemy had got something *they could not use*, and dare not destroy, fearing that something might some day be discovered *in the ashes*, which would lead to just retribution. For more than a year the package was heard of as being carried to and fro between various "offices"—Charleston, Richmond, and Salisbury—in the South, once marked "detained for hostage," and often experiencing rough treatment at the hands of its captors. Being encased in a strong envelope of integrity and firmness, however, it was never "broken," and has finally been returned in good order, soon to receive another "direction," and be again sent forth on its glorious mission, newly "registered" as "Brigadier General," but bearing the old stamp of loyalty and devotion to the Union. We need hardly say that this "package" is no other than the brave Corcoran.

Gen. CORCORAN, while employed in the post-office, won the esteem of his associates by his gentlemanly demeanor and strict attention to his duties—qualities which he also displayed in his military career, and which, with his well-known bravery and fortitude under adversity, have made his name honored throughout the loyal portion of our country.

The General, on his return, was greeted with such a reception as has never been before accorded to any military or other celebrity in this country, and was the recipient of numerous complimentary addresses at various points on his homeward route.

The General visited the post office on the 3d instant, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the entire force of the office, who gave him some rousing cheers, and afterwards some hearty shakes of the hand.

THE MAIL SERVICE AND DRAFTING.—Having received a number of inquiries, from persons directly or indirectly connected with the mail service, as to whether such a connection was sufficient to exempt them from the operation of the draft recently ordered, we addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General on the subject, asking for an official statement as to what classes of persons were so exempt, according to his construction of the United States laws on the subject. The following is the reply:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*App't Office, Washington, Aug. 8th, 1862.*

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst., to the Postmaster-General, has been handed over to this office for answer.

From your statement, it would appear that a large number of persons seek to avoid enrolment in the militia on account of their actual or alleged connection with the postal service.

The thirty-fifth section of the act of 1825 and the thirty-fourth section of the act of 1836 are the only postal laws which have any bearing in the premises.

The thirty-fifth section of the act of 1825 is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster, post-riders and drivers of the mail stages shall be exempt from militia duties and serving on juries, or any fine or penalty for neglect thereof."

Under the thirty-fourth section of the act of 1836, it is further enacted, "That assistant postmasters and clerks, regularly employed and engaged in post offices, shall be exempt from militia duty and serving on juries, and from any fine or penalty for neglect thereof."

Under the foregoing laws, the Postmaster-General instructs me to say, that the following persons are exempt from enrolment for militia duties, viz: "All postmasters, assistant postmasters and clerks, regularly employed and engaged in post offices, and all post-riders and drivers of mail stages." Under this head may also be included all route agents, baggage-masters (acting under appointment from this Department), all local agents and mail messengers regularly employed and duly sworn as employés in the mail service—they having the charge and custody of the mails in the same manner as post-riders and drivers of mail stages.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
*Acting First Ass't Postmaster-General.*

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent Post Office Department, New York.

P. S. The Postmaster-General has already decided to remove a postmaster for appointing assistants where their services were not needed, with the evident intent of exempting them from drafting, and proposes to take similar action in all such cases. S. J. B. L. S.

By this it appears that only those "regularly employed and duly sworn as employés in the mail service" are exempt from the draft; and that the fact that a dépôt-master, ticket agent, railroad conductor, or steamboat clerk, may sometimes, in the performance of his duties, be temporarily placed in charge of the mail, does not entitle him to the benefit of the laws which provide for the exemption of those regularly engaged in the mail service

☞ Our cotemporaries are quite welcome to copy from these columns any of our articles which they may deem of interest to their readers, and in looking over our exchanges we find that they often avail themselves of this privilege. We are sorry to be obliged to add, however, that they not unfrequently neglect to give us proper credit therefor. Now, we submit that this is hardly fair. Much time and trouble are sometimes necessary in the preparation of our statistical and other matter, and it is certainly not asking too much to request our editorial brethren, when using the scissors, not to neglect the courtesy of a credit. As the prudent host observed to his guests, "Eat all you wish to, gentlemen, *but pocket none.*"

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Allentown Iron Works | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Baltimore* | Warren | Ind. |
| Blair | Pottawottamie | Iowa. |
| Boalt | Kewaunee | Wis. |
| Boyer City | Monona | Iowa. |
| Buckeye | Benton | " |
| Buncombe | Pettis | Mo. |
| Cash Creek | Lake | Colorado. |
| Cherry Box* | Shelby | Mo. |
| Cherryville | Crawford | " |
| Civil Bend | Daviess | " |
| Clarion | Bureau | Ill. |
| Concord* | Callaway | Mo. |
| Cottonwood | Brown | Minn. |
| Cylon | St. Croix | Wis. |
| Dean Lake | Wright | Minn. |
| Draw Bridge* | Dorchester | Md. |
| Dutch Hollow | Sauk | Wis. |
| Eagle Creek | Brown | Ohio. |
| Eagle Point | Berks | Pa. |
| East Alburgh | Franklin | Vt. |
| Eastman's Landing | Mason | Va. |
| East Sumner | Kankakee | Ill. |
| Egypt Mills | Cape Girardieu | Mo. |
| Fair Play* | Park | Colorado. |
| Florence Station | Stephenson | Ill. |
| Finlay | Sauk | Wis. |
| Franklin X Roads | Hardin | Ky. |
| Green's Store | Somerset | Md. |
| Hall Town | Saline | Ill. |
| Hamlin | Trempealeau | Wis. |
| Harris Grove | Harris | Iowa. |
| Harvey | Dane | Wis. |
| Howselville | Edgar | Ill. |
| Hundley | Washington | Ky. |
| Lake | Spencer | Ind. |
| Lost Creek* | Harrison | Va. |
| Monroe Forge | Lebanon | Pa. |
| Montpelier | Kewaunee | Wis. |
| Mount Pleasant | Gentry | Mo. |
| Mount Salem* | Putnam | Va. |
| Northville* | St. Clair | Mo. |
| Nossville | Huntingdon | Pa |
| Oakland* | Laclede | Mo. |
| Owl Prairie | Daviess | Ind. |
| Oxford Mills | Jones | Iowa. |
| Port Jackson | Crawford | Ill. |
| Preparation | Monona | Iowa. |
| Raneysburgh* | Washington | Ill. |
| Reedsville | Manitowoc | Wis. |
| Rice's X Road | Carter | Ky. |
| Rich Bar | Plumas | Cal. |
| Rockville | Miami | Kan. |
| Rozier Mills | Perry | Mo. |
| Sageville | Dubuque | Iowa. |
| Salt Rock | Mason | Va. |
| Schleursburgh | St. Charles | Mo. |
| Shetic | Murray | Minn. |
| Spearsville* | Brown | Ind. |
| Speedwell* | Madison | Ky. |
| Teuhassen | Martin | Minn. |
| Torrsdale | Philadelphia | Pa. |
| Valley City | Kearney | Neb. |
| Ventura | Ottowa | Mich. |
| Wagner | Clayton | Iowa. |
| Warren | St. Crox | Wis. |
| Watt's Creek | Whitely | Ky. |
| West Bend | Palo Alto | Iowa. |
| West Rotland* | Worcester | Mass. |
| Whig Valley | Holt | Mo. |
| Woodstock* | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Youngsville | Hamilton | Ill. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Airey's | Dorchester | Md. |
| Amanda | Boyd | Ky. |
| Bond's Point | Christian | Ill. |
| Briensburgh | Marshall | Ky. |
| Burton | Gennesee | Mich. |
| Cave Spring | Decatur | Ind. |
| Cerro Gordo | Mills | Iowa. |
| Doughty's Creek | Warren | Ky. |
| Fenton | Whitesides | Ill. |
| Ferguson's Station | Logan | Ky. |
| Fidelity | Miami | Ohio. |
| Finney's Creek | Saline | Mo. |
| Firebaugh's Ferry | Fresno | Cal. |
| Fulton Centre | Fulton | Ill. |
| Handy | Barry | Mo. |
| Hickory Ridge | Cape Girardieu | " |
| Hickory Spring | Texas | " |
| Hoosac Tunnel | Berkshire | Mass. |
| Houghton | Ashland | Wis. |
| Howardsville | Floyd | Iowa. |
| Hymers | Sullivan | Ind. |
| Long Lake | Marguette | Wis. |
| Mantan | Allen | Kan. |
| Mapleton | Niagara | N. Y. |
| Maxson Grove | Waseca | Minn. |
| Moorsburgh | Pulaski | Ind. |
| Murfreesborough | Rutherford | Tenn. |
| Noell | Iron | Mo. |
| North Bend | Mitchell | Iowa. |
| North Branch | Baltimore | Md. |
| Pecksburgh | Hendricks | Ind. |
| Piattsville | Parke | " |
| Plattin | Jefferson | Mo. |
| Randall Road | Niagara | N. Y. |
| Shelbyville | Shelby | Iowa. |
| Shiloh | Callaway | Ky. |
| Ship Island | Harrison | Miss. |
| Spring Hill | Livingston | Mo. |
| Thompsonville | Monroe | Iowa. |
| Union Hill | Green | Mo. |
| Virginia Settlement | Wayne | Ky. |
| West Quincy | Marion | Mo. |
| Witoka | Winona | Minn. |
| Woods Corners | Hillsdale | Mich. |
| Zion | Henry | Mo. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Mills | Dorchester | Md. | to | Salem. |
| Fort Wise | Huerfano | Col. | " | Fort Lyon. |
| Gwinville | Benton | Iowa. | " | Belle Plaine. |
| Middleton Station | Dane | Wis. | " | Mendota. |
| Mount Pleasant | Atchison | Kan. | " | Locust Grove. |
| Wyoming | Otoe | Neb. | " | Farmersville. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Celestine | Dubois | Ind. | Mrs. Mary A. Reichart |
| Clinton Station | Clinton | Ohio. | Miss Lizzie Custis. |
| Cumberland Ford | Knox | Ky. | Mrs. Susan Renfroe. |
| South Scituate | Providence | R. I. | Miss Clara P. Battey |

### Presidential Appointments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green Bay | Brown | Wis. | Daniel M. Whitney. |
| St. Johnsburg | Caledonia | Vt. | Emerson Hall. |

### POST OFFICES REOPENED
IN THE SECEDED STATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fullshoma | Coffee | Tenn. |

When newspaper postage has been paid quarterly in advance, and the subscriber changes his residence before the expiration of such quarter, it is the duty of said subscriber to notify the publisher of such change of residence, and have the paper sent direct to his new residence, from the office of publication. He must also obtain the certificate of the postmaster at the office where the postage was paid, that the full quarter's postage has been so paid at such office. Then the postmaster at the office of delivery may deliver the paper to the end of the quarter without further charge. Should he fail to pursue this course, and the paper have to be remailed from his former residence, a new postage must be charged for forwarding. In which case a full quarter's postage must be paid, or the full rate collected upon the delivery of each paper, unless the full rate for the fractional quarter is paid in a single sum.

To entitle subscribers to receive newspapers at reduction of 50 per cent. in the rates of postage, such postage must be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, *at the commencement of a quarter*. If not so paid, the full rate must be collected upon each paper as delivered, unless the full rate is paid to the end of the fractional quarter in a single payment.

Under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Feb. 27, 1861, persons known as regular news-dealers may receive by mail such quantities of newspapers or periodicals as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications.

By the 123d standing instruction of the Department regular news-dealers may mail newspapers and periodicals to *bona fide* subscribers in the same manner and with the same privileges as if sent direct from the office of publication; but parties not engaged as regular news-dealers, or as publishers, have no right to mail papers not prepaid. But the *rate* of postage to be collected in such case is the same as if the matter were first mailed at the place of publication.

By the 139th standing instruction of the Department, it is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, whenever practicable, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud; but this should be done without breaking open the wrapper. Unless papers are done up, as required by the act of 1852, in such manner that their contents may be determined without removing the wrappers, *letter postage should be charged*, and if not paid at the mailing office, or at the office of delivery, the postmaster of the latter office should return the package to the mailing office, to prosecute for the penalty of five dollars, provided for by the 30th section of the act of 1825: sec. 128th standing instructions.

Postmasters have no right to give credit for postage; if credit has been given, it is at their own risk, and they must personally account for the amount as if prepaid.

Unless the postage upon newspapers is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, the full rate should be collected upon each paper as delivered.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered on the same bill, as other dead letters.

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.
$12 40 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.
*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.
SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M and 10 30 P. M.
EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.
SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
WEST.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.


## TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
READ AND REMEMBER!

FRED. PARSELLS & BRO.,
General Purchasing Agents,
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New York City,

Will buy for you and forward at regular prices,
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## A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

**To Postmasters.**

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.


### IMPORTANT TABLE,
SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

TABLE OF PROGRESSION, SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE U. S. TO THE ABOVE PLACES, VIA MARSEILLES.
[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ½ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gullipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassand, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultchu, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


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☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a*, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyroot, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Gantamala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 8 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 80 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. |
| To Nova Scotia the rates are the same as the above,—Pre-payment compulsory. | * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | 3 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 6 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 13 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Queenstown. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | 17 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. B. | 20 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. B. | 27 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Queenstown. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1862. WHOLE No. 25.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces:

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ........10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " " | ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " " | ...... | 13, |
| For Weekly | " " | ...... | 6½ |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. S. States.

☞ All transient matter *must* be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

## Innocent Sufferers from Crime.

In the course of our official experience, especially in city life, some of the most distressing cases of dishonesty occur, involving in ruin and disgrace not only the parties whose fate is directly concerned, but also innocent persons, dependent upon and connected with them, and to whom they are bound by the strongest domestic ties.

A most painful case of this nature was brought under our observation lately, in one of our large cities. A young man, of fine talents, and highly respectable connections, with a loving and accomplished wife, who possessed brilliant pecuniary prospects in her own right, with three children, who ere many years are to come into the possession of a handsome fortune, was employed as bookkeeper in a large commercial house, at a liberal salary. It would naturally be supposed that one so situated would be beyond the reach of ordinary temptation to dishonesty. But unfortunately, the pressure of old debts, and the requirements of an extravagant style of living, proved stronger than the powerful inducements to virtue alluded to. The large and valuable correspondence of his employers, which passed through his hands for entry upon the books of the concern, brought daily within his reach the means of extricating himself from his pecuniary embarrassments, with very little apparent chance for detection, and he yielded to the strong temptation—appropriating large sums from almost every mail, for a considerable time. No suspicion was entertained of his guilt in the matter by the firm, who reported such of the losses as they were advised of, to the post office authorities, and attributed them entirely to the carelessness or dishonesty of those connected with the mail service.

From the circumstances of the case, however, the general Agent of the Department was satisfied that the responsibility attached to a different quarter; and after a long and patient investigation of the matter—the details of which it is needless to mention here—he succeeded in fastening the extensive depredations upon the unfortunate individual referred to. Although the proof against him was conclusive and overwhelming, he resolutely denied his guilt for some time; but at last made a full confession of his misdeeds, and stated the motives which had led to their commission. Then the thought of the misery and degradation which his conduct would entail, not only upon himself but upon those dear to him—the reflection of the high social position which he had forever forfeited—rushed upon his recollection, and completely unmanned him. If any young man, subjected to a like temptation, and hesitating whether to yield or resist, could have seen him then, we are sure that the sight would have led to a determination to hold fast his integrity against all efforts of the tempter, and to look upon any apparent advantage or enjoyment as dearly purchased at the price of honesty, and any embarrassment or trial as easy to be borne, in comparison with the crushing burden of shame and sorrow which weighs upon the detected felon.

It became necessary for the Agent to accompany the culprit to his home, and fortunately his family were absent in the country at the time. The apartments were elegantly furnished, and the well-selected library, the excellent paintings, musical instruments, etc., gave evidence of a refinement and good taste, in melancholy contrast with the criminal position of the husband and father, and the object of his visit at this time in company with the officer. The children's playthings and Sabbath-school books were lying about the nursery, and suggested feelings of commiseration for these little innocents, and reflections on the possible sad results of crime to the happy little trio now absent. The portrait of the wife and mother looked down from the wall upon her unhappy husband, of whom she had been so proud, but who had stained with crime the name she had shared with him, and was soon, perhaps, to be disgraced forever. The scene was painful beyond description, and we do not care to dwell upon it. We have only alluded to it as a warning and an example of the "wages of sin," and in the hope that in thus depicting some of the terrible results of guilt, we may have shown to others a picture, the remembrance of which will assist them to stand firm in their integrity, in the dark hour of temptation.

STAMPS FOR MARKETING.—"Please, sir," enquired a little urchin, at one of the New York box delivery windows, "will you give me some old letter envelopes?"

"What do you want them for?" asked the clerk.

"Ma wants 'em, to get the stamps off to buy marketing with," was the reply of the apparently innocent youngster.

With such a mother, the future prospects of the poor lad must be anything but promising.

A LETTER-WRITING CAMP.—The Arago, from Port Royal, N. C., recently brought twenty-one thousand letters from the officers and soldiers stationed there, and in the vicinity.

## A "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

Not many months since, a firm doing a large business in the cheap jewelry line complained to the Special Agent of the Department that a letter to their address, containing two hundred dollars in bank notes, with an order for goods, had been lost from the mails. An examination of the letter alleging the previous mailing of the money showed it to be somewhat of a literary curiosity—the writer not confining himself to a bewailment of the grievous pecuniary loss he had sustained, but adding a piteous tale of a recent domestic bereavement, and ending with the dismal announcement that he "felt himself fast going down." Altogether it seemed like one of those numerous cases which are said to "appeal loudly to the sympathies of the benevolent." Before answering this appeal, however, the Agent deemed it expedient to answer the letter; and accordingly he addressed a few lines to the unfortunate would-be speculator in jewelry, inquiring into the particulars of the matter, asking a description of the lost notes, etc. To this no reply was received, and after waiting some time, a letter was sent to the postmaster at the office where the money was said to have been mailed, giving the particulars as reported, and asking information as to the occupation, character and standing of the person who claimed to have suffered so severely from his confidence in the mail system. The following answer was soon at hand.

"——, ILLINOIS, July 1, 1862.

* * * In answer to your inquiries about a certain young man, living in this place, by the name of Robert P. N——, I will say that I should think that he was not far from eighteen years of age. He is living with his grandfather, who is a farmer, and in very comfortable circumstances indeed; but I think that he is so 'snug' that the said Robert would get but very little money by his grandfather's giving it to him. He never has complained to me about losing a letter with money in it, and I don't think, myself, that he ever sent any such amount of money by mail or any other way—if he did, I cannot see, for my part, how he got it, as he is a poor boy, and I don't think it likely that he could command even the eighth part of the sum you mention. If the young man would only be steady, the time will come when his grandfather will leave him well off in this world; but he is a little irregular in his habits. He has *not* lost a relative or near friend by death for some years past. * * * *

Yours, etc.,
J—— S——, P. M."

The receipt of this information led the Agent to suspect that he had been entirely justified in declining to expend any large amount of commiseration over the doleful tale through which the affair was first brought to his notice, but in order to entirely satisfy himself as to the actual facts of the case, he wrote at once to the grandfather mentioned in the postmaster's letter, giving a detailed account of the circumstances, and inquiring into the truth of the statement made by his grandson. In due time an answer arrived signed with the old gentleman's name, which apparently settled the matter:

"——, Ill. July 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—You need take no further steps in the matter of the lost money of my grandson, Robert, as I am happy to say that the money has been found. He gave it to a friend of his to mail, who put it in his trunk and forgot all about it until a few days ago, when he accidentally came across it. As my grandson has concluded *not to go into the peddling business at present*, I hope you will do nothing more about it, as it is now *all right*.

Your truly,
M. J. N——."

A careful scrutiny of this letter, however, and a comparison of its ultra shaky-looking caligraphy with the handwriting of the grandson, to which it bore a suspicious resemblance, resulted in leaving the incredulous Agent in doubt as to the propriety of a full acquiescence in the last clause of the epistle quoted above, and he immediately enclosed the document to the P. M., with a request that he would call personally on the young man's venerable relative and test the genuineness of the letter. Not many days elapsed before the following solution of the mystery was received:

"——, Ill., July 21, 1862.

* * * * Robert P. N—— acknowledges that he took from the post-office, opened and answered your letter to his grandfather, and supposed that in doing so he would not be found out. He says that some time ago he sent *two* dollars to the jewelry firm for a *watch*, (!) which they did not send, so he says he afterwards wrote them saying that he had previously sent them *two hundred* dollars by mail, with an order for goods—hoping that if they believed he had done so, they would take pity on him and send him a part. He says he did not once mistrust that the Post Office Department would take it up and investigate it. His grandfather feels bad that Robert should go into that business. The young man says he would rather give considerable than to have it go out that he has been in this bogus business. He might make a smart young fellow if he would keep out of such transactions, and I think he will, in future. J—— S——, P. M."

A letter from the Agent to this "smart young fellow," setting forth the possible consequences of the offences of which he had been guilty in opening his grandfather's letter and forging his name to the reply, brought forth a full confession of the unsubstantial basis upon which the original complaint was founded, accompanied with many expressions of contrition for his conduct, and concluding as follows:

"Now, sir, I have told you all. I have had a talk with Mr. S., the P. M., and have told him just what I have written to you, and what more can I do? I will confess I did wrong, but I shall never do it again; and I trust that you will believe what I have written, for it is true. And now I pray you to do nothing more about it, for the sake of friends who know nothing about it, as well as those that do know it, and for *my* sake. It would ruin me, and if you knew my feelings about it, you could not have the heart to hurt me. I have made up my mind from this time to turn over a new leaf, and you will never have occasion to trouble yourself on my account again. If you should prosecute me as you think I deserve, it would forever ruin me, and therefore I earnestly beseech you not to be so hard hearted as to do it. Again I will say—and God knows I write the truth—that all I have written in this letter is truth, and nothing but the truth. Trusting that you will have mercy on me, and let me off this once, I remain

Your most obedient servant,
R. P. N——."

This pathetic appeal was not lost upon the Agent, who concluded, under the circumstances, that the experience of his young friend in this particular line of "business" had not been of a nature to encourage him to continue in it; so with a few parting words of advice to adhere to the good resolutions he had formed, the erring youth (whose statement that he was "fast going down," would have proved but too true had he not paused in a career so unpromisingly begun) was allowed to escape legal punishment.

This little sketch furnishes a commentary on many of the sage remarks which we sometimes hear in regard to the "insecurity of the mails."

## A Touching Appeal.

The following eloquent description of the suffering which may result from the non-receipt of an expected letter, commends itself equally to neglectful correspondents and to careless post office officials. It is more especially for the benefit of the latter class that we reprint it, in the hope of causing them to reflect upon the possible results of inattention and heedlessness in the performance of their duties, and to resolve in future to relieve themselves of any responsibility for the painful anxiety and distress, so often caused by waiting and watching in vain for the post:

WHO HAS NOT FELT IT?—Oh, this watching and waiting for the post, this torment that befalls us all at one time or another of our lives! However different our characters and our circumstances, which of us is there to whom this form of wretchedness is not painfully familiar? The rising invigorated by sleep to entertain anew the joyous hope that comes with morning; the dressing a little hurriedly, perhaps, yet all the more carefully, because *that* letter is to reach our hands, and to make a festival of a common day; the sweet surmises respecting its very appearance, how it will begin, how long it will be, what tidings it will bring; the utter impossibility of giving ourselves to any occupation before it comes, for come it will to-day; the cloud before the eyes when at length the letters are brought in, and then the sudden revulsion that follows the discovery that *the* letter is not there! Something of anger will rise; all creatures are angry at torture; but soon it is banished by a fear which has even greater torment, the fear lest illness, lest death, should have prevented the writing of the promised letter; for love, in many natures, is "too like despair," and the darkest solution in the first excitement of disappointment seems the most probable. And then the appalling length of the remainder of the day; how drag through its hateful hours? Every expedient is welcome for killing the time we cannot employ. By and by more tolerable hypotheses present themselves to the mind; we can bear to be reminded of letters gone astray, of contingencies short of *fatal*, which might yet have marred our hopes; till, worn out with very wretchedness, we grow calm as evening comes, and expectations begin to revive. The night must be slept through that it may pass the quicker. To-morrow we shall certainly hear. And to-morrow comes, and there is no letter; and all that dreary round, from the darkness of utter despair to the glimmering light of a sick hope, has to be gone through again!

## Letter Addresses.

For Miss Mary Dixon,
(Who is *not* a vixen,
Altho' to her name it will rhyme,)
In the town of Gran *ville*,
County Putnam, State *Ill.*,
And I trust it will reach her in time.

Haste, postman, haste, and do not tarry,
And this my letter safely carry,
To J. C. Barnes—he is the one
Who sells pianos for Chickering, Son,
Six ninety-four, Broadway's the place,
You're sure to see his handsome face.

"To E. Nettleton, sometimes called Fake,"
County of Sullivan, New Hampshire State
If not gone up, or else gone down,
He can be found in Newport town.
P. M., please forward without delay,
And greatly oblige his old friend JAY

For William Cile
of midle Berry
Steate of Armount
America in Heast.

The following is a copy of the only address upon a letter, received at Norwich, Conn..

Patrick O'Sullivan,
B. Smith,
Norwich, Ct.

Had not the clerks in the office known Mr. O'Sullivan, and that he was a blacksmith, the letter would probably have been reported in the next advertised list in the name of "B. Smith."

## The Patent Envelopes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE U. S. MAIL:

*Dear Sir*,—We see, in a late issue of the U. S. MAIL, you have inserted quite a complimentary notice from a correspondent of our new "Stamp-sealing and Post-mark preserving Envelopes," and also make some comments thereon. We take the liberty of presenting our views on the subject, upon which some inquiries are raised. We admit the "present *persevering* carelessness" in stamping letters would prevent the public receiving the full benefit of our improvement at first. But if the official stamp of the post office, giving the time and place of mailing, could be conveniently preserved upon all letters or enclosures as a public and official record, it would soon become of much more value to the public than at present, when thrown away upon the waste envelope. Consequently they may require some improvements in this respect which could easily be made. The placing of the stamp and post-mark always in the same position on the letter, would greatly facilitate such improvement. Even with the present carelessness there are a larger number of the post-marks *ascertainable*, than might be supposed by the casual observer. Owing to the different shape of stamps in the various offices, four out of five, perhaps, are legible. Your fears that the "post-mark would not be so legible if placed over the stamp," would be correct if white envelopes were always used; but the dark dull colors of a large proportion of the envelopes in common use, are even more difficult to make a clear post-mark on, than the bright clean colors of our stamps. The difficulty so frequently experienced at the distributing offices of deciphering the address, owing to the post-mark being stamped over it, would be avoided by our plan, thus saving many letters from being returned to the dead letter office on that account.

We can scarcely believe, as suggested in your query, that a greater inconvenience would be experienced by the entire destruction of packages or letters, owing to the impossibility, as in our envelopes, of tampering with them without detection, than there is experienced at present from the great temptation offered, by the ease with which the contents of our common commercial envelope can be examined, sealed up again, and forwarded, without detection. We believe the public generally feel, with us, the greatest confidence in the most perfect means of securing the contents of a letter against the *hope* of removal without detection. We have been quite surprised, on learning that many of our large banks, as well as insurance companies, regularly preserve their envelopes every day, and file them away for reference, although with the common envelope its identity with the enclosure is broken as soon as separated, thus destroying half its value.

It has also become the custom with many of our newspapers and others, receiving large daily mails, to copy by hand the post-mark from the envelope on to the enclosure, before throwing the envelope aside. This, of course, takes much time, and costs more than the additional expense of perforating them as devised by us, which answers a better purpose, as it would be of more value as legal evidence.

Yours truly,
112 Broadway. LEEDS & FRANKLIN.

The improvement referred to above was explained in the MAIL for July. It consists mainly of partially cutting out upon the envelope, a space large enough to receive the postage stamp, so that when the letter and envelope are separated, the force used tears off the stamp and post-mark, and leaves them attached to the letter. This plan would of course require a change of the prevailing rule, which is not to place the post-mark upon the stamp, but to cancel that separately.—[EDITOR MAIL.]

A CURIOSITY IN CRIME.—We alluded, a short time since, to the mania which lately broke out among our juvenile population for the collection of foreign and other postage stamps, and described some of the ingenious means which the youthful connoisseurs of those articles employed to obtain them, to add to their collections. Since the article was written, one or two cases have come to our knowledge, in which the desire to procure some rare and coveted specimen has proved so strong, as to lead to the commission of crime in order to its gratification. Boys entrusted with important foreign letters for delivery to their employers, have confessed to having retained and destroyed them, merely for the purpose of obtaining the stamps affixed! It is sad to think how slight a temptation is too often sufficient to overcome the effect of the lessons of honor and integrity, instilled into the minds of youth by parental solicitude. In the cases to which we have referred, the offenders had been carefully trained by respectable and pious parents, and on being detected expressed the most sincere penitence, and made earnest promises of amendment; but we must confess to great fears for the future of one, who, simply to gratify an absurd passion for intrinsically worthless trifles, would deliberately and wantonly cause his employer such certain inconvenience, and possible loss, as would result from the destruction of his correspondence.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1851.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter which appears on the last page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations, and constructions of existing laws.

## [Official Circular.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE,
*Washington, Sept.* 30, 1862.

SIR: The recent demand by the public for postage stamps, under an erroneous impression with regard to the law authorizing the issue of "postage currency," has entirely exhausted the surplus stock, and the Department is now dependent upon the daily manufacture to meet the requisitions of postmasters. Sales of stamps *must* therefore be restricted to such as may be needed by the public for prepayment of postage, the ordinary demand at any office being the guide.

And inasmuch as the unadvised use of postage stamps as a circulating medium has soiled or defaced them in a greater or less degree, and evil persons, taking advantage of that circumstance, have put into circulation stamps which have evidently been used in prepayment of postage, every postmaster is instructed to treat as unpaid any letter placed in a post office for mailing which may be covered with a stamp at all soiled or defaced, or which has apparently been used in payment of postage. Such letters will be sent at once to the Dead Letter Office.

This Department has repeatedly, by special letters and official announcement, declared its opposition to the sale and use of postage stamps for a currency, foreseeing the results of such a course on the part of the public.

Respectfully yours,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES.—The sale of postage stamps in the New York and other post offices has been materially curtailed of late, for want of a sufficient supply, the quantity allowed to each purchaser having been reduced to three dollars for some days past. This is owing to the large and constant drain caused by purchases, for currency.

This will not necessarily embarrass correspondence, as the government envelopes may be had in lieu of stamps.

☞ The List of post offices to be furnished postmasters by the Department, is now in the hands of the public Printer, and will be published soon. The most important regulations will be attached to said list and published therewith, but no new edition of the laws will be printed at present.

☞ General SKINNER, for the time being, is by law Postmaster General, during the temporary absence of Judge BLAIR, who is now on a visit to New Hampshire.

WILLIAM A. BRYAN, Esq., Chief Clerk, is again absent from the Department on official business, and Major R. K. SCOTT is Acting Chief Clerk.

THE USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The paragraph which appeared recently in the Washington correspondence of some of the New York papers, stating that the P. M. General would direct the prosecution of parties using the ordinary postage stamps as currency, seems to have been generally misunderstood. While the Postmaster General has no power to authorise such use of stamps, and while the law originating their manufacture designates them for the pre-payment of postage, the Department are without any legalized means by which to limit their use to legitimate purposes. It was hoped that their extensive use in making change would cease with the introduction of the new postage currency, but little if any relief has yet been experienced from that source, though the promises of the contractors as to a sufficient supply are all that can be desired. The issues have recently been about $30,000 per day, one-third of which have been allotted to the Assistant Treasurer Cisco, for circulation or sale here, and the balance to Washington, Baltimore, and Eastern and Western cities. Preparations are making by which the manufacture of these stamps can be greatly increased, so that the present embarrassment, it is hoped, will soon be materially lessened, and the designs of Congress realized to a greater extent at least.

## Delivery of Letters.

The practice which somewhat extensively prevails, especially in country towns, of authorizing the delivery of mail matter to any neighbor or acquaintance who may happen to be in the vicinity of the post office, is one which is liable to, and often does, lead to innumerable troubles. In addition to risks arising from motives of curiosity or something worse, such exposure subjects correspondence to the ordinary contingencies of carelessness and irresponsibility.

It often causes great embarrassment in investigations in cases of loss or improper tampering with letters, because they may have been exposed in a variety of ways, which, from the nature of the case, can never be discovered, while the post office, the ordinary "pack-horse" of all sorts of outside deviltry, must stand the brunt of vague suspicions, and sometimes open charges of dishonesty, and harsh denunciations

It is unjust to postmasters and their clerks thus to hold them responsible, where they are made to share responsibility with a promiscuous circle of young and old, white and black private post office messengers, or to imply, as is almost always the case, that the morals and faithfulness of the former are deficient, while the latter are entirely free from acts of carelessness, or even beyond the reach of temptation.

We knew a case recently, where a valuable letter was delivered to one of a dozen persons authorized to take out the letters of the party addressed. The letter contained some $200 in bank notes. It was not received by the owner, and a great excitement followed in all the neighborhood. The postmaster had in his office the post bill which unquestionably accompanied the letter, and in fact he distinctly recollected delivering such a letter to *somebody*, about the time indicated. But this would not do, especially for certain parties who had been "miffed" at the original appointment of our, for the time being, unfortunate official. Said they to one another, as the news of the "robbery" reached them, "We have been expecting something of this kind for some time, and we shall have more trouble before there is less, no doubt;" and some of the more active of these gentlemen might have been seen, if the darkness had not protected them from ready observation, peering through the boxes and windows of the post office, night after night, expecting to catch the postmaster or his young clerk in the very act of tampering with the letters! Judge of their confusion, and we had almost said disappointment, when it was announced by the party most interested that the missing letter and contents had finally reached him in safety, after a delay of a number of weeks. It had been taken out of the office by a "sporting" neighbor, who placed it safely in a pocket of his hunting coat temporarily worn for the day, and was only discovered on the next occasion, when his sporting inclinations led him to take it down from the peg, where it had been quietly hanging since his last gameless excursion into the adjacent hunting grounds.

Now, it was not only the postmaster at that point who had suffered unjustly, but the mailing office was for a time also under the ban of suspicion, and even the outside party who claimed to have deposited the supposed lost letter in the post office, having no witness to the act, came in for a share of pretty close scrutiny during the official investigation of the case, and all because of the loose and mischievous practice above alluded to. Cases, illustrating much more important and worse consequences, could be given almost without limit.

There is a phase in this kind of post office experience which appeals directly to the interest, and we may say the selfishness, of correspondents. In case a money letter is lost, and it is proved to have been received at the office for which it was mailed, there can be no legal redress where the postmaster can show that he had been authorized to deliver letters to any one who may call for them. Even the clearest proof of habitual carelessness, and improper exposure of letters in a post office, would not avail, where this system of universal letter carrying is in vogue.

The true and only safe way is, in city as well as country, to curtail the range of personal responsibility as much as possible.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We have several times answered queries on this subject, and here is another:

*Mr. Editor:* Let me ask a question. The regulations say, "postage cannot be pre-paid on regular newspapers or periodicals for a less term than one quarter, and in all cases postage must be paid on such matter at the commencement of the quarter." Now does that mean that if a subscriber commences with the N. Y. *Times* on the 1st of September, I must collect 39 cents, or postage for the quarter ending Sept. 30? I so understand the law, since we know no other "quarters" than the established ones when our returns are made. If that is the case, a subscriber for a year must pay for a broken quarter to begin with, and a broken one to end with. Please give us your exposition of the meaning of this law.

ANSWER.—The *low rate* of postage cannot be pre-paid on regular newspapers or periodicals for a less term than one quarter; and in all cases the postage should be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter. The post office quarters commence the 1st of July, 1st of October, 1st of January, and 1st of April. Unless the postage shall be paid quarterly or yearly in advance at the commencement of a quarter, the full rate must be collected in advance for the fractional quarter, otherwise on each copy the transient rates as delivered, unless pre-paid at the mailing office.

☞ The celebrated Dr J. Moffatt, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, has taken into partnership GEORGE ROBERTS, Esq., well and extensively known as a very thorough, enterprising gentleman in anything he undertakes. We hope that by the help of the pills both he and the Doctor will make their pile.

## Caution to Correspondents.

The number of letters sent to Washington from the N. York postoffice has largely increased of late. This fact is, we think, owing to the use of postage stamps that have either been used upon letters previously, and from which the cancelling marks have been partially removed, or so much soiled by circulation as to subject them to a suspicion of an attempted fraud upon the post office. Such doubtful stamps are in many cases, it is presumed, honestly employed in the pre-payment of postage, the last possessor having taken them in good faith as currency, without the slightest scrutiny as to their real condition, and feeling an unwillingness to lose their value. In fact, they are freely paid out and received under circumstances rendering any inspection impossible, beyond, perhaps, determining their denomination, for instance, in the payment of omnibus and railroad fares after dark, in poorly lighted saloons, and elsewhere.

We have no doubt, from discoveries we have made, that large numbers of these worthless stamps have been, with dishonest intent, removed from old envelopes, having already fulfilled their legitimate office. And further, we have good reasons to suspect that in many instances merchants' clerks and porters, having in that way obtained a supply of the second-hand article, attach them to their employers' letters, and pocket the fresh ones entrusted to them to affix to correspondence before posting.

As great disappointment and loss are liable to result from the detention of letters from the above causes, increased vigilance on the part of business men and others becomes necessary, in securing honesty and faithfulness in the preparation of their letters for the mails.

In respect to foreign correspondence, the stamps required being larger in amount, the temptation to remove them before dropping the letters into the office is of course increased, and it is found that employers suffer not a little in this way, especially now that a ten cents or a twenty-four cents stamp is just as available as so much specie.

## Private Expresses.

There is reason to believe that the law of Congress forbidding the carrying of letters out of the mail, is still somewhat extensively violated by regularly established express companies, and others. That cases often arise where the greatest hardship, and pecuniary and domestic suffering would result from waiting for the departure of a regular mail, is not to be questioned, but Congress has provided for just such emergencies, by furnishing government envelopes, so called, to be found at any well-regulated post office. When thus enclosed, letters may go in any way, by any conveyance and by any route.

Wonder is often expressed that these envelopes should have any special legal advantage over common ones when prepaid by stamp, the Government in either case getting its proper postage. We have several times explained this in our columns. When the stamp is put on and the letter sent, out of the mail, there is no way of securing its cancellation, and it might be used afterwards to prepay other communications, a fraud to which the stamped envelopes are not liable. In fact, it is impossible, if in their use the law is complied with, according to the last clause of the act, which reads as follows:

*Provided*, That the said envelope shall be duly sealed, or otherwise firmly and securely closed, so that such letter cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelope, and the same duly directed and addressed, and the date of such letter, or the receipt or transmission thereof to be written or stamped, or otherwise appear on such envelope.

All these directions must be complied with, or even the employment of the envelope will not relieve the sender from liability to a prosecution.

It is also unlawful for any person to deposit mailable matter in any appointed place other than a post office, for the purpose of being illegally forwarded. Instances of this kind, growing out of ill-will towards the postmaster, are not unfrequent. Such petty acts of malice are wholly wrong, and it is well for those who indulge in such motives and practice upon them to know that they subject themselves to a heavy penalty.

RATING AND CANCELLING INK.—The regulations of the Department require that "cancellation should be effected by the use of black printers' ink, whenever that material can be obtained, and where it cannot, the operation should be performed by making several heavy crosses or parallel lines upon each stamp, with a pen dipped in good black writing ink." In many cases, however, postmasters who are not supplied with a cancelling stamp are in the habit of merely marking a single faint cross on the postage stamp, instead of the "several *heavy* crosses" required, which has led, since the adoption of stamps as a currency, to extensive swindling by persons who can easily remove the traces of such a cancellation to a sufficient extent to impose stamps, which have been already used, upon the public. We would suggest to postmasters who cannot conveniently procure printers' ink, the use, as a substitute, of refined lamp black and sweet oil, carefully mixed to a proper thickness, which will be found to answer the purpose admirably. Spread it on a cushion, made of a few thicknesses of cloth fastened to a block of wood, and, for a cancelling stamp—in the absence of a better—use one which can be easily made, by cutting a few transverse or parallel lines across the end of a smooth cork. By this method a stamp can be so defaced as to effectually prevent its future use, either as currency, or in pre-payment of postage.

Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, stationers, of this city, have invented a chemical preparation, or ink, for cancellation, which they claim will stand the test of any attempts at erasure, scientific or otherwise, that may be made. It is in use in the New York and some other large offices, at the suggestion of the Department, as an experiment.

TURNING A DISHONEST PENNY.—We are sorry to see that the present embarrassment, resulting from the scarcity of small change, is making sad inroads upon the morals of our youth particularly, and we fear the unfortunate consequences are by no means confined to that class of the community.

So eager are some of these young sharpers to take advantage of the times, that they may be seen on the first opening of the stores about the city, watching for any old letter envelopes that may be swept out, from which to obtain second-hand postage stamps, hoping to find them either imperfectly cancelled, or to restore them sufficiently to pass muster in some way.

Every business house or individual, having correspondence by mail, should either destroy all worthless envelopes as fast as received, or mutilate the stamps in some way, so that they shall be past the possibility of any fraudulent use. They owe it to themselves to do this, as the very stamps they have once thrown away may come in at the same or another door, and thus find their way into their cash-boxes or their own pockets, and prove the means of great injury to their interests if used in the pre-payment of postage, as letters so pre-paid would be retained in the post office.

For the benefit of all who think it a good joke to cheat the public or the post office, by collecting stamps once used, and boldly passing them off as they are, or putting them in a more tidy trim with the same knavish design, we republish here the late law of Congress on this subject:

AN ACT
TO PUNISH THE FRAUDULENT SALE OR USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who shall wilfully remove, or cause to be removed, from any postage stamp or stamped envelope the cancelling or defacing marks thereon, with intent to use the same, or cause the use of the same the second time, or shall knowingly and wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid; and one-half such fine, when collected, shall be paid to the informer.

Approved July 16, 1862.

By the enforcement of this wholesome law in all cases where the proof is sufficient, and by the other expedients under consideration by the Department, to secure perfect and uniform cancellation when the letter is mailed, this species of petty swindling we doubt not, will soon be effectually checked.

BREAKING INTO POST OFFICES.—Two vagabonds, named Clapp and Brown, are under arrest at Boston, for breaking into and robbing various post offices in Massachusetts *recently*. Clapp, who was first arrested, made a full confession to Special Agent Ordway, giving the name of Brown, his partner in crime, which led to the arrest of the latter. They were examined before a U. S. Commissioner on the 25th inst., and committed for trial.

P. S. We received from Mr. Ordway, too late for insertion to-day, some additional facts relating to the reckless operations of Brown and Wilson, *alias* Clapp, their arrest, &c. The Weymouth, Neponset and Brookline post offices were among those robbed. About one hundred mutilated letters were recovered. Wilson testified, on the examination, that Brown did the "heavy work"—breaking in and stealing—while he "stood outside, to give the alarm in case of trouble."

Postmasters cannot be too careful, in taking every precaution in rendering their offices secure against similar robberies. A good dog is not a bad night assistant. In fact, he might prove a better "deliverer" than some of his superiors.

A VERY "DEAD" LETTER.—A short time since, a package, which had been lying uncalled for over a week in the New York office, began to attract the attention of the clerks by the peculiar and not very pleasing odor which it emitted. As the person for whom it was intended could not be found by the carrier at the address indicated, there seemed little prospect of its speedy removal; and the arguments in favor of an investigation of the contents at last became so "strong," that it was thought best to open it, when it was found to contain a *dead canary bird*. It was probably entrusted to the mail for *post-mortem* examination.

POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN, MO.,
Sept. 10, 1862.

COME ON, THOU WELCOME LITTLE GUEST.

SIR:—My subscription to the MAIL is about to expire. I therefore enclose one dollar in postage stamps, which please enter to my credit, and forward the valuable little sheet to me as usual for another year. I must say that I cannot afford to be without it, if it should even cost five times as much as it does. It lightens very much the labor of other days, and makes our official task comparatively easy. To use a common phrase, we must say it is a labor-saving institution, and as long as there is one dollar that can be spared, the tidy little paper must be on hand to point out the way. It furnishes much information and instruction, which could only be obtained by addressing the heads of the different bureaus of the Post Office Department, a process which would be very tedious, especially at remote parts of the country; but through the mail it comes with "celerity, certainty, and security."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. S. R——, P. M.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of "VANITY FAIR," in another column. It is one of the most interesting sheets published, and deserves well of the public for its enterprise and ability.

## Burnt Fingers.

The *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Confederacy* publishes a bilious diatribe on the subject of the mismanagement of the ricketty machine which the rebels call their Post Office Department. Like the boy who stole a newly-made horse-shoe, these gentlemen find that in laying violent hands on uncle Sam's postal arrangements, they have burned their fingers severely; but unlike the boy, they can't drop it.

The first complaint the chivalrous Georgian has to utter is made on the unchivalrous score of expense. It must have been a mortifying thing for a "high-toned" Atlantan to be obliged to higgle and potter, like the veriest Yankee pedler, over a matter of sevenpence, in this wise. Think what pangs his pride must have suffered while he was confessing that he had been obliged to descend to the expedient of reducing his correspondence, in order to save a few paltry pennies on each letter:

"We hope the present rates of postage will be reduced. The rates were increased, no doubt, with a view to increasing the income, and making the department self-sustaining. We have no doubt the revenue has been lessened instead of increased, without reducing the expenses a cent. We know of no safer rule to judge of others than by ourselves. We know that we do not write half as many letters as we did when postage was five cents, and we did not then write half as many as we did when postage was only three cents. We feel sure the same may be truthfully said of a great majority of the people. If this be so, the increase of the rates is not only unwise but suicidal—calculated to aggravate the evil it was intended to remedy."

But this is not the worst feature of the case. "The people," it appears, "have no confidence in the mails as a means of the safe transmission of valuable letters or packages. It is uncertain and irresponsible." True enough—and the same remark will apply equally well to every other "Department" of your bogus government.

The indignant Georgian then goes on to protest, in the stereotyped fashion, against the "monopoly" of the mail service by the government—taking his cue, probably, from those Northern editors who are in the habit of talking in the same strain—and so far forgets himself as to indulge in some rather eccentric English:

"The law now prohibits the people from sending letters by any other mode of conveyance than through the mails, yet refuses to make the government enjoying this monopoly responsible for anything consigned to its care for transportation. *More perfect despotic absolution than this is not practised by any government, nor submitted to by any people on earth, however irresponsible and grinding the one, or abject and servile the other.*"

"Despotic *absolution*" strikes us as a somewhat remarkable expression, even in the mouth of a wrathful Georgian, who has just been obliged to disburse seven hardly-earned nickels; but we suppose it is beneath his dignity to confine his flowing eloquence within the narrow limits set by Yankee grammars and dictionaries.

*Not content with exercising this* dreadful "despotic absolution," the "government" adds the crowning insult to this deep injury by refusing to send its own valuable packages *via* the "extra hazardous" conveyance it compels its subjects to make use of—which prudent conduct is thus commented on:

"But after having created this irresponsible monopoly, the inconvenience of which it tries to impose on the people under penalties, it does not itself make use of its own resources of transportation in sending valuable letters and packages. The government has no confidence in its own institution which it imposes on the community, and compels them either to use or pay tribute to, under heavy penalties; for it does not send its own valuable letters and packages by mail, but sends them by express—a responsible institution. The post office laws, in more respects than one or two, are an outrage on a free people."

The only remedy we can suggest to this afflicted editor is to resume his allegiance to his legitimate government, replace the dingy and dyspeptic ten cent effigies of King Jeff. by the placid three cent portrait of the Father of his country, and thereby save both his sevenpences and his temper.

For the U. S. Mail.

MR. EDITOR:—One of the mail contractors in this vicinity is in the habit of carrying the mail past the post office, and not delivering it till he has delivered his passengers and express packages. I have protested, in writing, against this provoking delay, but it still continues. Am I obliged, under these circumstances, to sign quarterly certificates that he has properly performed the service required of him by the Department? What shall I do?

J. M. L——, P. M.

In the case referred to, the party complained of is, no doubt, a "sub-contractor," to whom, as in many such cases, the business has been "farmed out," without any particular restraints or instructions. Be this as it may, he has no right to carry his mail by the post office on any pretext, and the postmaster should not only withhold his certificate of service, but should make a special report of the case to the Inspection Office of the P. O. Department.

If express companies must carry the mails, they should be taught that the claims of the government are paramount to those of individuals who employ them.

"THE NEW SOUTH" is the title of a very neatly printed and exceedingly readable weekly, published at Port Royal, S. C., by JOSEPH H. SEARS, Esq., who, since the capture of that place by our fleet under Admiral Dupont, has been well known to the troops quartered there as a particularly "live" postmaster. In point of typography, Mr. SEARS' paper is certainly in favorable contrast with anything we have seen lately from Southern latitudes, while the editorial columns are filled with ably written articles from the pen of Mr. S., a taste of whose terse and happy style our readers have already enjoyed in some of his official correspondence heretofore published by us.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Folding Post Bills.—Permit me to suggest, through your most valuable publication, the great advantage of folding post bills with the face outward, as the enclosed sample. One moment's reflection will show you that in offices, where there is any considerable amount of business, this proposed manner of folding post bills will save much time. They are immediately read—they remain open, and in position ready to receive the next bill, without being in the way—and they are much more readily filed. Such has been my experience with every description of papers du ing many years of clerical occupation, viz., that papers are much more easily handled and filed with the *convex* side of the fold outward or upward.

I am disposed to think that a suggestion from the Department to this effect would meet with general approbation and immediate adoption. I commenced in that way in this office; it is now general in this vicinity, and I assure you that it is quite an item of convenience, comfort, and economy of time. At the same time, it may be well to suggest to postmasters that they should fold their post bills as nearly straight across the middle as possible, *i. e.*, at right angles to the columns.

If you will make the experiment with this or any other paper, (not too much crumpled,) you will discover the great difference in the ease of placing them in position, and holding them there. A Post Master.

Stamp Packages.—In a notice in our last of the instructions to certain postmasters to keep a record of all packages of postage stamps and stamped envelopes passing through their offices, we mentioned that Route Agents were not included in the Order. This was correct in reference to the circular before us, but similar instructions were issued to the Agents on a former occasion, and they should see to it that they are thoroughly attended to.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Big Flats | Adams | Wis. |
| Bond's Point* | Christian | Ill. |
| Bridgeport Station | Cumberland | Pa. |
| Bryant | Fulton | Ill. |
| Camden | Seward | Neb. |
| Clifton | Washington | Kan. |
| Conowingo | Cecil | Md. |
| Cove Station | Huntingdon | Pa. |
| Crossanville | Perry | Ohio. |
| Dundee | Fond du Lac | Wis. |
| Farmington* | Graves | Ky. |
| Fountain Green | Harford | Md. |
| Gerphart | Cass | Ind. |
| Gordonsville | Freeborn | Minn. |
| Grassland* | Boyd | Ky. |
| Greasy | Macoupin | Ill. |
| Griswold | Knox | Ind. |
| Gualala | Mendocino | Cal. |
| Hargisville | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Holliday | Macoupin | Ill. |
| Ira | Adams | " |
| Jericho* | Laclede | Mo. |
| Long's Landing | Henderson | Ky. |
| Melbourne (c. h.) | Plymouth | Iowa. |
| Middle Creek | Chase | Kan. |
| Montpelier | Adair | Ky. |
| Moore's Corners | Bradford | Pa. |
| Mosalem | Dubuque | Iowa. |
| New Sharon* | Monmouth | N. J. |
| Ontario | Nemaha | Kan. |
| Primrose* | Lewis | Mo. |
| Rantoul | Franklin | Kan. |
| Rock | Cerro Gordo | Iowa. |
| Sac & Fox Agency | Osage | Kan. |
| Saint Joseph's College* | Perry | Ohio. |
| Saint Martins* | Worcester | Md. |
| S. Bridge | Washington | Pa. |
| Sigel | Clayton | Iowa. |
| Stone House | Laurel | Ky. |
| Sugar Creek | Jasper | Iowa. |
| Timber City | Pottawottomie | Kan. |
| Tiwappity | Henderson | Ill. |
| Truckee Meadow | | Nev. |
| Wallula | Walla Walla | Wash. |
| West Harpswell | Cumberland | Me. |
| Weston Rapids | Clark | Wis. |
| Witoka* | Winona | Minn. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Arden | Berkely | Va. |
| Bark Hill | Carroll | Md. |
| Berdo | Polk | Wis. |
| Brownson's Station | Franklin | Ohio. |
| Brushville | Cherokee | Kan. |
| Buchanan | Outagamie | Wis. |
| Chelsea | Tama | Iowa. |
| Cold Spring | Moniteau | Mo. |
| Goles' Valley | Douglas | Oregon. |
| Decora | Lyon | Kan. |
| Deer Creek | | Neb. |
| East Sterling | Wayne | Pa. |
| Elderton | Shasta | Cal. |
| Excelsior Mills | Jo Daviess | Ill. |
| Fairfield | Marion | Oregon. |
| Fairmount | Baltimore | Md. |
| Fairview | Pettis | Mo. |
| Farmington | Graves | Ky. |
| Forest Home | Anne Arundel | Md. |
| Foreston | Howard | Iowa. |
| Fort Tejon | Los Angelos | Cal. |
| Garratt's Landing | Trimble | Ky. |
| Granby | Nicollet | Minn. |
| Greenville | Wayne | Mo. |
| Half Moon Bay | San Mateo | Cal. |
| Harrisonville | Baltimore | Md. |
| Hereford | Marion | Va. |
| Johnson's Fork | Magoffin | Ky. |
| Kayoto | Napa | Cal. |
| Kingston | Johnston | Neb. |
| Merrimac | Marshall | Kan. |
| Middleburgh | Shiawassee | Mich. |
| Monroeville | Colusi | Cal. |
| New Hartford | Winona | Minn. |
| Olmstead | Logan | Ky. |
| Orlando | Wayne | Iowa. |
| Rock Creek | Bartholomew | Ind. |
| Rock Haven | Meade | Ky. |
| Rosyvale | Anderson | Kan. |
| Sarvis Spring | Dent | Mo. |
| Smileytown | Spencer | Ky. |
| South Fork | Humboldt | Cal. |
| South Pass City | | Neb. |
| Spring Rock | Clinton | Iowa. |
| Stone Lick | Clermont | Ohio. |
| Superior | Osage | Kan. |
| Three Forks | Barren | Ky. |
| Trenton | Miami | Kan. |
| Wadams | Stephenson | Ill. |
| Walnut Lake | Faribault | Minn. |
| Waterman | O'Brien | Iowa. |
| Webster | Breckenridge | Ky. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | Nevada | Cal. | Washington. |
| Bell Grove Springs | Fleming | Ky. | Plummer's Landing |
| Harrisburgh | Milwaukie | Wis. | Saint Martins. |
| Julesburgh | Weld | Col. | Clear Water. |
| Pleasant | Putnam | Ohio. | Columbus Grove. |
| Ross Ferry | Livingston | Ky. | Solomon's Temple. |
| Russelville | Douglas | Col. | Franktown. |
| Wailepta | Walla Walla | Wash. | Walla Walla. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Anandale, Butler, Pa. Mrs. Nancy A. Black.
Brownington, Orleans, Vt. Miss Elizabeth M. Bingham
East Liberty, Fayette, Pa. Miss Susan Ransom.
Hone, Venango, Pa. Miss Phebe J. Richardson.
Laceyville, Harrison, Ohio, Miss Anna J. Lacey.
Maltapan, Norfolk, Mass. Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher.
Morriston, Shelby, Ind. Rebecca T. Gadd.
Paris, Edgar, Ill. Helen J. Magner.
Reidsville, Preston, Va. Miss Martha W. Miles.
Springfield, Keokuk, Iowa, Mrs. Frances A. Wilson.
Stewart's Run, Venango, Pa. Miss Malvina Dawson.

### Presidential Appointments.

Brattleborough Windham Vt. Daniel Kellogg, Jr.

## To our Subscribers.

By the printed terms of this paper, the subscription price ($1) is made payable *in advance*. We find that the second volume has now expired, and yet, in a majority of cases, payment is still due. Our subscribers are so scattered, that it would relieve us of considerable trouble if they would remit without further notice, when they will be promptly credited on our books, and receipts sent, if desired.

If a postmaster receives an envelope marked "free" on the outside, but containing an unpaid letter, with a request that it should be delivered to the party addressed, full postage must be collected, according to the weight of the entire original package. If enclosed in a free letter relating to post office business, payment on the private letter only, is to be demanded, on delivery. The practice of thus enclosing letters to postmasters, excepting on strictly official business, is, of course wrong, and when indulged in by postmasters or their assistants, should be reported to the Department.

A postmaster writes us thus:—"The question I wish to have settled is, whether postmasters should not detain all transient printed matter received, not prepaid by stamps."

Such matter should be properly rated at the receiving office, and the postage collected in money, on delivery.

A postmaster is not required to exchange postage stamps of one denomination for those of another. When, however, he can do so without inconvenience, it is proper that he should make such exchanges as an accommodation, though it cannot be demanded of him as a right

Postmasters should send to the Department, at the close of each quarter, the registered stamp and stamped envelope bills (originals) received during the quarter. The *return bills* are of course sent to the office from which the package is received, as soon as examined, and compared with the originals.

Letter paper is chargeable with letter postage, 3 cents per half ounce. *Phonographic* paper (which is paper prepared for the use of short-hand writers) is chargeable with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce.

When newspaper postage has been paid quarterly in advance, and the subscriber changes his residence before the expiration of such quarter, it is the duty of said subscriber to notify the publisher of such change of residence, and have the paper sent direct to his new residence, from the office of publication. He must also obtain the certificate of the postmaster at the office where the postage was paid, that the full quarter's postage has been so paid at such office. Then the postmaster at the office of delivery may deliver the paper to the end of the quarter without further charge. Should he fail to pursue this course, and the paper have to be remailed from his former residence, a new postage must be charged for forwarding. In which case a full quarter's postage must be paid, or the full rate collected upon the delivery of each paper, unless the full rate for the fractional quarter is paid in a single sum.

Under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Feb. 27, 1861, persons known as regular news-dealers may receive by mail such quantities of newspapers or periodicals as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications.

By the 123d standing instruction of the Department regular news-dealers may mail newspapers and periodicals to *bona fide* subscribers in the same manner and with the same privileges as if sent direct from the office of publication; but parties not engaged as regular news-dealers, or as publishers, have no right to mail papers not prepaid. But the *rate* of postage to be collected in such case is the same as if the matter were first mailed at the place of publication.

By the 139th standing instruction of the Department, it is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, whenever practicable, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud; but this should be done without breaking open the wrapper. Unless papers are done up, as required by the act of 1852, in such manner that their contents may be determined without removing the wrappers, *letter postage should be charged*, and if not paid at the mailing office, or at the office of delivery, the postmaster of the latter office should return the package to the mailing office, to prosecute for the penalty of five dollars, provided for by the 30th section of the act of 1825: sec. 128th standing instructions.

Postmasters have no right to give credit for postage; if credit has been given, it is at their own risk, and they must personally account for the amount as if prepaid.

Unless the postage upon newspapers is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, the full rate should be collected upon each paper as delivered.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered on the same bill, as other dead letters.

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 65 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 23 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.
South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.
East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.
South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
West.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

Apply for Copies of this work, to the Editor of the Mail. Price $1.00, and sent postage paid.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 21 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.
[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.
When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Missent and Forwarded Letters.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

John A. Kasson, First Assistant P. M. G.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 . 26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### RATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

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[CIRCULAR.]

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The decease, on the 11th day of April, 1862, of William B. Moffat, my son, has rendered it especially necessary that this direct supervision should take place, so that the medicines bearing the name of the undersigned may be carefully and correctly compounded henceforth, from drugs and herbs of the highest quality, and be so skilfully mixed that the public *may rely on these medicines as originally manufactured*, completely confident that they contain all of the proper ingredients, and consequent curative virtues. The secrets connected with these and with their correct manipulation and manufacture, I have fully confided to my co-partner, Mr. George Roberts, for many years proprietor of influential newspapers in Boston and New York, and we shall both hereafter constantly and personally attend to their preparation and sale.

The undersigned, having reached the ripe age of nearly four score years, and having been *the inventor and original manufacturer of the genuine medicines known by his name*, and the first to introduce them to the public upwards of twenty-seven years ago, is determined, at any cost, to have their *original reputation* maintained and protected from the possibility of deterioration.

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☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a* compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prav. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatamala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Ghina, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Pera | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 8 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 8 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. |
| To Nova Scotia the rates are the same as the above,—Pre-payment compulsory. | * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, Ghina, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of Chian to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 4 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havana | U. S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Nassau & Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | 15 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 18 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 22 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 25 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | 29 | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1862. WHOLE No. 26.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For any distance not over 3,000 miles | ..... | 3 cts. |
| " " over 3,000 " | .... | 10 " |

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles................ | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles.............. | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) | | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " | " | ...... | 13, |
| For Weekly | " | " | ...... | 6½ |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

For the U. S. Mail.

## Lament of the Old Mail-Bag.

O'er many a mile of land and sea
I've journeyed long and patiently—
Securely guarding, with jealous care,
From careless glance or vulgar stare,
The secrets of thousands—their hopes, their fears—
The sheet all moist with a mother's tears—
The heart warm prayer of the trusting maid,
Or the token that told of trust betrayed.
The first rude scrawl of the modest youth,
His sentences short, but replete with truth.
And the messages penned in his later life,
When his heart was hardened by worldly strife;
The dreams of the sage—the proud man's vaunt—
And the tale of the hopeless child of want.
Tidings I've brought to the merchant's gate,
Of argosies laden with precious freight:—
Some safely moored, some wildly tossed
On the heaving ocean, wrecked and lost.
I have treasured the miner's glittering ore,
Hard wrung from the caves of a far-off shore,
And carried it safe o'er the ocean foam,
To gladden the hearts in his Eastern home.

From early dawn till the twilight gray,
I have swiftly traveled my weary way;
Through the long, long night have I onward whirled,
While stars kept watch o'er a sleeping world;
When the mild, warm sunshine kissed the earth,
And welcomed its vernal beauties' birth—
Through Summer's heat and the Autumn rain—
While the farmer gathered his golden grain—
And many a Winter's day I've passed
Where the ice-king rode on the whistling blast,
And scattered around him, with lavish hand,
His frozen dews o'er a barren land.

Of perils passed, but remembered well,
Full many a tale could I truly tell,
In my faltering speech and shapeless rhyme—
Of Tuckerman's foul and daring crime;
Of the dark old woods, and the solemn night
When the robber exulted in fierce delight,
As he recklessly scattered my treasures around,
All rifled and torn, on the damp, cold ground.
And I laugh—ha! ha!—as I think of the trace,
The trial, conviction, and deep disgrace.
I could tell of the shipwreck—the surging wave
That swept o'er the mariner's lonely grave,
But bore me aloft on its swelling crest,
On the rocks of a distant shore to rest.

I have seen the young and the fair grow old,
The smile of the aged man grow cold,
His white hairs thinned as the years flew by,
The light fade out from his beaming eye;
The girl to a blooming matron grown,
And the matron laid in the church-yard lone.
I have seen the maid, at her casement high,
Watch for my coming with eager eye:—
The care on her brow to delight give place,
And sunshine break o'er her smiling face;
And I knew that I bore to a troubled heart
Comfort that lovers' own words impart.

But now I'm an old and a useless thing,
Yet age can to me no comfort bring;
Amidst the refuse of years I rest,
The butt of the hireling's witless jest.
The friend that so faithfully kept his trust,
Neglected lies in the choking dust.
My chain is gone, my sides are torn,
My staples are rusty, old, and worn;
And even the rebels would scorn to use
My rough, cracked hide for a pair of shoes:
While many a smart, new bag goes by
The corner dark where I mouldering lie,
With patent straps and flaming brass,
That half my years will never pass.
And I smile at their scornful looks and jeers,
As I think of the wear and tear of years—
The slovenly drag on the sanded floor,
And the careless toss from the office-door,
That soon will transform them to age like me,
For such is the Mail-Bag's destiny. J. M. S.

*Providence, R. I., October*, 1862.

## Letter Addresses.

For John McCabe this note is meant,
And so to New York must be sent.
A note to him is a thing so rare,
I send it in his father's care.
The postman will be pleased to see
It safely left in Avenue B;
The number below will be plainly seen,
When he reads these figures—118.
The Postman, Jack, will want a penny,
But I know full well you hav n't any.
If I was there I'd lend you one,
You great big, long-legged, slab-sided.
Ill-looking, woe-begotten, lantern-jawed,
Slip jointed, spavin-boned, long-heeled,
Cod-mouthed, crooked-nosed *Son of a Gun.*

---

*N. Parker Hunt*, in pursuit of knowledge,
Has wisely entered old Dartmouth College,
Where all dead and useless tongues you can speak,
From Hottentot up to jaw-breaking Greek.
In good *Hanover* town, *New Hampshire* State,
He's "hic, hæc, hoc" ing, both early and late.

---

Honest Abe Lincoln: you should know well,
We all wish Jeff Davis was in *H—ll*,
In *Sulphur City, Brimstone County*,
You can send him at once to draw his bounty,
Where all seceders are on a level,
With one supreme, and that's the *Devil*.

---

To Uncle John's daughter, *Lizzie Wilson* by name—
She's pretty as wax work, but is not to blame—
This letter was written by a soldier who knows;
To a place called *De Kalb*, in *New York State*, it goes.

---

Care of Mr. James Dooley, 53d street, New York, between 1st and 2d Avenue, for John Dunn, or care of James Doil, Manhattanville, N. Y., for Wm. Kenny, to be delivered to Pat Flannigan.

## Soldiers' Dead Letters.

We copy from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* the following account of a system recently adopted by the Department with a view to secure, if possible, the delivery of those letters written by our soldiers, which have for any reason failed to reach their destination:

"Thousands of these letters are sent back to the Dead-Letter Office at Washington, having failed for one cause or another to find the persons to whom they were directed. It is worse than useless to attempt to return them like ordinary letters from this office, to the writers—soldiers in the army, some of whom have fallen in battle or died in hospital, and nearly all of whom have changed their locality during the two or three months that must expire between the date of a letter and its return to the Dead-Letter Office.

Up to within a short time, letters of this class containing no valuable inclosure have been destroyed. After the great battles that were fought in the first six months of this year, it came to be observed that many of these stray missives—written upon the eve or at the close of a bloody contest, some the last written utterances of the soldier who dared to die for his country, and others containing the last words or wishes of fallen comrades—contained matters of profound interest to the friends or relatives addressed. The subject having come to the notice of the Third Assistant-Postmaster General, to whose bureau the Dead-Letter Office belongs, he manifested his usual active sympathy with the cause of the soldier by directing that a second effort should be made to deliver letters of this class to the persons addressed.

The process is now going on as an experiment, with the hope that it may prove successful.—Each day the camp letters, containing no valuable inclosure, when found in the opening room, are placed in the hands of a clerk, who examines them, and selects all that can be with propriety resent to the post offices originally addressed. Special pains are taken to save those addressed to father, mother, sister, brother, wife or other relatives, and they are again sent to the local post offices, with a descriptive list to be posted up for one month, containing not only the names of the persons addressed, but of the writers and the places where the letters were written. The local postmasters are also charged to use all diligence to secure the delivery of the letters to persons authorized to receive them.—In this way it is hoped that some further record will be kept of the unnamed heroes that are every day falling in this mighty struggle for a nation's life.

It is proper to add, both for the benefit of the public and the Department, that it is quite useless to send inquiries there respecting such letters, as they cannot be answered. No record is kept of them, and those not delivered at the local offices within a month after being posted, are returned to the Dead-Letter Office a second time, to be destroyed. Any one watching for such a letter should examine the posted list at the office where it is expected, and if not found there, it will be useless to look for it anywhere else. These lists and letters are sent to the smaller offices at the close of each month, and to the largest city offices every week or fortnight. This is purely a labor of love on the part of the Department, there being no charge made for the transportation, posting, or delivery of the letters, and it is to be hoped that local postmasters will co-operate to carry out the benevolent intentions of the Postmaster General.

While on the subject of soldiers letters, we have to record another instance of the results of the practice of entrusting the custody of military mails to irresponsible and careless persons. There is no excuse for the indifference with which too many officers regard the duty of exercising due vigilance to prevent the robbery of the correspondence of the soldiers under their command. The regimental, brigade or division mail bag should be as carefully guarded from predatory hands, as the paymaster's chest—and no commander with a proper appreciation of his duty, would neglect to take equal precautions to ensure the safety of the one as the other. We have no doubt that the circumstances detailed below will explain a large number of the losses of soldiers' valuable letters, which have formed the subject of complaint to the Department, to Special Agents, and to Postmasters.—We quote from a published letter of a war correspondent of a New York paper of Oct. 16:

A peculiarly sad case of crime came to light here last evening. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the 2d Division in this corps, has had in his employ for sixteen months a young man named John Tantish, whom he brought from Maine with him when he was Colonel, and whom he has kept with him ever since as Orderly and private body servant. Tantish has been intrusted with all the General's personal effects, has slept in the same tent with him, and has enjoyed his entire confidence. Aside from his regular pay, Gen. Howard has paid his mess bills, and given him money from time to time. The fellow, *owing to the careless manner in which camp mail matters are conducted*, had access to the mails, both those that went out and those that came in. Letters expected—known to have been sent—have been, for some time past, frequently missed, while drafts and checks sent home have never been received. Still, so loose have been general mail arrangements where the army was concerned, no suspicion of robbery was entertained, till yesterday afternoon a man was seen by a private soldier opening and destroying a number of letters in one of the numerous ravines that abound here. The mail messenger, being told of it, suspected Tantish, because that very afternoon he (Tantish) had offered to take him to a house of ill fame, saying that he had money enough to pay for both.—The former had seen him quite busy about the mails, and reported the facts to Gen. Howard.—The private who saw the letters destroyed was called in, and recognized Tantish, who was searched. Some $70 or $80 were found upon him in Treasury notes, bills and postage stamps, and two express receipts, showing that he had recently sent home nearly $200. He was of course at once put under arrest, to await his trial.

What greatly adds to the enormity of his crime is that a great proportion of this money was undoubtedly taken from the letters of poor soldiers, who were sending home small sums of money to their families. Only two or three letters were found upon him, but one of these was from a private in Captain Tompkins' Battery, and had been rifled of $5, which the writer inclosed to his sweetheart or sister (there were only Christian names given in the letter) and which of course will be quite a loss to both sender and intended recipient. The envelope was gone. This letter was dated only the day before yesterday. The first express receipt for money sent home is dated some four weeks back. It is believed that the soldiers here would kill Tantish if they could get at him.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that Tantish has escaped.

For the U. S. Mail.

## Value of Experience.

It sometimes happens that candidates for situations in a post office expect to be placed at once in responsible positions, when they have never had a day's experience in any department of the business. Their qualifications, in respect to integrity and general business capacity are unquestionable, and they imagine that nothing more can be required. But a little consideration will show how likely the public business will be to suffer in the hands of novices, set to oversee and direct operations in which they are themselves unskilled.

The public, and every person composing it, has a right to expect that every letter, or other parcel, that comes into a post office, shall be safely and promptly transmitted and delivered. A merchant's note for a heavy sum is to come to maturity on a certain day. To meet it, he depends on a remittance through the mail. The remittance is forwarded to him in due season, but, by some bungling in a post office, it is delayed on the way. The note is protested, and the merchant's credit suffers. This is a sufficient illustration of the necessity of care and dispatch in postal operations. But everybody knows that other great interests—friendship, love, public justice, public policy, even life—are concerned in the best possible handling of the mails.

To secure the requisite safety and dispatch requires a rather complicated machinery. Every man who handles letters must be not only honest and careful, but he must have sufficient skill in the business, or the letters will miscarry, and correspondents will complain, as they have the best reason for doing. In small offices, the business is easy, and may be managed by one pair of hands, or a few pairs. In the larger offices, there is a subdivision of labor. One set of hands takes care of the Mailing Department; another of the Letter Delivery Department; another of the Newspapers; another of the Penny Post; another of the Registration, and so on. And each of these departments must have a head, who understands the business thoroughly, and knows how to oversee and direct his subordinates. In no other way can the public be properly served and satisfied.

Now, a person, to be fully competent to be placed at the head of any of these departments, and able to direct others in their work, must first have learned the business by practice in an inferior place. Post-office business is a peculiar routine, which no man, were he as wise as Solomon, can know by the light of nature. When a newly-appointed clerk is placed at first in an inferior position, he is for a while of no great use. But no harm comes of his helplessness.—Those who work with him do his work for a time, while they show him how to do it, and it is their interest to show him as fast as possible, because the sooner he learns, the sooner their own labor will be lightened. And when he has himself learned, he has so far become capable of superintending others, and is fit to be promoted. But if he is set at once to direct what he is ignorant of, any one can see, with half an eye, what is likely to follow.

Every now and then, some active and capable young man—say a clerk from a counting-room—is made second mate of a ship;—never first mate;—no ship-owner is so foolhardy as that. When the watch is sent aloft to reef, the second mate's place is at the ring of the weather main yard-arm. That is his place, because he is supposed to be the best seaman that goes aloft at all. But he has no right to the place, unless he is expert enough to get it when all hands spring together into the rigging. If some better sailor gets before him, the ridicule of his defeat is not lost upon the old salts: he is marked for a *cabin-window* officer, and affronts and annoyances await him, such as experts know how to put upon the ignorant; the discipline of the ship suffers a blow, and it would be fair for the underwriters at home to raise the rate of insurance.

In what respect does the case of a raw hand, set to oversee the handling of mail-matter, differ from this? Is not his ignorance also likely to betray itself, and to be followed by insubordination, and to make mischief? And with such management, would not the rates of insurance on letter-risks—if there were such—be likely to rise?

## The Invalid Wife.

Not the least painful of the various duties connected with the detection of crime, is the sometimes necessary one of revealing the husband's guilt to his wife.

I anticipated a severe trial of my feelings in making such a disclosure during the progress of a recent important case where the mail robber was in possession of a mail key by means of which he had committed extensive depredations. He was at length detected, and has lately entered upon a ten years' term in the State Prison.

On his arrest he manifested much solicitude for his wife, fearing that the intelligence of his situation would overpower her. "She is in feeble health at best," said he, "and I am afraid this will kill her."

It was necessary, however, that I should see her in order to get possession of some funds, a part of the proceeds of the robberies, which her husband had committed to her keeping.—Furnished with a written order from the prisoner, and leaving him in the Marshal's custody, I proceeded to call on the invalid, racking my brains while on the way to her residence, for some mode of communicating the unpleasant truth which should disclose it gradually, and spare her feelings as much as possible.

On my arrival at the boarding house, the note was sent to the lady's room. It read as follows:

MY DEAR SUSAN:
Will you hand to the bearer a roll of bank notes which I left with you?

EDWIN.

The lady soon made her appearance. She was young, rather prepossessing, and evidently in delicate health. Finding that I was the bearer of the note, she addressed me, expressing great surprise that her husband had sent a request so unusual; and with an air of independence observed that she did not "know about paying over money under such circumstances to an entire stranger."

Desiring not to mortify her unnecessarily by making explanations in the presence of others, I requested her to step into a vacant room near at hand, and after closing the door, I said in a low tone,

"It is an extremely painful thing for me, Mrs. M——, but as you do not seem inclined to comply with your husband's order, I must tell you plainly that the money was taken from the mails by him. There is no mistake about it.—He has had a mail key which I have just recovered, and has made a full acknowledgment of his numerous depredations. I beg of you to bear this dreadful news with fortitude. No one will think less of you on account of his dishonest conduct."

I expected to see the poor woman faint immediately, and had mentally prepared myself for every emergency, but a moment after, *I* should have been more likely to have fallen into that condition, if astonishment could ever produce such an effect, for as soon as I had finished what I was saying, she stood, if possible, more erect than before, and with some fire in her eye, and one arm 'akimbo,' she replied in a spirited manner,

"Well, if he *has* done that, he's a dam'd fool to own it—*I* wouldn't."

She gave up the money, however, soon after, and although the recklessness displayed in the speech above quoted seemed to make it probable that she was implicated in her husband's guilt, it afterwards appeared that this exhibition of "spunk" was due to the impulses of a high-spirited and excitable nature, which sometimes, as in the present instance, broke away from control, and went beyond the bounds of decorum. Such an ebullition of passion indicated, in her case, a less degree of moral laxity than it would have shown in one differently constituted. In a subsequent examination of their apartment in search of other funds and missing drafts, a touching incident occurred, strikingly displaying, when taken in connection with the outbreak just mentioned, the lights as well as shades of an impulsive character.

During this examination, it became necessary to investigate the contents of a well-filled trunk, and this was done by the lady herself, under my supervision. After several layers of wearing apparel had been taken out, she suddenly paused in her work, and wiped away a falling tear, as she gazed into the trunk. Thinking that some important evidence of her husband's crimes was lurking beneath the garments remaining, and that her hesitation was owing to reluctance on her part to be instrumental in convicting him, I reached forward and was about to continue the examination myself, when she interposed her arm and said sobbingly,

"Those are the little clothes of our poor baby—they haven't been disturbed since his death, and I can't bear to move them."

A second glance into the trunk confirmed her sad story, for there were the little shoes, scarcely soiled, the delicately embroidered skirts and waists—all the apparel so familiar to a mother's eye, which, in its grieving remembrance of the departed child,

"Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form."

A similar affliction had taught me to appreciate the sacredness of such relics, and I waited in sympathizing silence, until she could command her feelings sufficiently to continue the search.

She soon resumed it, and the contents of the trunk were thoroughly examined, yet none of the lost valuables were found therein.—*Ten Years Among the Mail Bags.*

GOES FOR NOTHING.—One of the New York post office clerks recently called our attention to a letter, upon which the writer had placed a five cent stamp of the new postal currency, and another, a foreign letter, with a twenty-five cent stamp, also of the new issue.

In the absence of any legal authority to use such stamps in pre-payment, such application of them, of course, *goes for nothing*, and in the case of a domestic letter, so intended to be prepaid, it would be held for postage, and in respect to a foreign one, where pre-payment is optional, as to Great Britain, it would be sent as unpaid.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1862.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

November 21st, 1861.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.—The table of postage rates on foreign letters and printed matter, which appears on the 4th page of this paper, is revised and corrected monthly, and may be relied on as officially correct. The table for the current month should always be consulted, as important changes are occasionally required.

What is found in the columns of the MAIL, inserted as it is, only after consultation with the proper officers of the Department—especially on material questions—may safely be relied upon as conformable to the current rules, regulations and constructions of existing laws.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, and all parts of Europe, except France, Belgium, and Holland. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will therefore decline to register foreign letters, addressed to places not included in the above list.

PACKAGES BY PRUSSIAN MAIL.—It should be remembered that no packages exceeding 1½ ounce in weight (except letters and newspapers) can be sent *via* Prussian mail. No daguerreotypes or heavy packages, other than manuscripts, can be so transmitted. Such articles should be paid to go *via* Hamburg or Bremen, thereby saving to the sender about one-half the postage—as in any event they will be forwarded by one of the latter routes, whether the rates *via* Prussian mail have been paid thereon or not.

## The New First Assistant.

Ex-Governor RANDALL, of Wisconsin, has received the appointment of First Assistant Postmaster General, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, whose election to a seat in Congress we have referred to elsewhere. Governor Randall is said to be a gentleman well qualified for the important position he has been called upon to assume, the duties of which, we have no doubt from his antecedents as a public man, he will most acceptably perform.

☞ We would again call attention to the recent decision of the Postmaster General, designating what classes of post-office employees are exempt from military draft. It is only postmasters, their assistants and clerks, post riders and drivers of mail stages, route agents, baggage masters, (acting under appointments from the Department) and local mail agents, and mail messengers regularly appointed.

The practice of employing persons in a post office or any branch of the mail service, for the purpose of exemption, is not only dishonest, but when known to the Postmaster General, will entitle the offender to the most effectual *exemption* papers against any further official employment.

THE EX-POSTMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.—It is always a pleasant task to record the evidences of official promptness and accuracy, even in cases where such results might as a matter of course, be looked for, as in the case of the worthy Ex-Post Master of New York, WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Esq. This gentleman was in office from February 9th, 1861, to March 31st, 1862, and during that time he received for the government, by the sale of stamps and from other sources, the sum of 970,479.73. On the final settlement of his accounts with the government, an exact agreement was found between the Auditor's footings and those of H. W. WHITING, Esq., the efficient cashier, who still has charge of the financial department of the New York office.

The final balance found due from Mr. Taylor, was promptly paid over as soon as ascertained.

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON has been elected to Congress from Iowa, and of course vacates his late office of First Assistant Postmaster General, after having held that responsible post with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the Government, for nearly two years. His talents and his experience will no doubt be of great service in all postal legislation, as well as in the discharge of other responsible public duties.

J. B. GRINNELL, Esq., a Special Agent of the Department, has also been chosen a member of Congress from the same State. He will make a good man to put at the head of an investigating committee. He is used to ferreting out roguery, and withal, has other qualifications essential in an M. C. We congratulate him on his escape from the oppressive atmosphere of decoy letters and musty mail bags.

## Sentence of E. O. Parker.

Erastus O. Parker, late postmaster at Monument, Mass., was, on the 25th instant, sentenced in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, to five years imprisonment, and to pay a moderate fine, the law imposing both, at the option of the Court.

Our readers will doubtless recollect something of the history of this interesting case, as published in the *Mail* sometime since. It relates to the purloining from the mail at the Monument post office, of a valuable package, containing about $44,000, nearly $2,000 of which was in bank notes. It was on its way to the Suffolk Bank, Boston. Joseph S. Hewins, stage driver, was convicted about a year since, as principal in the robbery, and Parker was subsequently tried and convicted as an accomplice, his sentence having been delayed until now.

One of the main points relied upon at the trial of the latter, was the hand writing upon an envelope, within which Hewins received through the Monument post office, and by the hand of Parker acting as postmaster, a $500 bank note, proved to have constituted a part of the lost package. Although strongly suspected by those engaged in the investigation, the fact of such suspicion had been kept from these parties, and wishing to realize on the large bill and yet fearing the possibility of its identity, the cunning (?) device was conceived of providing a supposed satisfactory way of accounting for its possession, if required, by having it apparently come through the mail from Boston, in an otherwise empty envelope, bearing the Boston post-mark. The fact that the money was going there originally, and the impression having, for a purpose of course, been given the guilty postmaster, that it was probably stolen at the Boston office, induced a belief that the operation would be at once safe and plausible.

Who could be safely entrusted with writing the desired address upon the envelope save one of the parties already in the ring? Parker was a fair penman, and pretty good at disguising his hand, though not able to cope in that respect with the skill and science of competent "experts" in hand-writing, as was clearly shown upon the trial.

If ever all the details of this would-be shrewd manœuvre come to light, it will be found that the postmaster believed too much in the "insecurity of the mails," as he had good reasons to do, to trust the $500 bill out of his own or his accomplice's custody, and that when the envelope was dropped into the Boston office by a person with whom it was wholly safe to trust the important secret, it contained a blank piece of paper only, the chief object being to get the genuine Boston post-mark. This theory is fully sustained by the ragged appearance of the seal of the envelope, showing unmistakable signs of having been first opened for an exchange of contents on reaching the Monument post office, and re-gummed with no very great economy in the use of the glutinous substance, in which condition it continued, the second opening having been accomplished by tearing off the end of the envelope, and drawing out the rich contents, in presence of a friend, whose testimony, in case of any trouble, it might be important to have, to show that the money really came out of this envelope. There are other powerful circumstances favoring the above belief.

The most strenuous efforts were made by the friends and acquaintances of both Hewins and Parker, and by very able counsel, to save them. The majesty of the law has been vindicated, however, and punishment has followed. We hope it will be the means of saving others from yielding to temptation, and at the same time subserve the public interest by rendering post offices and the mails more and more secure in the transmission of correspondence.

## Questions Answered.

Letters addressed to officers or soldiers, when forwarded, are subjected to the same rule as other correspondence, namely: If missent, they must be forwarded without extra postage; but if correctly sent, and a remailing is required from any cause, either by temporary absence or removal, an extra charge must be added, and collected on delivery.

We are asked if a postmaster has a right, under any circumstances, to tear the wrapper of transient newspapers or other printed matter, whether prepaid or otherwise, under a suspicion that such newspaper or package contains writing, or any improper enclosure.

Under the law, a postmaster has the right to remove a wrapper covering printed matter, but a fair construction confines such acts to cases where strong suspicions of fraud exist. It is better, even in such, to offer the party receiving the package to open it for inspection. The instructions (Sec. 130, P. O. Regulations) direct a careful examination of all such parcels, which can usually be done without removing wrappers, if left open at one end, as they should be. If they are not, full letter postage should be charged on mailing, or on delivery, if neglected at the mailing office.

Blank letter paper, in any quantity, must be charged at letter rates. Sheet music, one cent per ounce.

Weekly newspapers, sent by publishers to actual subscribers, are entitled to a free circulation *only* in the county in which they are *printed* and published.

Any WRITTEN word, date, figure, or letter, upon an otherwise printed circular, subjects it to letter postage.

An answer to the question about circulars will be found in the 120th and 121st sections of the Standing Regulations.

☞ Secretary SEWARD has notified the public that all letters sent to the Department of State, addressed to the care of our ministers abroad, must hereafter be left *unsealed*—the privilege having been abused for disloyal purposes.

☞ A registered package was mailed at the New York office a few days since, the postage on which, prepaid by stamps, amounted to $148 48. It was addressed to London, and the contents were stated by the senders to be of the value of $700,000.

## Results of Carelessness.

A mercantile firm in this city, famous (in its own esteem) for promptness and precision in all things, had occasion recently to remit by mail, a letter, with valuable enclosures to the amount of $25,000. Manchester, England, was the intended designation, but the memory of the writer of the address stopped short at Liverpool, and so did the aforesaid rich missive. "Due diligence" on the part of the postal authorities at Liverpool, failing to discover any such party as was named, the letter was returned to Washington, and then to the writer here, who, on its receipt, had to call a magistrate to administer the oath to his own eyes before he would believe them! There was Liverpool in unmistakable chirography, and Manchester was "nowhere." We hardly need add that astonishment and mortification did not constitute the entire damage.—Pecuniary inconvenience, sufficient to ruin some less able parties, was added to these, and we are inclined to think that somebody has ere this received an order for a supply of printed envelopes with the names of sundry English bankers plainly impressed thereon.

ANOTHER CASE.—$10,000 "under cover," in negotiable paper, were intended to be sent to Fall River, Mass., and owing to the faithfulness of the New York clerks, in forwarding letters according to their address, the letter went as straight as the "Shore Line" could carry it, to Boston. Consequences not reported, but sorely vexatious, as we understand.

STILL ANOTHER.—A very respectable and careful (?) gentleman, residing in Newburgh, N. Y., desired to place in the possession of his married daughter at Yorkville, the handsome sum of $50, and so he put it in a letter, and caused it to be placed in the letter box at the former post office. Its non-receipt raised a particular "muss" all round. The honesty of the young gentleman who posted it, and the postmaster and his clerks at the mailing office, were thoroughly established, in their own estimation, by the fact that a post bill of the right date, calling for one single rate letter, had been received at the Yorkville P. O. The postmaster there, in addition to the aid of an irreproachable character, had moreover the advantage of falling back upon an Irish servant girl, to whom his clerk insisted he had delivered a letter at about the time named. The girl's mistress was indignant at a mere inquiry as to the integrity of Bridget, declaring that her confidence in that young lady was greater than that which she reposed in some other people, even if they *were* government officials! The matter was reported to the Special Agent, who instituted inquiries into the antecedents of the domestic; and in the mean time a civil suit against the Yorkville P. M. was threatened by the loser, and things generally were becoming rather "mixed," when suddenly the letter turned up at the mailing office, returned from the Dead-Letter Office, plainly addressed to *Yonkers*, N. Y. Everybody concerned was of course very much relieved by this solution of the mystery, and it has been whispered that the absent-minded writer of the letter has suggested to the Yorkville P. M. the propriety of "taking something" at his expense. But our Yorkville friend insists upon it that he never takes anything—not even a letter.

WORSE STILL.—A letter was a few days since returned to New York from the Dead Letter Office, entirely destitute of any address whatever. On an examination at Washington, of the contents of this blank envelope, checks and drafts to the amount of $1,800 were found, as also the evidence that the letter and valuables had been placed in the post office at Bloomington, Illinois, and were the property of Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., of this city. The Illinois official having no way of ascertaining who deposited the letter in his office, of course followed the rule, and invoked the aid of Mr. ZEVELY, in tracing out the mystery. It is quite possible that a petition is on file at the Department ere this, for the removal of the aforesaid postmaster, and that some brother Special Agent has been expending his skill and ingenuity in efforts to detect him!

THE LAST.—We close—what may be called, in view of the very many curious blunders of correspondents—our homœopathic batch of such cases which are constantly occurring.

A letter was posted in New York, November 5, 1861, plainly addressed as follows:

Mr. Myers,
North Galveston,
India.

The clerk here, into whose hands it fell, put it on its way rejoicing, (as he had a perfect right to do,) for London, England, where it got into the custody of another "strict constructionist," who passed it on to Calcutta, India. Some official there endorsed upon it, "No such person or place here," and forthwith started it on its return to the city of Gotham, no doubt taking the original New York post mark as the guide. The unlucky missive has probably ere this found its way to *Indiana*, in which State there is a North Galveston.

*Moral.*—It is always the most safe way to omit abbreviations in writing the name of a State in a letter address, unless the town or city bears the same name, as for instance, New York. Then N. Y. would be better, otherwise the State being last named on the address, it might readily be sent to New York city.

ARREST.—Hiram D. Van Vleet, of Monroe County, Pennsylvania, has been bound over by the U. S. Commissioner, for trial, in the sum of $2,000, for having fraudulently obtained certain letters from the post office at Easton, Penn., and forging a draft contained in one of the letters.

Special Agent Row had charge of the investigation which led to this arrest.

☞ Two mail—or rather female—carriers were arrested by our pickets near Fairfax Court House, Va., a short time since, and numerous letters for rebeldom found in their possession.

## Postmasters and the Mail.

We continue to receive from postmasters who are patrons of our paper, the most flattering acknowledgments of the favorable estimation in which the *Mail* is held. These testimonials show how useful and convenient such a medium between the Department and its thousands of Deputy post masters, could be made under more favorable auspices. No one is more conscious of the fact that the enterprise is not up to the original design, than the publisher himself.—We have been disappointed among other things in the limited contributions in the way of suggestions and current information from experienced Special Agents, Route Agents, Post Masters and others. In post office experience, things are occurring daily, which should not be lost, the public record of which would add greatly to the general fund of postal information and often lead to most beneficial results, both to the Department and to the community. Will not our friends bear this in mind, especially those who have at heart the improvement of the mail service in its various branches.

We are happy to know that the chief officers of the Department are becoming more and more satisfied of the convenience and practical usefulness of such a sheet as this, when conducted with discretion and official intelligence, to which qualities the *Mail* at present has no just claim, of course. We do "reckon," however, that we may have gone far enough in the right direction, to satisfy the government and the public that something could be done greatly to the advantage of all concerned, by the full development of the idea which originally brought the *Mail* into existence.

We want to enlarge our limits, and improve our columns in various ways, and hope to do so one of these days, when among other things, the coast is clear for reaching Southern postmasters once more. We doubt not their postal supply has become ere this quite as meagre as that of other "necessaries of life." But it might as well be understood that "Confederate notes" will not be received for subscription to the *Mail*.

MAIL SEPARATELY.—One of the most simple rules of the Department is constantly violated, in making up mails for distribution offices. In letter packages received at such offices, are found letters for delivery and for distribution all intermingled, included in the same post bill, and covered by the same wrapper. Such careless officials will see their error by reference to Section 46 of the Standing Regulations, which requires that letters for delivery and those for distribution should be enclosed in separate wrappers, and with separate bills.

One of the serious results of these inexcusable blunders, is the frequent delay of letters, not only for hours, but for days, in their final delivery, caused by a failure, in respect to letters to be remailed, to "connect" with departing mails. Long detentions are, in this way, liable to occur, where the offices addressed are served tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly only, from the point of supply. The business routine of a large office is such that a letter once out of its proper course, is sometimes necessarily "hindered" in its progress, beyond the time required for its prompt transmission, had it been started originally on its right and legitimate track.

For instance, in the New York office, the first duty of the clerks who open the mails, is to separate the delivery from the distribution packages. If the mailing office has followed the rule, the packages of letters to be re-billed and sent forward, are at once passed over to the mailing clerks, and the letters leave by the first out-going mail, which sometimes closes almost immediately. In the other case, they may not owing to the large number of delivery letters to be overhauled, be reached until too late for a "connection."

How would a postmaster or his clerk relish a like detention of his own private correspondence from such provoking causes as those to which we have referred to? An application of the golden rule—even now that gold is at so high a premium—is specially recommended to those who have the official direction of public or private correspondence.

SOLDIERS' VALUABLE LETTERS.—In answer to an inquiry or two addressed by us to the postmaster of Washington, D. C., respecting the numerous complaints of the loss of soldier's letters, he remarks that "Letters for officers and soldiers containing valuables, should always be registered, as in that case, they are delivered only on the written order of the person to whom addressed."

While on this subject, we will give, for the information of army correspondents, a list of the regiments comprising General Howard's Division, in which dis-"Orderly" Tantish was under arrest for robbing soldiers' letters entrusted to the care of the Division mail messenger. This may aid post masters and others in accounting for some lost letters of this class:

15th, 19th and 20th Mass. Vols., 2d New York Militia; 34th, 42d and 59th N. Y. Vols.; 69th, 71st, 72d and 106th Penn. Vols.; 1st Minn. and 7th Mich. Vols.; Company I, 1st United States Artillery; Co.'s A, B and G, Rhode Island Battery.

SENTENCE OF POST OFFICE ROBBERS.—On the 29th ult., before the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Clifford presiding, James Brown and John G. Clapp, *alias* Wilson, (whose arrest by Special Agent ORDWAY, on a charge of having robbed several post offices in the neighborhood of Boston we noticed in our last,) plead guilty to the charge, and were sentenced—the former to eight years in the state prison, and the latter to two years in Springfield jail. The Weymouth, South Braintree, Harrison Square, and Brookline offices had all received nocturnal visits from these gentlemen, who had also arranged their plans to pay their respects to several other offices, when Mr. Ordway's officious interference defeated their benevolent intentions. All the letters taken, except those from South Braintree, were recovered in a mutilated state, and forwarded to destination.

SAN FRANCISCO POST OFFICE.—The citizens of San Francisco, Cal., have done nobly so far, in contributing "aid and comfort" to the Union cause. The *Daily Morning Call* has a list of subscriptions to the Patriotic Relief Fund, to the amount of nearly $10,000, which, added to former sums thus raised, gives a total of $145,000!

In the first-mentioned sum, are included the following liberal offerings of Postmaster Parker and his Assistants:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. H. Parker | $150 | A. G. Smith | $25 |
| Wm. H. Stevens | 75 | W. P. Adams | 25 |
| E. C. Palmer | 50 | G. W. Clapp | 25 |
| R. L. Taylor | 50 | G. A. Tilden | 25 |
| James Benson | 50 | C. F. Pardee | 25 |
| H. C. Squire | 50 | L. F. Chubbuck | 25 |
| C. A. Uhrig | 30 | T. G. McCallan | 25 |
| C. S. Kassen | 30 | Robert T. Polk | 30 |
| W. A. Wheeler | 30 | Cash | 30 |
| F. E. Dyer | 30 | | |
| A. C. Stevens | 25 | | $805 |

We will take this occasion to say that, so far as we can judge by the manner in which the San Francisco mails coming to New York are made up, and from other reliable indications and reports, that post office has never been under better or more satisfactory management.—Among the thousands of correspondents in this section, who send letters to and receive them from that city, we scarcely ever hear a complaint either of a failure or delay. We will add that, in relation to a duty which has of late become especially important, that of distinct post-marking and faithful cancellation of postage stamps upon letters, San Francisco is far in advance of many of the large offices. An examination of an immense mail, recently received from that city, exhibited unusual official fidelity in respect to the requirements of the Department on this subject.

EXAMINE YOUR POSTAGE STAMPS.—It is surprising what carelessness, or rather recklessness, everywhere prevails in the matter of postage stamps. They are freely received by most people, not only without examination, beyond, perhaps, a mere glance at the denomination but when put up in small envelopes, sums of twenty-five and fifty cents are received for the sum endorsed, without inspection or counting. The success of these petty swindles encourages young and old rascals to possess themselves of stamps, before used upon letters, and the Government or correspondents, or both, must suffer when, honestly or dishonestly, these worthless stamps find their way upon letters the second time.

If postage stamps must circulate as change, all classes are interested in refusing those which are mutilated or much soiled. And it is the duty of postmasters to see that all which pass through their offices on letters, *are* badly soiled, beyond "redemption."

On every account, we therefore advise the public to be on their guard, and examine stamps offered them with at least as much scrutiny as they exercise in taking bank notes.

It would also curtail the facilities for this species of cheating, if business-men and others would destroy, or otherwise put out of reach, their old letters and envelopes received by mail.

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.—In attaching postage stamps to letters, correspondents should be careful to place them on the upper right-hand corner of the envelope, leaving a margin of a sixteenth of an inch above and also on the right of the stamp. Carelessness in this particular results in much embarrassment in the process of stamping, especially in large post offices, while it is found that even this comparatively trifling matter proves the most formidable obstacle in adapting machinery to post-marking and canceling—the want of uniformity in the precise locality of the postage stamp preventing the required dispatch, even in an otherwise successful machine.

Above all things, don't put your stamp on the *back* of the letter, which is sometimes done, as, in the hurry of mailing, the evidence of prepayment is liable to be overlooked, and the letter to be "held for postage," and possibly perform a trip to the postal cemetery at Washington. In addressing letters, leave ample space on the top of the envelope to allow room for the post-mark, without interfering with the superscription, which is often rendered illegible by unavoidable stamping over it, in whole or in part.

U. S. STAMP DUTIES AND TAXES.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have just issued a neat card, containing a list of "Stamp Duties" imposed by the Act of 1862, which Act went into effect on the 1st of October. The card will be found very convenient for reference by all, and should be at the side of every storekeeper, merchant, manufacturer, broker, banker, attorney, or any man of business, as it shows at a glance the amount of stamp duty or tax to be paid on everything in every-day business, as well as the penalties of the law, and fines for trying to evade each and every one of the Stamp Taxes imposed by Congress. It will save a world of trouble to every storekeeper and business man to have a copy for reference at his side. It has been carefully prepared from the official documents at Washington, and copyrighted by a noted member of the Philadelphia bar. Price Ten Cents a copy, or three copies for Twenty-five cents; or twenty-five copies for One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents; or, fifty copies for Three Dollars; or one hundred copies for Five Dollars. Copies will be sent per mail everywhere by the publishers on receipt of the price.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—Mr. Joseph C. Hayes, late postmaster at Meadville, Pa., tried on a charge preferred by S. Newton Peltez, of unlawfully opening letters, was, on the 29th ult., before the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh, honorably acquitted.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Boston Post Office.—The amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold in the Boston office during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1862, is $135,000.

Number of letters received for delivery and distribution, about 1,000,000.

Letters sent, 706,779.

Letters delivered by carriers, 416,485. Newspapers do., 33,202.

Amount of postage on foreign letters received, $20,403,00. Foreign Letters sent, $15,169,57.

☞ We are in the receipt of lots of complimentary notices of the *Mail*, from post masters and others. We can only now and then give an extract or two as specimens. Here is one from one of the best of the Long Island post masters:

"I certainly consider the *Mail* one of the indispensable *assistants* to a post master. Indeed I see not how I could decide points that frequently arise, while in the discharge of my official duties, had I not at hand your valuable paper. With it I always feel safe."

Here is another lift from the Granite State, in the shape of an extract from a postmaster's letter:

"I entered upon the duties of P. M., one year ago, and your paper has been a great help to me in my official capacity, worth many times its cost, and I regard it as a desirable paper for all business men, as it contains much information they should be possessed of. It shall be a monthly visitor, so long as I retain my present position. E. J. D., P. M."

☞ A "model postmaster" in a large post office in Racine Co., Wisconsin, sends us the following gratifying compliment for the *Mail:*

Dr. Sir: I inclose you one dollar for another year's subscription to the "Mail." I consider each number of your paper worth the cost of a year to any postmaster; and were it taken more generally, and "inwardly digested," the public, as well as P. O. officials, would find much to their edification and instruction.

The public sadly need to be educated upon postal matters. Exclusively devoted to this, I wish it were possible to place a copy of the "Mail" in every household. I have frequently taken the liberty of reproducing some of your valuable "items" in the columns of our local press. Were it done oftener, the public would be benefitted.

I remain

Yours, very respectfully,

John Tapley, *P. M.*

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alder Brook* | Franklin | N. Y. |
| Arbella | Lancaster | Pa. |
| Arnold's Store | Anne Arundel | Md. |
| Beaver Creek | Fremont | Col. T. |
| Bingham | Huron | Mich. |
| Camp Fork | Crawford | Ind. |
| Carlton* | Barry | Mich. |
| Cherry Grove | Bedford | Pa. |
| Constantinople | Jasper | Ill. |
| Coverdale* | Sussex | Del. |
| Darsy's Store | Montgomery | Md. |
| East Coventry | Orleans | Vt. |
| El Paso | El Paso | Col. T. |
| Emmaville | Fulton | Pa. |
| Forest Home | Almador | Cal. |
| Gravel Road | Cape Girardeau | Mo. |
| Hymera* | Sullivan | Ind. |
| Kipp's Corners | Genesee | Mich. |
| McKnight | Butler | Pa. |
| Marion Centre | Marion | Kan. |
| Minden | Saoilac | Mich. |
| Mineral Point | Anderson | Kan. |
| Mortoa | Steele | Mino. |
| Muncie | Vernon | Wis. |
| North Byron | Kent | Mich. |
| Oak Hill | Oakland | " |
| Patterson's Mills* | Ionia | " |
| Pioneer | Mecosta | " |
| Plum Grove | Atchison | Kan. |
| Plum Point | Calvert | Md. |
| Portsmouth Grove | Newport | R. I. |
| Riddlesburgh | Bedford | Pa. |
| Sideling Hill | Fulton | " |
| Sidney | Montcalm | Mich. |
| Tyre | Sanilac | " |
| Virginia | —— | Neb. T. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alvan | Jefferson | Pa. |
| Antioch | Contra Costa | Cal. |
| Atlanta | Harrison | Mo. |
| Belle Haven | Accomack | Va. |
| Big Tavern | Miller | Mo. |
| Buena Vista | Tuscarawas | Ohio. |
| Caernarvon | Perry | Pa. |
| Chincoteague | Accomack | Va. |
| Cold Spring | Allen | Kan. |
| Collinsville | Solano | Cal. |
| Corning | Adams | Iowa. |
| Danbury | Ottawa | Ohio. |
| Dogwood Grove | Morgan | Mo. |
| Ellsworth | Doddridge | Va. |
| Elvira | Clinton | Iowa. |
| Farm | Clay | Ind. |
| Fernandina | Nassau | Fla. |
| Hadlock | Northampton | Va. |
| Hollister | Livingston | Mich. |
| Horntown | Accomack | Va. |
| Hyrum | Cache | Utah. |
| Jefferson | Jefferson | La. |
| Jenkins' Bridge | Accomack | Va. |
| Millhousen | Decatur | Ind. |
| North Gouverneur | St. Lawrence | N. Y. |
| Oak Harbor | Island | Wash. T. |
| Ottawa Centre | Ottawa | Mich. |
| Prattsville | Vinton | Ohio. |
| Rutland | Barry | Mich. |
| San Francisco | Carver | Minn. |
| Silver Street | Ringgold | Iowa. |
| Sisley's Grove | Linn | " |
| Somerset | Monroe | Minn. |
| Warm Springs | Perry | Pa. |
| Watertown | Tuscola | Mich. |
| Yolo Centre | Yolo | Cal. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forfax | Linn | Iowa | Vanderbilt. |
| Hagersville | Richland | Ohio | Darlington. |
| N'th Whitehall | Lehigh | Pa. | Ironton. |
| Pungoteague | Accomack | Va. | Bobtown |
| Weaversville | Newaygo | Mich. | Fremont Centre. |
| Wood's Ferry | San Joaqoia | Cal. | Woodbridge. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Accomack C. H., Accomack, Va., Miss Emma Massey
Caldwell's Prairie, Racine, Wis., Mrs. Lavina Couper.
Coffee, Clay, Ind., Miss Melissa D. Hungate.
Meredith's Tavern, Marion, Va., Mrs. Matilda Carter.
Millersburgh, Mercer, Ill., Mrs. Rebecca C. Green.
Newborn, Bartholomew, Ind., Rebecca Dunlap.
Newbury, Merrimac, N. H., Mrs. Mary Lear.
Old Town, Penobscot, Me., Mrs. Susan E. Pearson.
South Jackson, Jackson, Mich., Mrs. Lucy J. Snyder.

### Presidential Appointment.

Meadville......Crawford....Pa......Clinton Cullea

## To our Subscribers.

By the printed terms of this paper, the subscription price ($1) is made payable *in advance*. We find that the second volume has now expired, and yet, in a majority of cases, payment is still due. Our subscribers are so scattered, that it would relieve us of considerable trouble if they would remit without further notice, when they will be promptly credited on our books, and receipts sent, if desired.

If a postmaster receives an envelope marked "free" on the outside, but containing an unpaid letter, with a request that it should be delivered to the party addressed, full postage must be collected, according to the weight of the entire original package. If enclosed in a free letter relating to post office business, payment on the private letter only, is to be demanded, on delivery. The practice of thus enclosing letters to postmasters, excepting on strictly official business, is, of course wrong, and when indulged in by postmasters or their assistants, should be reported to the Department.

A postmaster writes us thus:—"The question I wish to have settled is, whether postmasters should not detain all transient printed matter received, not prepaid by stamps."

Such matter should be properly rated at the receiving office, and the postage collected in money, on delivery.

A postmaster is not required to exchange postage stamps of one denomination for those of another. When, however, he can do so without inconvenience, it is proper that he should make such exchanges as an accommodation, though it cannot be demanded of him as a right.

Postmasters should send to the Department, at the close of each quarter, the registered stamp and stamped envelope bills (originals) received during the quarter. The *return bills* are of course sent to the office from which the package is received, as soon as examined, and compared with the originals.

Letter paper is chargeable with letter postage, 3 cents per half ounce. *Phonographic* paper (which is paper prepared for the use of short-hand writers) is chargeable with postage at the rate of one cent per ounce.

When newspaper postage has been paid quarterly in advance, and the subscriber changes his residence before the expiration of such quarter, it is the duty of said subscriber to notify the publisher of such change of residence, and have the paper sent direct to his new residence, from the office of publication. He must also obtain the certificate of the postmaster at the office where the postage was paid, that the full quarter's postage has been so paid at such office. Then the postmaster at the office of delivery may deliver the paper to the end of the quarter without further charge. Should he fail to pursue this course, and the paper have to be remailed from his former residence, a new postage must be charged for forwarding. In which case a full quarter's postage must be paid, or the full rate collected upon the delivery of each paper, unless the full rate for the fractional quarter is paid in a single sum.

Under the provisions of the 11th section of the act of Feb. 27, 1861, persons known as regular news-dealers may receive by mail such quantities of newspapers or periodicals as they may require, and pay the postage thereon as they may be received, at the same rates as regular subscribers to such publications.

By the 123d standing instruction of the Department regular news-dealers may mail newspapers and periodicals to *bona fide* subscribers in the same manner and with the same privileges as if sent direct from the office of publication; but parties not engaged as regular news-dealers, or as publishers, have no right to mail papers not prepaid. But the *rate* of postage to be collected in such case is the same as if the matter were first mailed at the place of publication.

By the 139th standing instruction of the Department, it is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, whenever practicable, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud; but this should be done without breaking open the wrapper. Unless papers are done up, as required by the act of 1852, in such manner that their contents may be determined without removing the wrappers, *letter postage should be charged*, and if not paid at the mailing office, or at the office of delivery, the postmaster of the latter office should return the package to the mailing office, to prosecute for the penalty of five dollars, provided for by the 30th section of the act of 1825: sec. 128th standing instructions.

Postmasters have no right to give credit for postage; if credit has been given, it is at their own risk, and they must personally account for the amount as if prepaid.

Unless the postage upon newspapers is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, the full rate should be collected upon each paper as delivered.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered on the same bill, as other dead letters.

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 26 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada
South.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.
East.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
West.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

North.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.
South.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
East.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
West.—Due 1 P.M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

Apply for Copies of this work, to the Editor of the Mail. Price $1.00, and sent postage paid.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 43 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.
[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct. rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 81 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoon, Sinope, Smyrna, Solino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

Missent and Forwarded Letters.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

John A. Kasson, First Assistant P. M. G.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Moutreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Baugor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubaque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon } | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. } | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory } | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah } | 30 to 40 |

### RATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

LETTER SHEET AND STAMPED ENVELOPE COMBINED

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No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 97 per pkg. of 25, or $3 88 per 100.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

[CIRCULAR.]

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S
GENUINE
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has resumed personal supervision of the selecting, mixing, manufacturing, and preparing for sale of the celebrated medicines *originally invented by him*, and hereafter to be labeled and known as John Moffat & Co.'s Genuine Vegetable Life Pills, and John Moffat & Co.'s Genuine Phœnix Bitters.

The decease, on the 11th day of April, 1862, of William B. Moffat, my son, has rendered it especially necessary that this direct supervision should take place, so that the medicines bearing the name of the undersigned may be carefully and correctly compounded henceforth, from drugs and herbs of the highest quality, and be so skilfully mixed that the public *may rely on these medicines as originally manufactured*, completely confident that they contain all of the proper ingredients, and consequent curative virtues. The secrets connected with these and with their correct manipulation and manufacture, I have fully confided to my co-partner, Mr. George Roberts, for many years proprietor of influential newspapers in Boston and New York, and we shall both hereafter constantly and personally attend to their preparation and sale.

The undersigned, having reached the ripe age of nearly four score years, and having been *the inventor and original manufacturer of the genuine medicines known by his name*, and the first to introduce them to the public upwards of twenty-seven years ago, is determined, at any cost, to have their *original reputation* maintained and protected from the possibility of deterioration.

That the public may obtain with certainty the *genuine and only medicines* prepared by John Moffat & Co., *and the only medicines in which I have any interest*, New and Costly Labels have been executed, in the highest style of bank-note engravin , by the American Bank-Note Company of the city of New York. These labels are *entirely different* in design and s yle from those heretofore used on the medicines manufactured and sold by the late William B. Moffat. It is confidently believed that such expensive new labels will be the means of securing the public from being imposed upon by *spurious or counterfeit medicines*, bearing the *name* of the undersigned, and, also, will be a guarantee to purchasers that they are supplied with the identical medicines prepared under the immediate perso al supervision of "Old John Moffat," who first introduced to the public these extraordinary curative compounds, and who now again places them before the public with all the care, prudence, and caution derived from a long life's experience in the business.

**The Principal Office**

for the sale of these medicines, and where all the business connected therewith will be transacted, is at my long-established residence, the large and elegant brown-stone mansion, immediately adjoining the Everett House, being No. 32 East Seventeenth Street, North side of Union Square, New York City.

☞ Each box will contain 24 pills, being one-fourth more than formerly given; and each bottle will contain a full half-pint of the Bitters, also being one fourth more than formerly given. The usual commission and discount to wholesale and retail dealers. Orders solicited.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN MOFFAT.

**Postmasters**

wishing to sell the above popular Medicines, will please send orders to

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|---|---|---|
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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

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NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Gautamala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 5 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do * French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | 35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | *34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | *20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. |
| To Nova Scotia the rates are the same as the above.—Pre-payment compulsory. | * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION. ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 1 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenst'n & Liverpool. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Nassau & Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | 12 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 15 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 22 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | 26 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 29 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 29 | | Hamburg. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steamer.

☞ For Rates on Printed Matter for Foreign Countries, see Third Page.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1862. WHOLE No. 27.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ...... 10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles.................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

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| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) | | ...... | 39 cts. |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " ...... | 19½ " |
| For Semi-Weekly | " | " ...... | 13, |
| For Weekly | " | " ...... | 6½ |

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

For the U. S. Mail.

### Politics and the Post Office.

Believing that a few remarks on a subject to which I have lately devoted considerable thought, and in regard to which I have spent some time in personal investigation, will be welcome to you and your readers, I venture to ask for them room in the columns of your paper, as being the most appropriate channel—by reason of its special devotion to the interests and needs of the mail service—through which to express my humble opinions as to certain matters connected with that service. I make no apology for the fact that these opinions have not the merit of being those of a professional expert, and lack the weight and authority of official character. I am simply one whose experience of mail matters has been confined (with the exception of the recent and somewhat superficial inquiry into the interior working of postal machinery before alluded to) to availing myself, to a large extent, of its advantages, and suffering, more or less, from its defects. In short, I am one of the public, for whose benefit, I presume, the postal service was instituted, and whose interests are, or should be, the first to be consulted by those to whom is entrusted its management and control; and I propose to submit, as briefly as possible, and with all due deference, my ideas as to what I regard as the main cause which has led to a serious perversion from its legitimate purposes and aims.

This cause, I maintain, is not to be found in any inherent defect in the postal system itself. That there are such defects I am not prepared to deny—but I believe the system, as originally devised, and with the improvements which have, from time to time, been introduced therein, to be as nearly perfect as the vast field over which its operations extend will allow. The root of the evils of which I complain is to be found in a single word—POLITICS. And here, let me say, I speak *ex cathedrâ*, and not as one of the profane—for though I have never held office, I am, or have been, a politician, and can therefore "speak of that I do know, and testify of that I have seen;" and the result of my connection with politics is a profound conviction that in whatever other branch of the civil service of the Government it may be safe and proper to allow political opinions to be the test of fitness for, or political influence and party services to constitute a claim to, office, it is neither safe nor proper to require such a test, nor allow such a claim, in the selection and appointment of the subordinates of the Post Office Department; and, moreover, that the principle of "rotation in office," however just and wise it may be when elsewhere applied, can work nothing but mischief—far-reaching, *periodical* mischief—when made to operate in the cases of postmasters and post-office clerks. Let me give some of the reasons for the faith that is in me with respect to this matter:

The duties of a postmaster and of his clerks—even in small offices—are made up of numberless little details, which render them of the nature of a trade, or profession. They are not to be learned in a day, a month, or a year, but require, for their satisfactory fulfilment, as much time, practice and study as are required for the attainment of proficiency in the average of other vocations. The nature of these duties is such that their faithful and proper performance is a matter in which all classes of the community are directly and personally interested—each to a greater or less extent, according to circumstances, but *all* to some extent. I believe that there is not one man in a hundred, no matter to what degree intelligent or educated, who, entering without experience upon the task, would be capable of successfully and correctly administering the affairs of one of even the smaller class of post offices, and strictly following the numberless rules given for his guidance in the book of "Post Office Laws and Regulations"—even though assisted by the "*U. S. Mail*" at his elbow. He must serve an apprenticeship to the business, in order to qualify him to carry it on with satisfaction to himself, or to the community whose convenience and interests he is appointed to serve. Now, is it not the fact, that the postmasters in the bulk of our cities, towns and villages, with their deputies and clerks, are removed at every change of administration—just as the experience they have laboriously acquired has fitted them for their positions—to give place to successors who, in their turn, begin by learning painfully the A B C of their duties, and end by relinquishing their places to others, who likewise

> "Strut and fret their hour upon the stage,
> And then are heard no more."

And so on, *ad infinitum*,—and, I may add, *ad nauseam*.

Now, suppose this endless rotation were not confined to those who serve the public in official capacities, but were applied likewise to all who minister in any way to the physical, mental and spiritual wants of the people—so that, by the operation of such a quadrennial and universal "change hands all round," I were obliged to apply to my tailor for my boots, to my clergyman for my shirts, to "sit under" the preaching of the shoemaker, and send my daughters to acquire their education and accomplishments at the blacksmith's shop—There is scarcely need to describe the Babel-like confusion which would periodically follow such a social convulsion. And yet there is scarcely one of the above trades and professions whose field of operations extends so universally among all classes, and whose proper and intelligent exercise is more imperatively demanded by the public welfare and convenience, than the *trade* of postmaster. And the periodical removal, throughout the country, of the persons appointed to that office, and the substitution in their places of new and inexperienced officials, produces, in its degree, just that bewildering chaos which would be, to a larger extent, the result of similar changes among those upon whom the people depend for the supply of their various needs in other directions.

This evil might perhaps be mitigated, though not removed, if, in making the new appointments, such care were exercised to secure both honesty and capability as a just regard for the popular rights demand. I assert that such is not the case—that it is physically impossible that it should be the case. [And in making this assertion, I wish it distinctly understood that it is not the object of this communication, nor of any of the incidental remarks therein, to disparage the present or any other particular administration, or to hold either or any of the present or past party organizations specially responsible for the evil of which I complain. It is the *general* principle of the association of party politics with the postal service which I am attempting to show to be vicious and mischief-making—not any special application of that principle by the party now in power, or by any of its predecessors.] It is a notorious fact, that on the incoming of a new administration thousands of postal appointments, eminently "not fit to be made," are distributed among the ravenous crowds of office-seekers, and that the wide-spread trouble, loss and inconvenience to which the people are subjected through the incompetency, dishonesty and carelessness of those to whom those appointments are given, is the direct and inevitable result of the rule which governs their distribution. It is no argument against this proposition to assert (as I am willing to admit) that the people of the smaller communities frequently interest themselves in securing the appointment, or preventing the removal, of a postmaster known to be thoroughly upright, intelligent and capable, without regard to his political preferences or services. So far as it goes, this is well. But, unfortunately, from the peculiar and exceptional nature of his duties, the evil which an unprincipled or even honestly stupid postmaster or clerk may cause, is not confined to the particular locality in which he may be stationed, but extends to every section of the country, and perhaps even to every quarter of the globe. A blunder or a theft in an office on our north-eastern frontier may work incalculable wrong and trouble in a city on our Pacific coast; and it is therefore but a partial and incomplete protection to any local community, to insure that the duties of its particular post office are conscientiously and efficiently performed.

Of course, the amount of loss and vexation which the wrong-doing or ignorance of post-office officials may cause, is proportionate to the magnitude of their duties, and the local importance of the offices which they control, or in which they serve as subordinates; and consequently the post offices of our larger cities are those which it is most necessary should be placed, *and kept*, in charge of men of undoubted honesty and capacity, and who, in the selection of those to whom they must of necessity confide the execution of the details of their official functions, will be guided only by the same rules, and apply the same tests, which have influenced their own appointments. They should be entirely free to act in this matter as conscience and justice require, untrammeled by party obligations, and unawed by party demands. Does any one doubt that such *should* be the case? And does any one suppose that such *is* the case? Are the postmasters of our large cities, in the appointment and removal of subordinates, governed by a regard to the welfare of the service and of the people, or by a regard to the claims of party adherents, and the demands of party organizations? Do they act, in this matter, with as much care, and with as single a purpose, as they would in selecting those to whom they entrust the conduct of their own private business affairs—making the same diligent inquiry into the character and antecedents of those who present themselves as candidates for appointment, which any prudent merchant would make as to the characters of those who apply for responsible situations in his counting-house or store? There is but one answer to these questions. But I do not think it just that the blame of this state of things should rest entirely upon the postmasters. I know what "outside pressure" is, and how difficult, almost impossible, it is to resist. I know the storm of indignation which would arise from ward committees, and other influential politicians, if a newly-appointed postmaster were to reject the candidates for clerkships who come with their credentials endorsed with the names of the big guns of "the party," simply for the reason that their fitness for the desired positions was a matter of doubt. Such a paltry excuse for refusing to recognize and reward the faithful servitors of "the party," by making them the probable *un*faithful servitors of the mere people, would be scoffed at as puerile and absurd, and he who should offer them stigmatized as a "viper, who had stung the bosom that had warmed him." The new postmaster goes into office virtually pledged to distribute the offices in his gift, with a view to "provide for" his own immediate political associates, and their legion of friends; and a failure to redeem that pledge would be recorded against him as an act of the blackest ingratitude, and serve as an effectual bar to his future political advancement. The voice of duty and of conscience is smothered by the clamorous shriek of party, crying, like the horse-leech and her daughters, "give! give!"—and so the axe falls, the brief but significant notices concerning "services no longer required," are distributed among the unlucky clerks appointed by the outgoing postmaster, and their vacant places are filled by the eager crowd who have been awaiting, with watering months, the wages of their indefatigable and disinterested labors for the good of "the party," who proceed to fulfil their various duties, perhaps honestly and—*in time*—efficiently, until "the whirligig of time brings round its revenges," and they, in their turn, go the way of all post-office clerks of the wrong shade of politics.

What results can be expected from such a system? Careful, prompt and intelligent performance of official duty by men totally without experience or knowledge of that duty? Strict integrity on the part of men exposed to constant temptation, holding their positions by the uncertain tenure of party success, and whose characters, it is to be feared, would too often be unable to stand the test of the rigid investigation, which should have been a preliminary to their appointment? Clearly not. The age of miracles is past. I do not charge that there is more incompetency among post-office clerks than is a necessary consequence of the frequent substitution of inexperience for experience, nor a greater degree of dishonesty than it is natural to expect would be found among an equal number of men, selected without due inquiry, for other positions of trust, and surrounded by the same inducements to wrong-doing. But the loss and inconvenience to which I have been myself subjected from these causes, would be sufficient to convince me of their existence, even were the corroborating testimony lacking which I find, from time to time, in the columns of your paper, in the shape of complaints of official blundering, and accounts of the detection, arrest and trial of dishonest post-office clerks.

But I have perhaps occupied too much time in complaint, and will proceed to modestly suggest a remedy, and a very simple one. It is:

*First*, to abolish at once the system which makes the appointment of postmasters, clerks and all others connected with the mail service, dependent upon party preferences, or a reward for party services, and to substitute therefor a system which will secure, as far as possible, the appointment of those, and those only, who are thoroughly qualified for the duties they are expected to perform, and the fact of whose integrity shall be established as firmly as it can be done by the test of thorough investigation—leaving the question of politics entirely out of the case as "extraneous matter," from which the Post Office Department should be as sacredly guarded as the national Army or the national Judiciary.

*Secondly*, to do away entirely with rotation in office, as applied to the postal service. The appointments once made, let no removals take place, unless for proved incompetence or misbehavior—when these exist, let removal be prompt, and, in the latter case, punishment severe and certain

I have noticed your occasional remarks in regard to erroneous ideas which prevail as to the superiority of the English postal system over our own—a superiority which exists mostly in imagination—but I think we must admit that the fact that in that country the Post Office Department is jealously guarded from all connection with politics, constitutes an allowable claim to our admiration, and an example we might advantageously follow. I understand that in Great Britain those connected with the mail service lose, by that connection, the right to vote. I would be sorry to see the same rule applied here—though I may have serious doubts as to whether, in our own country, the same class have a practical right to vote—*as they please*.

The theory of the reform I have suggested, I have no doubt, will be approved by many who will discover formidable obstacles to its practical operation. The most obvious of these is the question—which party shall inaugurate the new policy? I have thought of a plan to meet this difficulty. Let the postal appointments to be made by the present and the next national admistration be given, to as great an extent as possible, to those whose claims are based upon faithful services in the army and navy—especially to those whose wounds may have rendered them incapable of following their former vocations, yet do not disqualify them for the duties required of the generality of postmasters and clerks—due regard being also had to moral character and mental ability. Let all vacancies, as they occur, be thus filled from the ranks of those who have sacrificed so much in defence of our country, and who have established so strong a claim upon our gratitude. Then let there be no removals of those so appointed, except for good and sufficient causes—among which let political opinions be *not* included. In all reforms, the first step is the hardest; would not this be one in the right direction? That step once taken, I believe it would be the means of relieving the Post Office Department of a clog which has too long hampered its healthy operations, and prove the antidote to the bane which has poisoned its usefulness.

I could say much more upon this subject, but fear I have already trespassed upon your patience.

In conclusion, sir, and upon the grounds I have stated, I respectfully move for a DIVORCE BETWEEN POLITICS AND THE POST OFFICE. Who opposes the motion?

Yours, G. L. K.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES IN GEN. HOWARD'S DIVISION.—Below will be found a corrected list of the regiments composing the Second (Gen. Howard's) Division of the Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. These are the regiments who suffered so severely from the depredations of Tantish, the dishonest orderly, who availed himself of his opportunities for access to the Division mail bags, to rob them of a large number of letters addressed to, and mailed by, his comrades, containing a considerable amount of money. He was detected and arrested on the 16th of October, but, unfortunately, succeeded in escaping from the custody of the provost guard. The publication of this list will be of advantage in enabling the losers of letters which were exposed to his knavish fingers, to account for their disappearance. In the meantime, it is a comfort to know that Gen. Howard promises that Tantish, if recaptured, shall certainly be hanged.

FIRST BRIGADE.

1st Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.
15th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.
19th Regiment Maine Volunteers.
82d Regiment New York Volunteers.
34th Regiment New York Volunteers.

SECOND BRIGADE.

69th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
71st Pennsylvania Volunteers.
72nd Pennsylvania Volunteers.
106th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THIRD BRIGADE.

19th Massachusetts Volunteers.
40th Massachusetts Volunteers.
42nd New York Volunteers.
59th New York Volunteers.
7th Michigan Volunteers.

A FUNNY CASE.—An amusing case was heard before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, at Chicago, lately, growing out of a strange similarity of names, Brown, vs. Brown. The plaintiff, one James Brown, complained of the defendant, another James Brown, that he had taken a letter out of the post office, which was the property of the plaintiff James Brown, and no way belonged to the defendant James Brown. Defendant set up that the letter was from Buffalo; that he expected a letter from there; that the letter was from Mary Brown, who was his wife, and he had a right to take the letter, and open it under this state of facts. Plaintiffs insisted that the letter was from *his* wife, Mary Brown. It turned out that both parties had wives living in Buffalo, whose names were each Mary Brown, and that the affair was a clear mistake. The Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

☞ The new "Internal Revenue" stamps so nearly resemble the postage stamps, in size and general appearance, that there is danger of their being misapplied to the prepayment of letters. Of course, the affixing of a revenue stamp to a letter cannot be considered as prepayment of postage, and will not prevent such letters from being treated as unpaid.

### Letter Addresses.

*To John Truman Landers, a soldier sublime,*
As ever was known in the annals of time—
With Washington, La Fayette, Cromwell of old,
Be his name on the pillars of glory enrolled.
Though soon to far Dixie he's destined to roam,
At *Governor's Island* he claims now his home.
*To Company K, and Regiment Seven,*
Of Uncle Sam's army he has himself given.

P.S.—When his toils here are o'er, may his portion be heaven.

Junius Bulton, Esq.,
Opposite Burtis Blacksmith shop in the three story building devoted to the manufacture of boots and shoes where June cuts by the middle front window,
NEW CANAAN, Connecticut.

To Judson C. Stickles, I bid thee now go,
And speed thee away to Fortress Monroe;
In Ferry's brigade, he does now abide,
In a snug easy tent, about five feet wide.
He's a brave volunteer, from the old Empire State,
So haste on thy journey; and no longer wait.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Postmaster General's Report.

We publish below a synopsis of the annual Report of the Postmaster General:

The Report for this year exhibits a very healthy financial condition of the Post-office Department, and shows it to be thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of improvement. The efficiency of the service has been maintained at the highest point, accompanied by a great diminution of expenditures. The gross revenues of the Department for this fiscal year, including the standing Treasury credit for free mail matter, and a small amount appropriated for the relief of individuals, was $9,012,549 56. The expenditures for the same year amounted to $11,125,364 13 The regular postal revenue for 1862 is only $49,470 50 less than it was for the fiscal year 1861, during a large part of which year revenue was paid in from all the States of the Union This fact shows a large increase in the correspondence of the loyal States. While the revenues have been so nearly sustained at the highest standard, the expenses have been largely reduced. For the preceding year the expenditures were $2,481,394 98 greater than last year. The following comparisons of figures are interesting:

Expenditures for 1860, for service in all the States, $14,874,772 89, revenues for the same year, $9,218,067 40, deficiency, $5,656,705 49 Expenditures for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861,) $13,606,759 11; gross revenues for 1861, (service interrupted in 1861,) $9,049,296 40; deficiency, $4,557,462 71. Expenditures for 1862, $11,125,364 13; revenues for 1862, $9,012,549 56, deficiency, $2,112,814 57; reduction of expenditures as compared with 1860, $3,749,408, reduction of expenditures as compared with 1861, $2,481,394

The Department has not been for many years so nearly self-sustaining. This result is largely owing to the suspension of postal expenditures in the South, which were greatly in excess of postal receipts, but not alone to that. A revision of all discretionary expenses has been made, and large reductions ordered. The pay of agents has been regraded and equalized Economy has been re-established in the larger offices, where waste was found. Incompetency, wherever found in official position, has been removed, and an effort made to adopt a standard of merit and administrative efficiency, in lieu of other and inferior motives for appointment. The Postmaster General expresses his determination to adhere to this course

The number of postage stamps issued to Postmasters, during the year, was 7,078,188 The value of letter envelopes was $733,255 50. The value of stamped newspaper wrappers, $23,643 50; increase of issue over 1861, $1,144,858 27 The total value sold was $6,910,131 89.

The increasing demand on the part of the public for the stamped newspaper wrappers, shows that their introduction has satisfied a public demand, and promoted the convenience of correspondents.

In the first quarter of the current year, ending Sept. 30, the number of stamps issued to Postmasters was 104,000,000—their calls for about 200,000,000, which would have been nearly sufficient to meet the demand for a year. This extraordinary demand arose from the temporary use of these stamps as a currency by the public, in lieu of the smaller denominations of specie, and ceased with the introduction of the so-called postal currency.

The difference between the value of stamps sold and stamps canceled in the fiscal year, 1862, shows $738,379 96, as the amount in the hands of purchasers on the 1st of July, 1862.

The whole number of dead letters received and examined during the year is 2,282,049, which is 267,000 less than in the previous year. The whole number of valuable letters sent out by the dead letter office was 51,239. Many interesting details are given in the report touching the operations of this office. Out of 21,493 cases where causes of non-delivery were ascertained, only 225 were attributable to the fault of postmasters; 822 letters had no address whatever.

Congress, at its first session, passed an Act authorizing the employment of twenty-five additional clerks to facilitate the return of dead letters to their writers, with the expectation that the receipts of postage thereon would cover the appropriation of $20,000 for their compensation. The result thus far shows that an excess of revenue therefrom over the expenses has accrued to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The whole number of post offices in the United States remaining established on the 30th of June, 1862, was 28,875, of which there were in the loyal States and districts 19,973, and in the insurrectionary States and districts there were 8,902 The net increase in the established offices over last year was 121. The number of cases acted upon by the appointment office during the year was 7,785. The total postages accruing on United States and European mails during the year amounts to $1,144,095 82, being a reduction of the amount of the previous year of $217,940 88. Of the total amount collected, the excess collected in the United States was $212,607 36, which constitutes the balances paid to the several foreign Departments, the cost of exchange being defrayed by the United States. The Postmaster General objects to this cost as inequitable, and proposes, if possible, to relieve the Department from this burden.

The Postmaster-General has made special efforts to relieve the foreign correspondence of the country from its complexity now so embarrassing alike to correspondents and to postal officers. Separate negotiations have been found inadequate to secure simple and satisfactory arrangements He therefore opened a correspondence in August last, through the Department of State, with foreign administrations, proposing a convention of postal representatives at some convenient point to consider the enumerated difficulties and the means of remedying them.

Several replies have been received from the various Governments, and all are favorable and agree to the project. This country, comprising emigrants from almost every civilized nation, is especially interested in the subject proposed to be brought before this Conference. It is a species of postal improvement requiring the establishment of greater uniformity and some common principle of arrangement, and is connected with our prosperous commercial intercourse with other countries.

The mail lettings, which went into effect on the 1st of July last, in the Western Division, and were effected on such favorable terms, as compared with the previous lettings, that a reduction of expenditure resulted to the Government of $331,000. At the same time the length of the routes was increased by 159 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 754,428 miles. Notwithstanding this increase of service, the net saving is over nine per cent. as compared with the previous term.

The total annual cost of the internal service, in operation on the 30th of June last, was $5,853,834, to which add the cost of the various agencies, route and local messengers, etc., etc., $460,630 92, and the cost of the service at that date is $6,314,464 92, which includes $1,000,000 for the Overland Mail route, not before charged upon the revenues of this Department.

The saving in the lettings of the West to July, 1862, is attributed to a strict adherence to the law of 1845 authorizing what is known as star bids.

The report renews the recommendation for codifying all the postal laws, and hopes it may be done at this session.

Among the improvements under consideration by the Postmaster-General is that of embossing postage stamps on business and other envelopes supplied for that purpose by persons desiring to furnish their own designs. It is believed that this will largely increase the use of stamped envelopes in lieu of stamps, which is an object of great importance to the Department.

He also discourages the use of the mails for transmitting money, and speaks favorably of a limited money order system, and offers an amendment to the registry system by which a return receipt shall be sent to the dispatching party as evidence of the fact and date of delivery of his package. He also proposes to abolish many of the discriminating rates of postage now existing, approximating, as far as possible, to uniformity, and increasing the efficiency and extent of the delivery and collection of letters by carriers in cities.

The attention of the public is called to the great importance of good postal officers for a successful administration of this Department. If the Postmasters and their clerks are selected without chief reference to their efficiency and personal fitness, no amount of good legislation will secure public satisfaction. An energetic, faithful and efficient Postmaster, devoted to the interests of the public service, should be retained as long as he illustrates those qualities in his administration of the office. He attributes the success of the English system largely to the permanent character of their officers, and their familiarity with the laws and regulations. He regrets the extent to which other motives to appointments have prevailed in this country. He urges a return to the old standard of honesty, capability and fidelity, and anticipates more public satisfaction and administrative success from the adoption of such a principle than from any other single act of reform. He uses this language:

"It is my intention to adhere firmly to my determination to displace incompetency and indifference wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments I may have made under misinformation of facts."

The document, as a whole, will be read with unusual interest, and contains numerous suggestions of great importance to this branch of the public service.


J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK. DECEMBER, 1862.

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Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance


☞ We have delayed the issue of this number of the *Mail* from several unavoidable causes, which, we hope, will not again occur.

☞ The attention of postmasters, and of our readers generally, is called to the important article in another column, entitled "The Redemption of Postage Stamps."

### Report of the Postmaster General.

On this page will be found an abstract of the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, which we regret that our space forbids us to publish, at this time, entire. It is one of the most able and satisfactory documents ever issued from the Department; and while its statistics show that, in a financial point, the present affairs of the Department are in favorable contrast with those of any other period since its establishment, and are evidence of the prudent and economical administration of its Chief, the important reforms and improvements suggested, show that it is his desire and intention to spare no effort, by the introduction of new features, and the removal of old abuses and hindrances, to increase the efficiency of his Department in every direction We trust that Congress will lend him its support, and second his efforts by every means in its power.

We are especially gratified by the manner in which Mr Blair treats the important subject of "rotation in office," as connected with the postal service, and the system of appointments on improper grounds. The views expressed by him on this matter, must meet the approval of all who desire the inauguration of a reform, the necessity for which has long been felt, and the effect of which would be a vast increase of the usefulness and efficiency of the Department. It is to be hoped that the Postmaster General's action in calling attention to this subject, will not be without important results.

### Hon. Alexander W. Randall,

The new First Assistant Postmaster General, whose appointment we noticed briefly in our last, is a native of Central New York, from whence, several years since, he removed to Wisconsin, where he entered upon the practice of the law. He soon became prominent in his profession, and was ere long called from the bar to the bench, occupying the position of Circuit Judge, which he filled with ability, until nominated for the Chief Magistracy of the State, to which office he was twice elected. During the present national Administration he was appointed United States Minister to Rome, where he remained for more than a year, representing his government at the Papal Court with entire satisfaction. On his return, he was selected for the important post of First Assistant Postmaster General, and judging from the talent already displayed by him as a lawyer, judge, governor, and diplomat, we can safely predict for him an equally successful career in his new path of official duty.

### The Redemption of Postage Stamps.

Under the direction of the Postmaster General, the redemption of postage stamps will commence at the New York Post Office within a few days, as soon as postmaster Wakeman has perfected the necessary arrangements. The following rules, substantially, will be adopted and adhered to, in carrying out the instructions of the Department:

1. Parties presenting postage stamps for redemption, must do so on condition that such as may satisfactorily appear to have been used for prepaying postage, are to be rejected and destroyed.

2. The stamps are to be separated by the owner, according to the different denominations, and upon these small parcels must be marked the amount of each parcel—and then the entire lot are to be placed in one envelope or wrapper, and the aggregate value claimed, endorsed thereon, together with the name and residence, or place of business, of the said owner or owners But one deposit will be allowed by or from the same party, firm or association. The parcels, as received, will be numbered regularly, and a check or receipt, with the corresponding number and name, will be given to the applicant.

3. Packages will be registered in the order of reception. The stamps enclosed will be carefully examined, and the value of the good ones noted upon the envelopes.

4 The progress of the work will be advertised by posting at the post office, daily, the numbers ready for redemption.

5. Owners will then make application, and will receive their respective payments (on surrendering the receipts) in government notes or postage currency.

6. Lots of stamps amounting to sums under five dollars, will be counted and redeemed on presentation, but they can be left on deposit if preferred.

7. Fresh stamps will not be redeemed, the redemption being confined, exclusively to those which have been used and circulated as currency.

8 The redemption of postage stamps will take place only at certain post offices designated therefor by the Postmaster General, nor will they be redeemed, in any case whatever unless they shall have been presented at such post office within thirty days after the postmaster thereof has given public notice of his readiness to redeem them.

The 6th rule above, particularly refers to the New York Post Office, the arrangement at other offices, being left optional with the several post masters.

Some time will necessarily be required to examine with proper care the stamps presented for redemption and it may also happen that further delay will occur at some post offices from the necessity for awaiting the accumulation of funds. For such reasons the actual redemption cannot in all cases take place within the period of thirty days fixed for receiving applications; but postmasters will redeem at the earliest day practicable.

☞ The following post offices are designated by the Postmaster General as those at which postage stamps are to be presented for redemption:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Augusta, Maine. | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| Portland, " | Wilmington, Del. |
| Concord, N. H. | Baltimore, Md. |
| Portsmouth, " | Washington, D. C. |
| Boston, Mass. | Cincinnati, O. |
| New Bedford, Mass. | Cleveland, " |
| Lowel, " | Columbus, " |
| Salem, " | Zanesville, " |
| Worcester, " | Louisville, Ky. |
| Springfield, " | Lexington, " |
| Providence, R. I. | Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Hartford, Ct. | Lafayette, " |
| New Haven, Ct. | Laporte, " |
| Albany, N. Y. | Peoria, Ills. |
| Utica, " | Quincy, " |
| Elmira, " | Springfield, Ills. |
| Syracuse, " | Chicago, " |
| Rochester, " | Detroit, Mich. |
| Buffalo, " | Kalamazoo, Mich. |
| Ithaca, " | Lansing, " |
| Lockport, " | Adrian, " |
| Troy, " | Milwaukee, Wisc. |
| Oswego, " | Madison, " |
| Burlington, Vt. | Racine, " |
| Montpelier, " | St Paul, Minn. |
| Newark, N. J. | St Louis, Mo. |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | St Joseph, " |
| Harrisburg, " | |

THE PAPIER-MACHE DODGE.—It is well known that, under the pretence of employing old postage stamps in the manufacture of *papier-maché*, quantities of them are advertised for through the public newspapers, both in the United States and Canada, by which innocent parties, and generally for worthy and benevolent purposes, are led to make the most strenuous exertions in collecting together stamps, which have already performed their legitimate office in the prepayment of postage. It is more than likely that, when once in the hands of these advertising adventurers, such stamps, or as many of them as can be made to pass muster, are put in circulation, or retained, to be offered for redemption by the Government. There is reason to believe that this business of stamp-collecting is practised in many cities and villages, and in some cases even clergymen and Sabbath-school teachers have been the chief agents and abettors, entirely innocent, of course, of any fraudulent designs.

The law of Congress on this subject, prescribes severe penalties for the collection of old stamps, with a view to their second use, or final exchange or sale. No doubt ignorance of its provisions is the explanation of the illegal course pursued by so many worthy individuals, who, of course, have been governed by the best of motives, but who, it is feared, have innocently aided the dishonest schemes of others.

In one instance, recently, prominent members of a religious society in Western New York, attracted by the liberal offers of the papier-maché swindlers, set about gathering old stamps to an amount required for the painting of their church edifice. Judge of their surprise, when an Agent of the Post Office Department paid them a visit, and took possession of thirty thousand stamps in the hands of the church warden!

Postmasters are urged to exercise the utmost vigilance in ascertaining and reporting to the Department, every instance which may come to their knowledge, where parties are engaged in gathering together, for any purpose, second-hand postage stamps. In addition to this, and as a still greater protection against fraud, they should not allow a stamp to leave their office upon a letter, until it has been thoroughly cancelled.

### Postage Envelopes and Stamps.

The following article, in reference to a contemplated plan for the more general use of stamped envelopes in the prepayment of letter postage, was prepared for publication in the Mail for October, but was unavoidably omitted.

Postage stamped envelopes were first introduced in this country in the year 1853, and although offered at a price far below that of the ordinary envelope of the trade, they do not as yet seem to be justly appreciated by the public.

There has been but slight variation in the number of stamped envelopes issued annually. In 1854 it amounted to 26,138,600. In 1856, 33,755,150. In 1858 to 30,751,275. In 1861, to 26,027,300, the latter being less than fifteen per cent. of the issue of separate postage stamps, which increased from fifty-five millions in 1854 to two hundred and eleven millions in 1861.

The greater cheapness of government envelopes, as compared with those of the trade, is generally overlooked, because the purchaser of the former is required to pay the additional charge of the postage.

One hundred stamped envelopes are sold for three dollars and eighteen cents, while the same number of plain ones of similar quality may be procured for about forty cents. But to this sum must be added three dollars, the value of the postage stamps which must be affixed to such envelopes before they can be used in the mails, thus making 100 letters cost $3,40, or twenty-two cents more than if covered by government envelopes. Hence it appears that the persons who make use of unstamped envelopes, pay for them about one hundred per cent. more than if they employed stamped envelopes.

The number of separate postage stamps issued during the year ending 30th June, 1861, as above stated, was upwards of two hundred millions. Assuming that a like number of unstamped envelopes were used for letters, at thirty six cents per hundred, the cost thereof would have been $72,000, whereas the government envelopes would have cost the consumer but $36,000.

Hence a sum equal to the difference of these amounts, viz: $36,000, may be considered as actually lost to the public, which is owing in a great degree to the want of proper appreciation of the advantage of the stamped envelope.

Objection is not unfrequently made to the government envelope, on account of either its form, size or quality, or because of the danger of losing both the envelope and postage thereon, should it be misdirected or otherwise accidentally defaced.

Such objections the Postmaster General has determined, if possible, to remove, and to this end he proposes to arrange for embossing, under proper restrictions, the postage stamp on any envelopes that may be offered for that purpose by Stationers, Bankers, Merchants, or other business man. Such parties will thus be enabled to procure stamped envelopes of form and quality adapted to their own tastes, which are now so varied that they cannot be anticipated by the P. O. Department. It is also believed that stationers will be induced to provide themselves with varieties of stamped envelopes, suited to the wants of their customers—making such envelopes, equally with the ordinary unstamped article, a regular portion of stock in trade.

It is deemed expedient, however, as a precaution against fraud, that no one be permitted to enter into such trade without having first obtained from the Postmaster General a regular license for that purpose, and that all private parties designing to have their own envelopes stamped, must be satisfactorily shown to be of good standing, and be required to have their names printed on the envelopes. They will then, on payment of the postage, obtain a permit to have the work done by the government contractor for stamped envelopes at New York.

The P. M. General considers the use of the stamped envelope more advantageous to the Department than that of separate stamps, as the address of the former prevents them from being used a second time, while the latter may be so used if postmasters neglect the duty of cancelling them.

To the public also they afford advantges, in addition to those arising from cheapness, in that they are more convenient, saving the trouble and delay of attaching separate stamps, which are liable to be removed, causing letters to be detained for postage.

The objection to stamped envelopes, that the postage is lost in case of misdirection, may be removed by allowing postmasters, under certain rules prescribed by the Postmaster General, to redeem damaged envelopes.

The details for carrying out the above changes, may be altered somewhat, as they have not yet been definitely arranged.

### "Rotation in Office."

In another part of this paper will be found a communication from a correspondent on the subject of "Politics and the Post Office," in which the writer gives his views as to the results of rotation in office, and the practice of political appointments in post offices, with the probable effects of a reform in this particular. His ideas are expressed with force and clearness, and we would recommend the article to the perusal of our readers. Since it was in type, the Annual Report of the Postmaster General has appeared, of which the same topic forms a prominent and important feature, and in which a somewhat similar view is taken of the matter, and the ideas of our correspondent may therefore be regarded as being, to a certain extent, entitled to the consideration bestowed by an official endorsement.

CAUTION—We wish to caution persons against purchasing old postage stamps, with a view to having them redeemed at a post office, as such speculations might not prove quite so profitable as they appeared to promise in the outset. The government will pursue a liberal course certainly, but the Postmaster General intends to leave a mighty small margin for attempted fraud upon the public revenue, in the matter of redeeming these stamps.

### A Good Riddance.

To the great relief of the public, the Department has decided to redeem, in money, the postage stamps which have for several months past been used as a substitute for small change. Although, at the time they were first applied to this use, the Department gave notice that their circulation as currency was never contemplated in their issue, and was a perversion from their legitimate use, the inevitable evil consequences of which must be accepted by those who saw fit to so misapply them, yet the urgent necessities of the public forced them to avail themselves of the stamps, in the absence of any other currency, and they soon came into extensive, almost universal use. As their material and texture render them liable to speedy destruction, and altogether unfitted to resist the wear and tear to which they were subjected, a large proportion of them soon became so mutilated and defaced that they could no longer be recognized—while the fraudulent cleansing process was resorted to by many persons, to put into circulation stamps which had already been used in prepayment of postage. The supply of new "postal currency," at first altogether inadequate, gradually increased, until at length, and in a measure by general consent, the gum-backs were banished from the place they had usurped, to be replaced by a new and more convenient substitute. Of course, immense numbers had accumulated in the hands of individuals for which no use could be found, and the inconvenience and trouble resulting—especially among the poorer classes—was very great. The only remedy was their redemption in money—and the Department, though not, we believe, strictly and legally bound to do so, has decided to undertake the task—for which, we hope, they will receive "the thanks of a grateful public."

We sincerely hope that we have seen the "positively last appearance" of the postage stamps in the character of currency

### Served Him Right.

At the last term of the U. S. District Court, at Detroit, Michigan, a young man—a young devil rather—named Charles Gay, a brother and assistant of the postmaster at Amboy in that State, was tried and convicted of fraudulently opening a letter, and writing obscene language therein. The letter in question was written by a most respectable young lady in Amboy, to her sister in Lyons, N. J. Gay, as before stated, violated the seal of the letter, added, in a somewhat disguised hand, a sentence of the vilest and most disgusting import, and then, re-sealing the letter, forwarded it to the owner.

For very natural reasons, no complaint was preferred by the parties interested, and for some time the commission of the crime was known only to the two sisters, and they were without the slightest suspicion as to who had committed so gross an offence.

In the investigation of another case connected with the Amboy office, by special Agent Van Vechten, of that district, the case of a stolen letter and draft, he in the most accidental manner learned of the first-mentioned delinquency, and at once concluded that both cases of roguery had one common origin, and that Amboy was the locality where they had occurred. After several urgent applications, he obtained the first-named letter, and the next thing to be done was to trace the handwriting of the interpolator. He accordingly examined the transcripts in the Amboy office, in which Gay sometimes wrote, and found that he made up the mail on the day the mutilated letter was posted; and a close comparison of the entries with the style of the vile postcript referred to, convinced him as to Gay's guilt. Other very suspicious circumstances coming to light, he was arrested, tried, and convicted. In the course of the trial it came out that this was not the only instance in which he had opened letters addressed to females, and added equally obscene words—the similarity of the chirography and the language, pointing unmistakably to him. Could there be a more aggravated instance of total official depravity, or a crime which would call more loudly for an application of the extreme penalty of the law? The punishment provided in the section of the law under which this Gay deceiver was indicted, is a fine of $500, and twelve months' imprisonment. This is for opening a letter with a design to obstruct correspondence or to pry into another's secrets. Congress probably never contemplated that a wretch like this would ever have the custody of correspondence, or they would have made the addition of obscene language, after the breaking of a seal, a capital offence.

### Soldiers' Letters--Important Correction.

By an unfortunate accident, the following paragraph appeared in our last number:

"Letters addressed to officers or soldiers, when forwarded, are subjected to the same rule as other correspondence, namely: If missent, they must be forwarded without extra postage; but if correctly sent, and a remailing is required from any cause, either by temporary absence or removal, an extra charge must be added, and collected on delivery."

This was intended as a reply to the question of a correspondent—"Are letters from officers or soldiers, addressed to their friends or families who are absent or have removed, entitled to be forwarded free of extra charge?" and our answer, as originally written, stated that "Letters addressed to *the friends or families of* officers or soldiers, are subjected to the same rule," etc., etc.; but by the omission of the words in italics, it conveys a totally different meaning.

We hope that all who may have been misled by this unintentional mis-statement, will bear this correction in mind; and as an antidote to any evil consequences of the mistake, we republish below the following official order on the subject of "forwarded" letters to soldiers:

"Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding."

☞ The Posmaster General has authorized important alterations in the Albany post office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Who are Exempt.

We have already published the decision of the Postmaster General, showing what classes employed in post offices, &c., are legally excused from service in the U. S. Army. In addition, the following official letter from Brig. Gen. Buckingham, addressed to Judge BLAIR; has been sent us for publication:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 20th, 1862.

Hon. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General:

Sir: I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that Postmasters, Assistant Postmasters, sworn clerks in post offices, bona fida and regularly employed; mail contractors, regular and sworn mail carriers on horseback, sworn drivers of mail carriages, actually and bona fide so employed; all ferrymen employed on a ferry or post road, the Special Agents of the Post Office Department, its Route and Local Agents, and other sworn agents duly appointed and in charge of mails, are not liable to draft for military service in the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Brig. Gen. & A. A. G.

From the New York Herald.

### Robbing Soldiers' Letters.

For some time past, numerous complaints have been received at the New York Post Office, and at Blackwell's Island and Bellevue Hospitals, of the loss of letters containing money, which had been mailed to sick and wounded soldiers, and to those officially connected with the two latter institutions. A plan was laid for the detection of the robber, which proved entirely successful, and on Thursday, Dec. 4th, an agent of the Post Office Department arrested Osgood W Gould, the messenger employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to carry letters from the post office to their office in Bond street, and also thence to Blackwell's Island, on the charge of having committed the depredations complained of. Several letters addressed to soldiers in the hospital were found upon his person, as well as a considerable sum of money, which will doubtless be identified by those who mailed it. There is a good prospect that this cold-blooded robbery of the sick and disabled defenders of the country will receive its just reward; and, in the meantime, all those persons who are able to identify money which they have mailed to parties at the hospitals, either at Blackwell's Island or Bellevue, and which has not been received, should lose no time in addressing Mr. J. Holbrook, the Special Agent of the Department, New York, giving an accurate description of the bills, date of mailing, &c.

Since the publication of the above, the case referred to has been brought to a sudden and tragical termination by the suicide of Gould in his cell at the New York City Prison. After his commitment, the Deputy U. S. Marshal in charge of the prisoner, while on the way to the prison, was requested by Gould to proceed through Pearl street, in order that he might purchase at a drug-store some opium, which he had been in the habit of using since the loss of one of his arms (occasioned by a wound received in a fight with guerillas in Mexico some years since) The officer, being aware of this habit, complied with his request, and Gould at first purchased twenty-five cents' worth of the drug, and afterwards, a dollar's worth, giving as a reason, that he "might not be able to procure more for some time." He was then locked up for the night, and the next morning, on his cell being opened, he was found in a dying state. He stated to the Agent, on his arrest, that his only living relative was a brother, who resides in the West.

In justice to those who caused the arrest, we would state that ample proof exists of his guilt.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Correct information regarding army correspondence, is so important that we have prepared the necessary directions under an appropriate head, and for the convenience of all, they will be kept standing for the present.

### New York Post Office.

The following is a comparative table of the business of the New York Office during the two years ending Sept. 30, 1861 and 1862. These statistics show an increase of $3,425,407 letters, sent and received during the latter year, over the number passing through the office during the former:

| | 1861. | 1862. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mails Sent | 11,142,021 | 14,725,240 | Increase | 583,218 |
| California Sent | 403,137 | 340,519 | Decrease | 62,618 |
| California Rec'd. City & Dist. | 270,902 | 253,749 | Decrease | 17,153 |
| Letters Rec'd for Dist. | 12,750,165 | 18,205,465 | Increase | 5,455,300 |
| Letters Rec'd for Delivery | 15,500,000 | 12,966,660 | Decrease | 2,533,340 |

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—1. Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer (or, at detached ports, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldiers' letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

2. Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

3. The law authorizes no exception to the rules governing other correspondence, in favor of soldiers' letters written *by* them, and sent through the post office, when such letters are required to be forwarded from the place to which originally addressed. If the necessity for forwarding any letter, including those from soldiers, has in no way been caused by the fault of postmaster or clerk, then additional postage must be charged.

4. Many persons erroneously suppose that socks, mittens, etc., intended for soldiers, may be transmitted to them through the mail at the rate of 1 cent per ounce. This is not the case: all such articles are chargeable with letter postage.

It is found that medicines, &c., in liquid form, and in glass vials, are being sent to soldiers through the mails. However desirous the Department may be to give the poor soldiers every reasonable privilege in the use of the mails, the rights of other classes of correspondents cannot be thus put in jeopardy, and postmasters should refuse such articles, unless the vials or bottles are enclosed and safely packed in wooden cases, and the packages should be made as small as possible. The expresses should be used for all unsafe parcels, where it is possible, instead of the mails.

### Congressional Mails.

The branch post office at the Capitol resumed its business on the meeting of Congress, on the first of December. Every distributing post office is required to make up a separate bag for all the letters and papers addressed to Members of Congress exclusive of all other matter, and such bags are to be labelled "Congress, Washington, D. C," and route agents at Washington will deliver these bags direct to the Congress messenger. The first Assistant Postmaster General, in the order just issued says, "All Postmasters who make up packages of matter for members of Congress and mail them direct to Washington, should write distinctly on each package the word "Congress," embracing therein only matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them without delay in a Congress bag."

☞ No Annual Report from the Post Office Department since its organization, we venture to say, has received the encomiums of the Press so generally as the recent Report of Postmaster General BLAIR; and it is a gratifying fact that these flattering tributes to the ability and fidelity with which that Department has been, and is being, administered, come from journalists of all parties and sects.

We will find room for a few brief comments by the editor of the N. Y *Daily Times*:

POST-OFFICE REPORT.—The Report of Postmaster-General BLAIR is one of the few papers from the Departments that will give universal satisfaction. It tells of increased mail accommodations, of rigid economy in administration, and a reduction of over two millions of dollars in the expense of the Department to the National Treasury. Not for twenty years has the Post-office Department promised so fairly to become self-supporting. A continuance of the policy of the present chief may yet give us that very desirable result.

The Post-office Department is one of the least showy, least ambitious branches of our Government. It abounds in hard work, and in minute and endless details. Yet it is one of the most necessary agencies of government, society and civilization. If it paused for a day, it would throw the country into confusion. It seems to be the sphere for a modest, practical, able man. No politician has ever made capital, or tried to make capital, by an administration of the Post-office Department. But Judge BLAIR has not the less earnestly worked in the interest of a perfect postal system on this account. The country owes some recognition of such services.

LAMP-POST BOXES.—The statement in the Evening *Post* of this city, which appeared on Saturday, namely, that "scarcely a day passes without some one or more of the lamp-post boxes being broken open and robbed of their contents," we can assure the *Post* and the public, has no truth whatever. No such robbery has taken place since the lamp-post boxes were first established. By accident, occasionally, one has been broken by the carelessness of an omnibus driver, or driver of some other vehicle, but this is, by arrangement, immediately known to the policeman on duty at that locality, who protects such box and contents until the proper authorities are notified, and the box replaced.

Experience shows that these boxes are very safe and reliable depositories of letters.

☞ A postmaster, who takes the *Mail*, suggests that we occasionally omit our Foreign Postage Table, and occupy the space with post-office anecdotes, &c. This would be a bad arrangement, as the postage rates are liable to constant changes, and by relying upon them as given in previous numbers of the paper, serious errors would be likely to happen.

Perhaps our complaining friend may be an old-fashioned Know-Nothing, and has a prejudice against all things "foreign."

ANOTHER POST OFFICE BURGLARY.—The post office at Kingston, N. Y., was entered by robbers on the night of the 3d inst., and nearly all the letters abstracted. The mail-bags for New York, which were locked and ready for transmission, were cut open and rifled of their contents, among which were several letters containing checks and drafts, though fortunately but little money is known to have been taken. The burglars effected an entrance by removing the hinges of the shutters of the office. A reward of $50 is offered for their apprehension and conviction.

DEFACE THE POSTAGE STAMPS.—Now that the Postmaster General has ordered the redemption of postage stamps, a thorough cancellation of stamps upon letters, at all post-offices, becomes doubly important, inasmuch as the liability to include in the stamps offered for redemption, those which have been once used in the payment of postage, is of course greatly increased. A close inspection, as to the cancellation of stamps, should be made at the delivery, as well as at the mailing offices.

For the U. S. Mail.

### The Canadian Post Office.

The Canadian Government has appointed several commissions of inquiry into the condition and working of the different City Post Offices in the country—each commission consisting respectively of an Inspector of a Postal Division, and a gentleman taken from outside the Department. The object of the commissions is to ascertain what improvements are necessary for a more efficient discharge of the service; and also to carry out as far as practicable the system of *retrenchment* adopted by the present government. Whatever may be recommended in the case of the first of the above objects, we feel confident that it will be found, that the Canadian Post Office Department has been carried on as economically to the Government as was possible, consistent with the proper execution of its duties. Whatever grounds of complaint the press and the public may have had against other branches of the Government, it is a fact creditable to the permanent Head of the Post Office Department that no complaints have been made charging any useless or extravagant expenditure of the public money.

### New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of November:—

ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alto | Fond du lac | Wis. |
| Altoona | Mason | Ill. |
| Auburn | ——— | Oregon. |
| Ayres Point | Washington | Ill. |
| Big Thompson | Larimer | Col. T. |
| Brussels | Door | Wis. |
| Burlington | Boulde | Col. T. |
| Case* | Lacklede | Mo. |
| Castleville | Buchanan | Iowa. |
| Chickaming | Berrien | Mich. |
| City Island | Westchester | N. Y. |
| Coalville | Summit | Utah T |
| Costilla | Costilla | Col. T. |
| Cotton Hill | Sangamon | Ill. |
| Cove Creek | Millard | Utah T. |
| Cross Creek | Jefferson | Ohio |
| East Bethel.* | Oxford | Me. |
| East Rush | Susquehannah | Pa. |
| Forks of Elkhorn | Franklin | Ky. |
| Fort Schuyler | Westchester | N. Y. |
| Fritztown | Berks | Penn. |
| Fulton Station | Fulton | Ky. |
| Grant's Mills | Delaware | N Y |
| Green Bank* | Burlington | N. J. |
| Greenland.* | Boone | Mo. |
| Hardenburgh | Ulster | N. Y. |
| Harrisonville* | Baltimore | Md. |
| Hooker | Trempealean | Wis. |
| Indian Lake | Hamilton | N. Y. |
| Inland | Greenwood | Kan. |
| Inskip | Butte | Cal. |
| Jackson Corners | Monroe | Pa. |
| Jonesport* | Washington | Me. |
| Laketon | Berrien | Mich. |
| Lone Jack* | Jackson | Mo. |
| Mildenbergers | Monroe | Pa. |
| Millstone | Forest | " |
| Mocassin | Effingham | Ill. |
| Mona | Mitchell | Iowa. |
| Muddy River | New Haven | Conn. |
| Necessity | Brown | Ind. |
| New Bremen* | St Genevieve | Mo |
| New Winchester | Crawford | Ohio. |
| North Guilford | Chenango | N. Y. |
| North Litchfield | Herkimer | " |
| Olentangy | Crawford | Ohio. |
| Rawselin | Wabashaw | Minn. |
| Penn Mine | Keweenaw | Mich. |
| Phenix | Ashtabula | Ohio. |
| Raught's Mills | Forest | Pa. |
| Rich Valley* | Wabash | Ind. |
| Rouseville | Venango | Pa. |
| St. Aubert* | Callaway | Mo. |
| St. Frederick* | Nemaha | Neb. T. |
| Sand Rock | Butte | Cal. |
| Silver Lake | Summit | Col. T. |
| Sipestown | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Solano | Sacramento | Cal. |
| Spring Brook | Luzerne | Pa. |
| Spring Hill* | Livingston | Mo. |
| Steward | Greene | Wis. |
| Turnwood | Ulster | N Y. |
| Viola | Olmsted | Min. |
| Walleceville | Wayne | Mich. |
| Webster | Breckenridge | Ky. |
| Wennersville | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Whitewood | Berrien | Mich. |
| Woodland | " | " |
| Woollam* | Gasconade | Mo |

*Re-established.

DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY | STATE |
|---|---|---|
| Benicia | Trempealean | Wis. |
| Berlin | Coos | N. H |
| Bingham | Huron | Mich. |
| Boyer City | Monona | Iowa. |
| Brookville | Marion | Mo |
| Burnt Mills | Montgomery | Md |
| Corralitos | Santa Cruz | Cal. |
| Crowleyville | Burlington | N. J. |
| Eber | Humboldt | Iowa. |
| Elk Pond | Wright | Mo. |
| Fife | Harrison | Ohio. |
| French Camp | San Joaquin | Cal. |
| Glenmont | St Croix | Wis |
| Guthrie | St Lawrence | Ind |
| High Blue | Cass | Mo. |
| Jackson Run | Warren | Pa |
| Jonesville | Cass | Mo |
| Kaolin | Iron | " |
| King City | Gentry | " |
| Kingston | Fresno | Cal |
| Leroy | Ingham | Mich |
| Lone Tree | Greene | Ind |
| McKenzie's Mill | Christian | Ky |
| Matamoras | Pike | Pa |
| Matchett | Darke | Ohio |
| Martin's Ferry | Klamath | Cal. |
| Morgan | Adair | Mo. |
| Oakland | Oakland | Mich. |
| Red Stone | Nicollet | Minn. |
| Rehoboth | Somerset | Md. |
| Right Point | Camden | Mo. |
| Robinsonville | Bedford | Pa. |
| Rocky Hill Station | Edmonson | Ky |
| St. Luke | Webster | Mo. |
| St. Peters | St Charles | Mo. |
| Seward | Kendall | Ill. |
| Sheffield | Cape Girardeau | Mo. |
| Star House | Sacramento | Cal. |
| Spruce | Bates | Mo. |
| Temecula | San Diego | Cal. |
| Weller | Henry | Ill. |
| Youngner's | Bowne | Mo. |
| Youngsville | Hamilton | Ill. |

NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE | COUNTY. | STATE | TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camden Station | Lorain | Ohio | Kipton. |
| Fowler's Prairie | Juneau | Wis | Elroy. |
| Ridge Woof | Brown | Ind | Wolf Greek. |
| Roselle | Laporte | " | Wanatah. |

Female Postmasters Appointed.

Augusta, Desmoines, Iowa, Charlotte Cameron.
Big Spring, Breckenridge, Ky., Mrs. R. M. Pearman.
Case, Laclede, Mo., Mrs. Mary J. Case.
Coral, McHenry, Ill., Miss Mary A. Tuttle.
Eastville, Northampton, Va., Miss Mary E. Birch.
Essex, Clinton, Mich., Mrs. Mary A. Cratsenberg.
Franklin, Merrimack, N. H., Miss Eunice G. Colburn.
Gloversville, Fulton, N. Y., Mrs. Esther L. Burton.
Hampton, Franklin, Iowa, Mrs. Harriet Gillett.
Palmyra, Burlington, N. J, Miss Anna Julia Toy.
Pleasant View Jackson, Va., Mrs. Anna F. Flesher.
Trenton Falls, Oneida, N. Y., Mrs. H. C. Bacon.
West Foxboro', Norfolk, Mass., Miss Fanny S. Everett.

Presidential Appointments.

Lansing, Ingham, Mich, Ephraim Longyear.
Pekin, Tazewell, Ill., Hezekiah Taylor.

TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.
SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.
EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 6 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.
SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
WEST.—Due 1 P.M.; and 10 30 P. M.

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### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 21 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

TABLE OF PROGRESSION, SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE U. S. TO THE ABOVE PLACES, VIA MARSEILLES.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 30-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |


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[CIRCULAR.]

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The decease, on the 11th day of April, 1862, of William B. Moffat, my son, has rendered it especially necessary that this direct supervision should take place, so that the medicines bearing the name of the undersigned may be carefully and correctly compounded henceforth, from drugs and herbs of the highest quality, and be so skilfully mixed that the public *may rely on these medicines as originally manufactured,* completely confident that they contain all of the proper ingredients, and consequent curative virtues. The secrets connected with these and with their correct manipulation and manufacture, I have fully confided to my co-partner, Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, for many years proprietor of influential newspapers in Boston and New York, and we shall both hereafter constantly and personally attend to their preparation and sale.

The undersigned, having reached the ripe age of nearly four score years, and having been *the inventor and original manufacturer of the genuine medicines known by his name,* and the first to introduce them to the public upwards of twenty-seven years ago, is determined, at any cost, to have their *original reputation* maintained and protected from the possibility of deterioration.

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DATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched | Letters arrive in about Days | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, via Marseilles | 3d, 10th, 18th, 26th | 30 | 4th, 13th, 18th, 27th |
| Southampton | 4th 12th, 20th, 27th | 38 | 2d, 10th, 19th, 25th |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 103 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 3 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada, when distance does not exceed 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| " when distance exceeds 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Gantamala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—same as Canada. | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia, when not exceeding 3000 miles | | 10 | | |
| do when distance exceeds 3000 miles, | | 15 | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island, same as Canada, | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Bamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Salina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. |
| To Nova Scotia the rates are the same as the above.—Pre-payment compulsory. | * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the *following* places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION. ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1862.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havana | U. S. | 2 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 6 | | " |
| Dales | U. S. | 6 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Nassau & Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | 10 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 13 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 22 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 20 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | 24 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 27 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 27 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 31 | | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. III. No. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1863. Whole No. 28.

### Postmaster General's Report.

We published in our last an abstract of the Report of the Post Master General, in which the more important statistics in reference to the finances, &c. of the Department were given We give below some further extracts, which relate to subjects of most interest to Postmasters and the public generally :

"I renew the recommendation in my report of last year for the establishment of some system to enable the department to procure contracts on fair terms with railroad companies for mail service. Many cases have arisen since that time to illustrate the necessity of further legislation to prevent the serious prejudice to public interests likely to occur if these corporations are left, as at present, entirely unrestrained by law. This recommendation is not to be understood as reflecting upon the public spirit and liberality of the railroad companies of the country generally; for if called on to designate a class of our people who are the most liberal and public spirited, I would say that it was the class concerned in railroads.

There would probably be no necessity for any change, if the department could deal with this class as a whole. The difficulty lies in having to deal with single corporations. Some of these corporations, when the public treasury was full, succeeded in obtaining too much from the treasury; and even now, when the resources of the country are so severely taxed to preserve the government, there are, I regret to say, some companies threatening to throw off the mails, unless terms even more onerous than any heretofore exacted from the government by any other company are agreed to by the department. The effect of yielding to such exactions on the part of the few has been to raise the terms required by all; for the more liberal justly say, whilst they agree that the terms allowed are too high, yet they cannot compete with rival lines unless they demand and receive the same rates for carrying the mails. From the natural bias of those concerned in a particular road, they are disposed to think injustice done them by the estimate made of the relative importance of their road, and of the mails over it.

The subject is one of difficulty; but it has been suggested that in lieu of the classification by which the compensation is now fixed, reference should be had to the actual cost of transportation as the basis for fixing the compensation to be paid; and I am disposed to think arrangements may be more satisfactorily made on such a basis than under the present system.

I am not informed as to the views of those interested in railroads on this point; but I think it probable that it would be generally acceptable, and that a compensation to cover the actual cost of transporting the mails would be satisfactory to that enlightened interest; for the considerations which preclude the government from deriving revenue from the mails, ought to operate even more directly on the railroad interest to preclude it from attempting to burden a machinery which, in so many ways, creates its business. All increase and acceleration of mails promotes the transfer of person and property, for which these roads were constructed, and of which the transportation of the mails is but an incident.

The scarcity of small change, together with the general misconception of the purport of the act of Congress approved 27th July, 1862, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish "postage and other stamps of the United States" for currency, has greatly embarrassed the department in the performance of its duties connected with the distribution of postage stamps. As soon as the passage of the act was announced, extraordinary quantities were purchased at the various post offices, exhausting the supply in some instances to the detriment of postal business. Postmasters were specially instructed to discontinue sales of stamps to persons evidently designing them for use as currency; but notwithstanding the precautions taken and the checks adopted at the several offices the demand has until quite recently been largely in advance of the daily manufacture. During the quarter ending 30th September last there were issued, in round numbers, 104,000,000 stamps of all denominations; and this notwithstanding the majority of applications therefor from postmasters were only partially filled, generally but one half the number asked for having been sent. Had not this curtailment been made, the total number issued during the quarter would have reached nearly 200,000,000, or what would have sufficed, under ordinary circumstances, for the issue of an entire year. The sales at the principal post offices for the quarter under notice, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1861, show in some measure the extent of the demand for postage stamps for use as a currency. The aggregate value of the postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold at twenty-nine of the larger post offices during the third quarter of 1862 was $1,400,937 48, and during the corresponding quarter of 1861 was $606,597 40, showing an excess in favor of 1862 of $794,340 08. At the New York city office alone the excess of sales in the former quarter was $425,296 19; at Chicago, $48,760 19; at Philadelphia, $35,597 12; at Boston, $36,686 10; at St. Louis, $19,906 37; and at Milwaukie, $20,255 24.

Nearly the entire excess of stamps sold during the period under notice, has been or is now in use as currency. Being ill adapted for circulation, large quantities of them have become so defaced as to be inapplicable to legitimate use for the payment of postage, and evil-disposed persons have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to put into circulation stamps once used for postage, from which the cancelling marks had been wholly or partially erased.

In pursuance of the provisions of an act approved July 16, 1862, this department has endeavored to punish, and to prevent thereby, as well as by the attainment of a more effectual mode of cancellation, the fraudulent use or sale of cancelled postage stamps. The law, to be effective in its purpose, should absolutely prohibit the removal of cancelled stamps from the paper to which they are attached, for whatever purpose. Not being criminal in itself, it should be made so by statute, to prevent the evil consequences of the practice.

An effort has been made to procure a cancelling ink which cannot be effaced without involving the destruction of the postage stamp; and three varieties of ink claimed to possess this quality are now being tested by actual use in post offices.

Various new instruments and devices for cancelling postage stamps have been examined and submitted to a trial, and two machines are now in process of construction which are designed to replace cancelling by hand at the larger offices.

The issue of "postage currency" by the Treasury Department will doubtless soon displace postage stamps from circulation; and although the redemption of stamps sold by postmasters is not required by existing law, in order to protect holders of the same against loss, so far as this can be done without detriment to the interests of the department, I have determined to direct postmasters to exchange, for United States notes, under proper regulations, all evidently uncancelled stamps offered them for that purpose.

In my last report a change was recommended in the system of issuing postage stamps and stamped envelopes, so that, in lieu of being delivered, as at present, on orders from postmasters, and charged in their accounts, the latter might be required, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, to purchase under proper regulations, such quantities as might be needed at their respective offices. The subject is again commended to the consideration of Congress.

There are advantages incident to the employment of stamped envelopes for correspondence, which separate postage stamps do not possess. The address and sealing of the former preclude their use a second time, while the latter are subject to such fraudulent use, if imperfectly cancelled, or if the cancelling marks have been erased On the other hand, stamped envelopes relieve the public from the trouble and delay of attaching separate stamps, which, in the hurry of business, is not unfrequently forgotten, while the stamps are also liable to removal, accidental or otherwise, occasioning a detention of letters. Correspondence covered by stamped envelopes can, moreover, be lawfully conveyed outside the mail. I would therefore suggest that the Postmaster General be authorized to sell stamped envelopes, in quantities of not less than five hundred, at a discount not exceeding five per cent. on the charge made by the Post Office Department for smaller quantities thereof, which charge should include the value of the postage stamp impressed thereon. And as an additional inducement to stationers and other dealers to provide themselves with varieties of stamped envelopes suited to the wants of their customers, and to make such envelopes a part of their stock in trade, it has been determined to try the experiment of embossing postage stamps on envelopes belonging to private individuals or firms, who shall have previously applied for the privilege, and have paid the full value of the stamps, (less the discount,) provided the number shall not be less than five hundred in any one case."

"Great efforts have been made to give security to the mails. New and improved locks have been put into service; a stricter surveillance has been exercised over the affairs and agents of this department; negligence has been punished and diligence rewarded; and the results, in producing energy and vigilance; have been satisfactory. But the mails, despite the very general watchfulness and fidelity on the part of the employees of this department, continue to be subject to depredations.

The means of conveyance are only adapted to the primary object of the mail service, the mere transmission of intelligence. This department could not make use of strong boxes nor adopt measures to fix accountability upon each of the multitude of agents employed in the business, such as are resorted to by the carriers of merchandise and money, without sacrificing the expedition required of a carrier of intelligence, and at the same time greatly increasing the expense necessary to the proper management of the latter business. For this reason the mails have always been, and must continue to be, an unsafe medium for the conveyance of money letters. The money contained in the mails creates the temptations to the robberies committed, and is, moreover, the chief cause of the loss of letters which do not contain money:

It is, in my opinion, very desirable, for these and many other reasons, that money should, as far as practicable, be excluded from the mails. With this view I recommend:

1. The adoption of a money order system.
2. A greatly increased rate upon registered letters, approximating the charges imposed by other parties engaged in the transportation of such packages; and—
3. That all letters known to contain money shall be charged with registry postage.

The adoption of a money order system would not obviate the necessity for some plan by which letters containing negotiable and other valuable papers could be registered, although bankers would, to some extent, avail themselves of it to transmit by mail packages of money. But the registration fee, as now fixed by law, does not pay the expenses of the registry system, which might therefore with propriety be discontinued, so far as the interests of this department are concerned It is, moreover, incomplete in this respect: that the sender of a registered letter, who gets a receipt for it from the postmaster of the mailing office, upon payment of a fee of five cents and the ordinary postage, receives no information from the department as to the delivery or non-delivery of his letter, unless, in the latter event, it reach the dead letter office.

To obviate this defect it is proposed that every postmaster who registers a letter shall execute duplicate receipts therefor, one of which to be handed to the sender, as at present, and the other forwarded with the registered letter and accompanying bill to the post office of delivery. The person who receives the letter shall be required not only to acknowledge that fact in a book kept for the purpose, but also to sign the duplicate receipt, which shall be returned by the postmaster at the office of delivery to the sender, as an evidence that the letter was duly delivered to the person for whom it was intended, and as a record of the date of such delivery.

Should the sender of a registered letter fail to obtain a return receipt therefor in due course of mail, he would at once notify the department of the failure, which would lead to an investigation of the cause of the delay, and facilitate the prompt delivery or recovery of the letter.

As a compensation for such registration and return of receipt from the office of delivery, I would recommend that a fee of twenty cents should be charged on each letter or package registered.

The Inspection office is charged with the observation of failures and delinquencies in the service of contractors and route agents; with fines and remissions thereof; with the subject of mail depredations and prosecution of violators of postal laws; with the duty of procuring and distributing mail bags, locks and keys, and some other duties of detail.

During the last year a large number of mail pouches and locks, accumulated in certain offices, and there disused from neglect, have been recovered. In the Chicago office, under the former incumbent, several hundred had thus accumulated, been disused for two years or more, and upon examination some packages of letters were still found therein, indicating great neglect originally. I have, since that time, directed the services of a temporary agent to the same investigation in other large offices He is still so employed, and has recovered a large additional number of mail bags.

### Plain Talk.

We take from the La Crosse (Wis.) *Republican*, the following copy of a letter recently addressed to Hon. Alexander W. Randall, by a gentleman ambitious of official honors, and, moreover, willing to pay for them, as appears by the business-like and ingenuous offer contained in his "P. S.:"

La Crosse, *Dec.* 6, 1862.

*Hon.* Alex. W. Randall,

*First Assistant P. M. General:*

Dear Sir.—The La Crosse Post Office became vacant last spring, and was filled, upon the recommendation of Mr. Hanchett, by the appointment of Leonard Lottridge on the next day after the death of Mr. W. C. Rogers, the former incumbent. The appointment—or rather the recommendation—of Mr. Lottridge by Mr. Hanchett, was made long before any expression of the wishes of the people of La Crosse could possibly reach Washington, and was made contrary to the wish of every person in La Crosse, except, perhaps, his partner, Mr. Seymour; and I make bold to assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a man in La Crosse, either Republican or Democrat, but could get more of the citizens of La Crosse to recommend him for the office, then and now, than Mr. Lottridge. There is also great complaint now that Mr. Lottridge is absent from the office most of the time now, attending to his own private business, and electioneering for others, leaving the business of the office in the hands of irresponsible clerks.

Now the *point* is here—I applied for the appointment at the time of Mr. Rogers' death, and I have on file in your office (if Mr. Hanchett did as requested) by far the most numerously signed petition sent from here; and I now ask for the removal of Mr. Lottridge, and my appointment; and I will forward you letters confirming the above statement, and recommendations from C. W. Marshall, Hon. T. B. Stoddard, Gen. E. D. Campbell, or from any other person you may wish from in La Crosse, except Mr. Seymour, Mr. Lottridge's partner in the *Republican*.

I was appointed Notary Public by you, and still hold the office by re-appointment. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly, G. Farnam.

P. S.—If you think favorable of my request, and will give me the office, I will come on to Washington with such letters and recommendations as you may request, and, upon receiving the appointment, will place in your private purse $400; or you may say in your letter *come*, or *not come:* and if *come*, I shall consider it a guarantee of success. Geo. Farnam.

Mr. Farnam evidently has no talent for "circumlocution." He has a "way of putting things" which has, at least, the merit of being not at all difficult to understand—"calling a spade a spade," without the use of any of the occult and ambiguous phrases which more fastidious people would employ to convey their meaning. Mr. Randall, however, does not seem to have been inclined to "think favorable" of this liberal proposition; for instead of saying "*come*," and thereby sending the delighted Farnam by first train to Washington, laden with his recommendations and $400, he calmly indited the following letter to the postmaster of La Crosse:

Post Office Department,
Assistant's Office, *Washington, D. C.*,
Dec. 12, 1862.

Sir.—The enclosed is a copy of a letter I received to day. When changes are merited, I shall make them without regard to personal interests or local controversies. But I desire it to be understood that I am not to be approached after the manner of this letter. You will cause it to be published, with this note, in a La Crosse paper.

Very truly, &c., Alex W. Randall.

*To Postmaster, La Crosse, Wis.*

And so end the aspirations of Mr. F., as far as the postmastership of La Crosse is concerned.

It would be a surprising thing that so direct an attempt at bribery should be made on a high Government official, were there not too much reason to fear that the "influence" of some politicians in procuring office is a marketable commodity, which can sometimes be purchased at a much lower figure than even "four hundred dollars." Gov. Randall will watch such office-brokers.

☞ Secretary Chase proposes to issue United States Treasury notes for fractional parts of a dollar, to supersede the "postal currency" now in circulation, and we hope the plan will be adopted. The Treasury, and not the Post Office Department, is the proper source of Government paper currency, and it is difficult to see the propriety of using the "image and superscription" of one branch of the Government in a matter which is under the exclusive control of another.

### Sharp Practice.

A curious instance of the peculiar strategy which is sometimes resorted to by those desirous of serving their country in an official capacity, was developed not long since, in the following manner:

The Postmaster General received by mail from a Route Agent, a letter announcing, in these terms, his intention of severing his connection with the mail service:

New York,——, 1862.

Hon. Montgomery Blair:

*Dear Sir.*—You will please appoint some one in my place as extra mail agent, on the——and ——roads, as I am about resigning.

Yours, &c.,
W—— K——."

Of course, but little time was lost in relieving Mr. K——, from the cares of office, by the appointment of a successor—who, strange to say, found the worthy agent, apparently quite unprepared for his visit, and very anxious to ascertain the cause of his sudden removal. There was no remedy, however, but to submit with the best possible grace—so the new appointee was duly installed, and the unlucky ex-agent set himself to work to discover a cause for his ejectment—finding, in reply to his inquiries, and to his utter amazement, that the change had been made *at his own request!* An inspection of the letter received by the Department proved it to be a forgery, committed by some one who had cast a covetous eye on the route agency in question. As soon as the facts were made known, Mr. K——, was reinstated in his position, but it has never been satisfactorily demonstrated *who* was the unscrupulous aspirant who had served him the scurvy trick.

Another ingenious device was lately resorted to by a route agent, to retain his position, which he had good reason to believe he would soon be called on to vacate in favor of another party, in whose behalf the Congressional representative for the district was exerting himself at Washington. Addressing the P. M. General in the name of his probable successor, he wrote:—

"*Sir.*—I am informed by Hon. Mr.——, that he has procured for me the appointment of route agent on the ——R.R. If this is the case, why the h——ll don't you send along the documents? I am about tired of waiting.

Yours, in haste,
R—— B——."

The effect of the receipt of this extraordinary document at the Department, was of course to crush at once all Mr. B.'s chances for the appointment—such gross impertinence and disrespect could never be tolerated in the service, and the inventor of this cunningly devised operation succeeded thereby in obtaining an extension of his lease of official life for a season. The scheme was detected at last, however, and he was obliged to make way for the rival whom he had temporarily tricked out of the prize which was just within his grasp.

Our Post Office Troubles Explained.—Some time since we complained in the columns of the *Herald* of great carelessness, or something worse, in the management of the mails and the post offices. By every mail we were notified that letters containing money, checks, drafts, and even important correspondence intended for our paper, had been posted, which we had never received. This state of things has continued and increased of late.

Our troubles were of course made known to the Postmaster here, and to the Department's Agent, who appeared to be doing his best to discover the cause, and he has at last been successful in detecting a person in no way connected with the post office, but one who had stealthily obtained access to our letters after their receipt at the *Herald* office, but before they had been opened. He was ingeniously and thoroughly caught, and has made a virtue of necessity by acknowledging himself the author of the extensive and annoying depredations.

Of course others in and out of the post office are thus relieved from all suspicion and blame, and we shall proceed to credit the various sums lost to those who sent them, in all cases where we are satisfied that such moneys reached this establishment. All checks and drafts taken were destroyed, and duplicates will be required. Meantime our confidence in the Post Office Department is, we are happy to state, fully restored.—*N. Y. Herald.*

We must say that our neighbor of the *Herald* has done the "handsome thing" by all parties interested, in announcing the *denoument* of this perplexing affair.

It may not be out of place to remark in this connection, that there is scarcely a leading newspaper or periodical establishment in this city, the proprietors of which have not suffered for weeks and months at a time, in a similar way, until, as in the case of the *Herald*, they were shown that they had failed to discover the cause, owing to a too close proximity to the rogue! Of course a public acquittal of the Department and its subordinates of all responsibility and blame has usually followed. Among the papers alluded to are the *Daily Times*, *The Independent*, the *Home Journal*, *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, *Church Journal*, Harpers' Weekly and Monthly, and many others; while were we to give a list of suffering business firms, and public and private institutions, which have in the same way been called upon to exonerate Uncle Sam's employees, we should be compelled to make a pretty large draft upon the city Directory.

☞ It is estimated that old postage stamps, to the amount of over $100,000, will be presented at the post-office.

### The Postmaster General.

Mr. Editor: *Sir*—I am rejoiced to learn that Judge Blair, the Postmaster General, is still to remain at the head of the Post Office Department. In the present crisis in our postal affairs, and in the history of the Republic, it would be a severe public misfortune, and is almost universally so regarded by those who are acquainted with the energy and fidelity which he has brought to bear, in enhancing the usefulness of one of the most important branches of the Government. He assumed the management of his Department under great embarrassments, both pecuniary and political. Chaos prevailed in a large section of the country, where his subordinate officers were in rebellion, and perverting the mails and post offices to the purposes of disloyalty, and plunder of the public property.—In this trying situation, no man could have been more discreet, and yet more decided, than Judge Blair. He promptly cut loose from these ungrateful communities, as fast as they proved themselves, by their acts, unworthy of the benefits of a system which had been to them so great a blessing. And at the first reliable signs of returning loyalty, he caused the mails closely to "follow the old flag."

Of the successful results of his excellent management of the financial affairs of the Department, his late Report supplies the most satisfactory evidence. It is again important that this able officer should still remain at his post, in order, among other powerful reasons, that he may put in execution important measures of reform which he has originated, and in which the people of not only this but other countries are deeply interested. L.

——, Pa, *Dec. 4th*, 1862.

Editor of the U. S. Mail:

*Dear Sir*—I have a high appreciation of your "Post-office Guide," and hope that it may reach the entire family of U. S. P. M's, for the benefit of the service.

By the way, our Chief, Hon. M. Blair, in his Annual Report, takes the true ground to improve the efficiency of the service. If we are behind European Governments in the administration of postal affairs, is it not entirely due to the custom which prevails of making the post offices of the country "rewards for political merit," rather than for official fitness? When will the people learn that it is their interest to demand that experienced and competent officials shall be retained during good behavior, and to decline an endorsement of the political "claims" of those who seek an apprenticeship to the business every succeeding four years?

But my object in writing was to solicit information on a point not clearly laid down in "the books," viz.:

What is a drop letter? Is a postmaster authorized to rate drop letters by the half-ounce, or is a "drop" any thing with an address and a one cent stamp attached?

I have held that a package dropped in a post office for delivery, weighing, say, four pounds, should be rated at one cent for each half-ounce. But as I find a difference of opinion on the subject, I have concluded to submit the question to your experience and judgment.

Yours truly, S—— R——, P. M.

Answer.—A "drop letter" is chargeable with a penny only, even if its weight exceeds half an ounce. There is no further charge for delivery. A package weighing four pounds would not be a drop *letter*.

Stamp Packages.—One of the most important requirements of the Department, and one to which we have several times alluded, is that making it the duty of postmasters and route agents, to keep a record of packages of postage stamps and stamped envelopes passing through their hands, from time to time, designed for other offices. We have reason to fear that there is neglect in this particular in some instances. The Department expects the regulation to be faithfully regarded.

### Letter Addresses.

Hokey pokey winkey wang,
Take this letter to Billy Strang,
Who lives at Bristol, in R. I.,
He's a bully boy, and has a glass eye.

Hurry up as fast as you can,
And carry this letter to my Mary Ann;
She lives in Lancaster, State of Pa.,
And her t'other name (I believe) is McKay.

To the care of Mick Mullen for Dennis Kilfale America New York or Bostane at the stone cutting or elsewheir or for his cousan Barnard Geraty.

Lucinda Jones, a fair young miss,
Will find a note inside of this;
On swiftest wings, then, let it fly,
To a place called Gouveneur, N. Y.

Patrick Smith
Ricposaofis
N Y
[Meant for Rye post office.—Ed.]

in care of mis
Peter Hoff Stamford
Post office for mis marrgret
as i for gat her name
state of Kenucut.

[Written on the back of a letter.]
Come, old P. M, put on your specs,
And scan this address o'er,
The hand is plain, and so won't vex,
Nor cause your usual jaw.

To save this letter from delay,
In reading it you know,
I send a *copy*, which I pay
By stamp, so let it go.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MAIL

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Propristor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—A week or two since, tha statement was made io many of the nawspapers, that Postmaster General BLAIR had tendered his resignation to the President. We take this occasion to state, on the direct anthority of Judge BLAIR himself, that there was no trnth whatever in the report. He did not tender his resignation, nor offer to do so.

### Postage to Nova Scotia.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, Dec. 15, 1862.

SIR.—Oa and after the 1st of January, 1863, tbe prepayment of postage upon letters to Nova Scotia, forwarded by the land mail, will be *optional*, instead of compulsory. You will, therefore, please correct the Postage Table accordingly.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
*First Assistant Postmaster General.*

### Social and Financial.

We wish all our official and other friends a very Happy New Year, and we also wish that such of our subscribers as are in arrears, would please remit, without waiting for bills to be sent. We da not see how they can be "happy," while they aeglect so just a proceeding.

### Stamp Redemption at New York.

The redemption of postage stamps which have been used as currency, has been in progress at the New York office since the 15th ult., and np to this time the number of packages over $5,00, far which receipts have been given, is 2,462, to the valne of $180,000, of which about $23,000 have been paid. About $6,000 in sums of less than $5,00 have been paid on presentation. It is believed that tha greater part of tha larga lots have been deposited, although the long line of applicants shows, as yet, no sign of diminntion. The hour for commencing redemption is 10 A. M., bnt long before that time the lobby is crowded with those desirons of "realizing" on their gum-backs. At 2 P. M., the hour for closing, a large namber are daily "left ant in the cold," bnt they usnally bear the disappointment philosophically, and console themselves hy endeavoring to secure "front seats" by an early call the next day. Varions ingenious dodges are resorted to hy some to avoid the tedious necessity of waiting their turn, but most of such attempts are rendered abortive, hy the vigilance of the officers detailed to preserve order in the line, and the rule of "first come first served," is in general rigidly adhered to.

Some ten clerks are employed in receiving, receipting for, counting, and inspecting the stamps offered—and the latter dnties will probably occupy them for a considerabla time beyond the period (15th inst.) fixed for the cessation of the redemption at the New York office.

POST OFFICE ROTATION.—It is a powerful argument against rotation in office, as applicable to the postal service of the country, that every Postmaster General, (with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Granger,) since Amos Kendall's administration of the Department, has before or at the expiration of his official term, made no secret of his convictions that such a policy was a serious detriment to the pnblic interest, and a prominent obstacle in the way of postal improvement and reforms. Cave Johnson even, in his last Report to Congress,—in 1848, we think,—allnded to this questionable practice in strong terms of disapprobation. And the writer heard him say, (as he has other Chiefs of the Department on retiring from office,) that his experience had tanght him that a system of removals and appointments based only on political grounds, was all wrong, and wholly unjust to the people. Bnt nobody seemed to give "Old Cave" credit for honesty in thus testifying, as the political guillotine was qnite as active in his hands, perhaps, as under any of his predecessors. He had filled pretty much all the offices with his own party friends, and why should'nt he pull np the ladder? asked tha press and the citizen. But no one who had seen and realized fully the practical mischief of the system, ever questioned the sincerity of Mr. Johnson in giving this warning to the country.

How to cure this evil, without giving one party or another the advantage in tha "long run," is the question. But if post-office employees, especially clerks, were forhidden to take any part in the elections beyond quietly voting, it wonld remova one of the chief reasons which bave heretofore prevailed in the distribution of such patronage, especially in our large cities, where permanency among this class of officials is most essential, in view of the immense interests involved.

### Stamped Envelopes.

In our last paper, we gave the outlines of an important measnre proposing material changes in the mode of furnishing and circulating Government stamped envelopes. The plan has now been arranged under the following regulations, which have been issued hy the Department for the guidance of postmasters and the public generally.

Wa uoderstaud that postmaster Wakeman is now ready to receive applications for embossing, in conformity with these instrnctions:

EMBOSSING POSTAGE STAMPS ON ENVELOPES AND PAPER FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

The Post Office Department has adopted the following rules for embossing postage stamps upon envelopes or paper presented by private parties:

1. Applications must be made to the postmaster of the city or town in which the applicant resides or does business.

2. Each applicaat will state, in full, his aame and place of business; if a member of a firm or company, the names of the several members thereof, with the style or title under which the business is transacted, and a description of the same.

3. Before any envelopes can be embossed with a postage stamp, it is required that the owners of such envelopes shall cause their respective aames to be printed ar impressed thereon, and that specimens thereof shall be filed with the postmaster and at the Post Office Department.

4. The Postmaster will satisfy himself as to the respectability and responsibility of the applicant, and certify the same to the Department.

5. On payment to the postmaster of the postage, aad the charge for embossing the stamp, he will prepare receipts in duplicate, specifying the number of envelopes to be embossed, the deaomination of the stamps wanted, the amount of postage, and the amount of the fee for embossing. The original receipt will be givea to the applicant, aad the duplicate, together with a copy of the application, one of the specimen envelopes, and the certificate required by the 4th rule, sent by the postmaster, at the same time, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

6. The Third Assistant Postmaster General will forward to the stamp and envelope agent at New York, upon the reception at the Department of the said duplicate aad other papers required by the 5th rule, an order to the contractor for the embossing of the number and denominations specified aad paid for.

7. When such order is sent, the applicant will receive notification thereof; whereupon he will forward said notification, with the paper or envelopes to be embossed, to the contractor (G. F. Nesbitt) of the city of New York, who will promptly execute them, and after inspection hy the stamp and envelope agent, they will he returned by the latter to the owner, the transportation to be, in all cases, at the risk and expense of the latter.

8. Applications will be numbered, aad attended to, in the order of their reception, at the Post Office Department.

9. Parties procuring satmped envelopes in the manner above indicated, not exclusively for their own use, but with the design of selling the same, will reqnire a special license for that purpose from the Postmaster General.

### Personal Supervision.

"THE office of postmaster is one of much trust aad responsibility, and the appointment proceeds from a confidence reposed in him personally by the appointing power. For this reason he cannot be permitted to transfer the charge of his office, and the performance of its duties to another; thus creating a sinecure, and virtually substituting in his stead as postmaster a person unknown to the Department."

The above extract will, na donbt, be generally recognized hy postmasters as a copy of the 10th section of the existing regulations of the Post Office Department. Still, we fear, it is not as familiar, nor quite as faithfully regarded, as many other official requirements.

Under the anthority given in a snbseqnent section, "to appoint an assistant to prevent the office from being left withont a duly qualified person to perform its dnties," it is a notorious fact that many postmasters give so little personal attention to the details of their respective offices, that the nominal head of the concern could be hetter spared than the yonngest clerk, especially if the latter is intelligent and efficient. In some large offices, and in very many of a smaller class, the time and thonghts of the incumbents are almost entirely pre-occnpied with ontside matters, apparently satisfied that all will go smoothly nnder the superintendence of the "depnty,"—and perhaps, in a majority of such cases, matters do go on quite as satisfactorily as thongh the postmaster kept good faith with the Department, and attended to the business himself. Then why not dispense with the outside partner altogether, and divide the salary amoag those who perform the labor, making the "depnty," if competent, a postmaster in name, as he is in fact.

It is painful to find how little practical information as to postal details is possessed by some postmasters, who are so mnch in the habit of surrendering np all official duty to others.—We do not, of conrse, mean to claim that in very large offices the postmaster is expected to perform, literally, the clerical labor of a clerk—that he is to assist in making np, assorting and delivering the mails—bnt he is expected, both hy the pnblic who pay him, and the Department to which he is responsihle, to understand his husiness; to spend his time, dnring husiness hours, in his office; to give precedence to business calls, rather than political ones; to personally supervise aad discipline his aubordinates; to knaw that they *deserve* his respect and confidence. And that, while it would be folly to attempt to attend himself to every crank, belt, wheel or screw in so complicated a machine, yet it is clearly his dnty to be sure that all is going well, aod that the pnblic are realizing, to the fullest extent, the great commercial and domestic pnrposes and benefits, to secure which postal facilities were established.

Bnt thera is another class of offices, which are always songht after with great eagerness, which also pay well, and ara more easily managed. In such, the postmaster can and ahonld find time to assist personally in the necessary work to be done. Instead of being a stranger to tha visitors at the office, his face and form shonld be familiar to, and recognized hy the most humble citizen. If he is a physician, a lawyer, or belongs to any other profession which does not allow him to spend many hours in his office daily, he should never have assumed the functions of a place amonnting to a sinecure. The justice of this position is borne out in the first regulation above quoted, as well as hy a proper regard for the public interests. These hints relate to a requirement which is deemed of the first importance by the appointing power.

### Bad Direction.

ITS CONSEQUENCES.—In putting up letters for the mails, postmasters and their clerks should, at least, use the same degree of care in addressing the packages, as they would in the superscription of their own correspondence. In fact it should be greater, because, while carelessness in their own case would be liable to inflict individual disappointment or positive injury only, whea practiced indiscrimiuately the mischief is wide-spread and incalcnlahle.

This evil was forcibly illustrated recently, by the blind address given to an important package made up at one distrihution office, and intended for another. The abbreviation "N. Y." was adopted, instead of New York. By accident, the package was bagged to Washington, D. C. A clerk io that office, mistaking the marks, no doubt, for N. T., and supposiag that Nebraska Territory was meant, started it off for Chicago, Ill., for distributioo to the far off region referred to. At Chicago, it was turned back for New York, aod received at this office moro than a week after its original mailing. It would have been here in a few hours, had the short words, New York, been written in full, and hut for the mis-sendiog in the first instance to Washington. Many valuable letters thus went astray, causing alarm and disappointment. One of them contained enclosures to the amount of over $124,000!

A CURIOUS CASE.—Not long since, complaints were very numerous of irregularities aod losses at the post office at South Danvers, Mass. Money letters, which were kaown to have arrived there by the record, mysteriously disappeared. The only persons known to have access to the office and letters were the postmaster, and his son acting as his clerk. The evidence seemed so conclusive that they were both *indicted* before the U. S. grand jnry for purloining letters from the post-office, aod have been since awaiting their trial.

Now mark how singularly innocence and justice have been vindicated ia this strange case.

On the night of the 24th nlt. a man by the name of Daniel F. Cate, was caught in the act of committing a burglary in a store in South Danvers, hut afterwards managed to escape from the officers. His lodgings were sought aut and a search of his room made, when, among evidences of various other burglaries, were fonnd a false key to the post-office, and, hy entries in a small memorandum book, briefly recording some of his professional exploits, it appeared that he had made almost nightly visits to the post-office abont the time of the losses complained of.

Of the natnre of the evidence against the postmaster beyond the circnmstances already stated, we are ignorant. But it is possible that conviction would have followed, had it not been for the arrest of Cate, and the other fortunate discoveries. Their friends and the community will of course rejoice at this timely restoration of their former unblemished character.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received from South Danvers some further interesting details, which we must defer till onr next issne. Our notice is, io the main, correct, excepting that one of the indictments had been previously tried, and a verdict of acquittal rendered.

☞ We are gratified to see a marked improvement in the cancellation of postage stamps upon letters, as shown by observing the condition of the stamps, on the receipt of letters arriving hy the mails, at the New York office, from various points. These examinations however, have resulted in some amnsing discoveries. It has beeo found that the most unpardonable specimens of attempts at cancelling, have been upon letters mailed at large offices, the postmasters of which have exhibited extraordinary vigilance in detecting and complaining of the short-comings of some of their official brethren io this particular. One, at least, of these watchful public servants, observing that the stamps from another large office were not more than half cancelled, called on sundry bankers and merchants to obtain an assortment of envelopes which had covered correspondence mailed at the aforesaid delinquent office. In order to make the detection complete, and head off any denial that, in the absence of the documents, might otherwise follow the charge of bad cancellation, this batch of swift witnesses was, of conrse, speedily sent to the careless friend, with more than a gentle hint that such thiogs mnst not be longer practised. Bnt a few days elapsed, before this complaining officer was caught in sending off, in a singla mail, foreign letters to the amonnt of nearly four dollars, with the stamps scarcely touched by the cancelling instrument, and a large portion of tha domestic letters in the same condition. *Perhaps* the office receiving the envelopes and the admonition as above, lost this fine opportunity of turning the tables upon its former accuser! The latter has not since been heard from, bnt we have noticed that the stamps from his office now get an awful "smooching."

And yet, in both of these cases, the postmasters are among the most precise and efficient officers in the service. They supposed their clerks were executing their orders as to killing the stamps effectnally, bnt they, as is too often the case, had not recently looked to see that it *was done*.

### The Last Chance.

"Will not the Postmaster General, if necessary, extend the time for the redemption of postage stamps, beyond the thirty days devoted to that purpose, and now transpiring?" "Why will it not be just as binding on the Government to redeem soiled stamps at any time hereafter, as it is under the present arrangement?"

We feel authorized to reply to the first of these enquiries, that it is probable that stamps will not be redeemed, or received for redemption, beyond the expiration of thirty days from the time of commencement, which, in New York, was the 15th ult. Consequently, the gate will no doubt be shut dowo here on the 15th of Jaouary, inst., and the same restrictioo applies to other large cities; but, of conrse, the dates of expiration of the period limited will vary according to the time of commencement.

With respect to the other question—redemption has never been "hiuding" on the Department in aay reasonable sense. The use of the stamps as currency was discouraged as much as possible, although undoubtedly a great public convenience, aod perhaps, nuder existing circumstances, a necessity. But it must he understood, that should they be used hereafter in a similar way, their value can only be realized by applying them to the prepayment of postage. In other words, no consideration short of a legal enactment will induce the Postmaster General to change his determination not to receive or redeem them in future, after they have once been sold. This may, therefore, be considered the last chance.

GETTING INTO OFFICE.—Ordinarily, persons wishing to get into post offices, employ, besides the usual personal application, the ordinary appliances of recommendations and influence, political and otherwise. There is another class of aspirants, however, who prefer to act as night clerks, seeming to despise all such "red tape" circumlocution, and rely upon the irresistable power of some English "Jemmy" or American "Auger," preferring not to risk a refusal of a more respectful petition, or, if need be, to make it to the President at some future time, should any *legal* objections arise against their peculiar mode of accomplishing their ends. They cannot exactly be called "hangers on" in pursuit of patronage, for they generally give no notice whatever of their intentioos, and vacate their situations without any warning, or the least regard for the convenience of the service, or even waiting for the appointment of a successor.

Several of onr important post offices have been cursed with this kind of "temporary help," who have carried out not only their dishonest intentions, bnt pretty much all the letters and other available property. New London, Conn., is the last place where these independent office-seekers have appeared, and the result of their operations was the clearing of the office of nearly every letter then on hand. The pouches made up to go ont in the morning were cut open, and the packages abstracted, and those with the loose letters were crammed into other bags, and taken to a secluded spot in the rear of a church, where the mails appear to have been "assorted," and then "distributed" to parts unknown—thus carrying on these nefarions proceedings literally under the "droppings of the sanctuary."

But there are one or two consoling facts amidst this sweeping robbery. So far, it is not known that a dollar in mooey was fonnd by them in the letters, to reward them for their night's work. The New York mails usually arrive at about 1 o'clock, A. M., and, on this occasion, embraced an important California mail, which arrived here the day before, the 19th inst. Owing to an accident to the "owl train," these mails were delayed until 3 A. M., or about an hour after the robbery, the time of which, about 2 o'clock, is fixed by several facts and circnmstances deemed conclusive.

We have, on several occasions, called the attention of postmasters to the importance of taking every necessary precaution to guard against these post-office burglars. They owe it to themselves and their commnnity to do this. An extra shutter, bolt or bar, or a watchman inside or ont, or a good watch dog, is of very trifling moment wheo compared to losses, and sad disappointments, and perhaps real suffering, which such an event as we have here noted cannot fail to produce. In this instance, but for the accidental delay in the arrival of the California mails, an incalculable amount of embarrassment and inconvenience would probably have ensued to merchants expecting the business letters, drafts, &c., which those mails usually contain, besides the inevitable sorrow and distress which wonld have been caused to those families who depend for support upon the remittances of the husband or father, toiling for their sakes on the far-off Pacific shore. The mails, after reaching their destination, should be the objects of as mnch care, and be as carefully guarded against violation and robbery, as when in transit; and no postmaster should neglect any reasonable precaution to secure the safety of the important trust confided to him.

NORFOLK POST OFFICE.—We failed to notice in our last number, tha late change in the post office at Norfolk, Virginia. The gentleman who took charge of the office, soon after the city came under the military rule of the Government, retired a few weeks since, and the Postmaster General conferred the appointment upon STANLEY G. TROTT, Esq., of Connecticut.

This is ao excellent selection, both for the Department and the citizens of Norfolk. For many years Mr. TROTT was postmaster at New London, Conn., which office he conducted in a most faithful manner, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties. To our Norfolk "erring sisters"—or brothers, as the case may be—who may profess to entertain a bitter hatred towards the "Yankees," we would say—let's see you hate Mr. TROTT if you can. We can send you no better specimen of a gentleman and a public officer.

### Post Office Statistics.

One or two errors haviog occurred in the article published in our last number, embracing statistics exhibiting some of the operations of the New York Post Office, for the year ending September 30, 1862, we republish the figures, with several additional items:

Letters mailed at New York, (not including those received for distribution,) 14,725,240. Increase over last year, 583,218.

Letters received for delivery in the city, 12,966,660. Less than last year by 2,533,230.

Letters received for distribution, 18,205,465. Increase, 5,455,300.

Received from California, for delivery and distribution, 253,749. Decrease, 17,153.

Sent to California, including those received to be remailed, 340,519. Decrease, 62,618.

Letters delivered by carriers, 1,913,919.

Foreign letters sent, 4,717,043. Received, 2,266,877.

Registered letters received for delivery, 52,058; for distribution, 27,589. Total, 79,647.

Registered letters mailed, iooluding those from other offices to be remailed, 57,346.

Packages of postage stamps mailed for other offices, 56,590. Stamped envelope packages, 18,087.

S——, CT., *Nov.* 11, 1862.

J. HOLBROOK: *Sir.*—I write to know whether a postmaster or assistant postmaster is allowed to tell, outside of the office, who sends letters? Take, for instance, my case:—I have been in the habit of corresponding with a yonog lady in a distant town. Through the post-office clerk, some person found it out, and we came very near having a muss. Please inform me if they are allowed to tell. I think that there is a law in regard to it, but others disagree with me. If you will ioform me, you will confer a favor.

ANSWER.—The law is severo on postmasters or clerks who are guilty of openiag a letter nnder any circumstances. It does not specially provide against giving improper information, (such as who is writing or receiving letters, &c.,) obtained hy virtne of the official position of such public officer. To his hands the correspondence of all classes is entrusted, undor, to say the least, implied obligations of perfect secresy and security—obligations which may justly be claimed as sacred. Notwithstanding the absence of law on this point, wherever and whenever it can be satisfactorily shown that this confidential relation has been violated from any cause, in the manner suggested hy our correspondent, the guilty official will be placed beyond the opportunity of a repetition of his dishonourable practices.

[ED. MAIL.]

☞ The Special Agent of the Department, for California, C. Watrons, Esq., is picking up some of the light-fingered gentry, who have got into the post offices in that section. One of the recent arrests was that of a clerk in the Orville post office, who had rifled letters on a scale somewhat extensive. His name is Thomas Mitchell. He was sent to prison, and soon afterwards committed suicide by opening a blood-vessel in his arm with a piece of glass.

WOODEN STAMPS.—We have always considered wood the best material for stamps used in post-marking and cancelling, especially for service in a large majority of post offices. The impression is clearer, and the use of such stamps more satisfactory, than wheo made from brass or steel. They are also much cheaper.

The advertisement of E. S. Zevely, Esq., in this paper, will tell the reader how to obtain not only post office, but other wooden stamps, copying presses, &c.

☞ Persons in the large cities in which the Department has provided letter-boxes upon lamp-posts or elsewhere, should bear in mind that unless a one-cent stamp is affixed to a letter deposited therein, or in a sub-post office or station, (in addition to the regular postage, if to be sent by mail,) it will be "held for postage." If to be delivered in the same city where written or posted, a one-cent stamp only is required. But the carrier's fee for delivery (one cent) cannot be prepaid, if the letter is intended to go by mail.

Although the following has no direct connection with postal matters, still its insertion may be of service, inasmuch as treasury notes of all denominations are liable to be offered to postmasters, in official transactions:

HOW TO DETECT ALTERED TREASURY NOTES.—As publicity has beeo given to a statement of the appearance of counterfeit Treasury notes—fifties and hundreds, raised from ones and twos—the following details (says the *National Intelligencer*) are furnished, showing the most prominent points of difference between the lesser and larger notes alleged to have been altered:

"The ones and hundreds are so totally dissimilar in the main features that, whatever skill or ingenuity may be brought to bear by this process of raising or changing the larger figures that indicate the value of the note, no change is likely in the most skillful artistic portions. The portrait of Secretary Chase, in an oval frame in the extreme left-hand upper corner of the one dollar note, is its distinct, exclusive characteristic. In the one hundred dollar note, occupying a like position on the upper left corner, the prominent device is the figure of a single eagle, with outspread wings. These distinctions can be easily remembered.

"Between the twos and fifties there are points of resemblance, especially as the portrait of the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, is common to both denominations, and is the only prominent pictorial device upon either. A glance at the position of this portrait upon the two dollar note shows that the oval frame of the picture rests upon the extreme lower edge of the note, the main title, 'The United States,' being above the picture; whereas in the fifty, the portrait is placed in the upper part of the note, nearly at the top, while the words of the main title are separated by it. The word 'United' is upon the left, and 'States' upon the right of the portrait. The difference in the back of the twos and fifties is so marked that observation of that of the two, with its two concentric rings and its two broad bands of geometric engraving, would be readily remembered as an exclusive feature, as totally unlike that of the fifty, or any other note issued by the government."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of December:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Alum Rock | Clarion | Pa. |
| Beckleysville | Baltimore | Md. |
| Bennet Springs | Douglas | Col. T. |
| Black Hawk Point | Gilpin | " |
| Buffalo Shoals | Wayne | Va. |
| Burnt Mills* | Montgomery | Md. |
| Businessburgh | Belmont | Ohio. |
| Cedar | Wabaunsee | Kansas. |
| Cherokee City | Weld | Col. T. |
| Chicago | Douglas | Neb. T. |
| Clay Banks | Door | Wis. |
| Connecticut Lake | Coos | N. H. |
| Coppei | Walla Walla | Wash. T. |
| Dellville | Perry | Pa. |
| Dividing Ridge | Pendleton | Ky. |
| Dogwood Grove* | Morgan | Mo. |
| Dry Branch | Franklin | " |
| Duchateau | Door | Wis. |
| Duncan's Mills | Sonoma | Cal. |
| East Ridge | Clearfield | Pa. |
| Elk City | Shoshonee | Wash. T. |
| Ellisville | Kewaunee | Wis. |
| Florence City | Shoshonee | Wash. T. |
| Forbes' Valley | Monroe | Wis. |
| Fort Colville* | Walla Walla | Wash. T. |
| [illegible] | Nicollett | Minn. |
| [illegible] Point | Perry | Pa. |
| Half Moon Bay* | San Mateo | Cal. |
| Honey Valley | Crawford | Wis. |
| Hell Gate | Shoshonee | Wash. T. |
| Hoosac Tunnell* | Berkshire | Mass. |
| Honecktowa | Hancock | Ohio. |
| Keystone | Perry | Pa. |
| McGavey's | Clearfield | " |
| Mackville | Outagamie | Wis. |
| Masonville* | Daviess | Ky. |
| Matamoras* | Pike | Pa. |
| Mentor | Bremer | Iowa. |
| Miller | Dearborn | Ind. |
| Millhousen* | Decatur | " |
| Mission Creek | Wabaunsee | Kansas. |
| Mohawk | ——— | Oregon. |
| Mohawk Hill | Lewis | N. Y. |
| Noble | Noble | Ohio. |
| North Wharton | Potter | Pa. |
| Orbison's Mills | Huntingdon | " |
| Orofino | Shoshonee | Wash. T. |
| Owasco Valley | Cayuga | N. Y. |
| Painswick* | Maries | Mo. |
| Pierce City | Shoshonee | Wash. T. |
| Pine Grove | Brown | Wis. |
| Putnam | Fayette | Iowa. |
| Randolph* | Randolph | Mo. |
| Robertsville | Stark | Ohio. |
| Seneca* | Lenawee | Mich. |
| Sigel | Douglas | Kansas. |
| Sisley's Grove* | Linn | Iowa. |
| South Woodstock | Windham | Conn. |
| Sugartown* | Cattaraugus | N. Y. |
| Swan Pond | Knox | Ky. |
| Walnut Creek | Contra Costa | Cal. |
| Warm Springs* | Perry | Pa. |
| Waverly | Martin | Minn. |
| Westover's | Clearfield | Pa. |
| Wheatland* | Morgan | Mo. |
| Whitesboroagh | Harrison | Iowa. |
| Wood River | Polk | Wis. |
| Yelvington* | Daviess | Ky. |

* RE-ESTABLISHED.

### DISCONTINUED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Backlingan | Baltimore | Md. |
| Baker's | Champaign | Ohio. |
| Barcelona | Chautauqua | N. Y. |
| Barclay | Ogle | Ill. |
| Belfast | Clermont | Ohio. |
| Boonesville | Caroline | Md. |
| Boynton | Tazewell | Ill. |
| Brown's Corners | Wood | Ohio. |
| Brown's Creek | Harrison | Va. |
| Calaveras | San Joaquin | Cal. |
| Cap au Yris | Lincoln | Mo. |
| Carbon | Carbon | Pa. |
| Chilhowee | Johnson | Mo. |
| Cotocton Furnace | Frederick | Md. |
| Dabney | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Douglas | Gentry | Mo. |
| Eastman's Landing | Mason | Va. |
| Elk Camp | Klamath | Cal. |
| Ferryville | Crawford | Wis. |
| Fulton | Fulton | Ky. |
| Gilbert | Oakland | Mich. |
| Gilgal | Pike | Ill. |
| Graytown | Ottawa | Ohio. |
| Howe's Mills | Dent | Mo. |
| Humbug Creek | Siskiyou | Cal. |
| Indian Spring | Madison | Ohio. |
| Mairestown | Shawnee | Kansas. |
| Marble Creek | Iron | Mo. |
| Marr | Muskegon | Mich. |
| Melon | Barbour | Va. |
| Mount Pleasant | Martin | Ind. |
| Oak Grove | Jackson | Mo. |
| Pay Down | Maries | " |
| Peck's | Keokuk | Iowa. |
| Plumas | Yuba | Cal. |
| Relfe | Pulaski | Mo. |
| St. Clement's Bay | St. Mary's | Md. |
| Shawnee Mound | Henry | Mo. |
| Sproatt's | Sullivan | Ind. |
| Stony Clove | Greene | N. Y. |
| Toledo | Henry | Mo. |
| Vera | Fayette | Ill |
| Wanshara | Lyon | Kansas. |
| White Springs | Snyder | Pa. |
| Zion Hill | Pope | Ill. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | TO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avator | Pettis | Mo. | Farmers' City. |
| Barreville | McHenry | Ill. | Nunda Station. |
| Beech Bottom | Elk | Pa. | Lake City. |
| Carpenter's Creek | Jasper | Ind. | Remington. |
| Holland | Venango | Pa. | Pleasantville. |
| Perkiomen Bridge | Montgomery | Pa. | Freeland |
| Riley City | Davis | Kan. | West Point. |
| Stonerstown | Bedford | Pa. | Saxton. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Algonquin, Butler, Iowa, Miss Mary Quinn.
Alum Rock, Clarion, Pa., Miss Rebecca Bostaph.
Brimfield, Portage, Ohio, Mrs. Lucy Kelso.
Chichester, Merrimack, N. H., Mrs. Betsey Langley.
Deep Water, Henry, Mo., Mrs. Jane M. Austin.
Melmore, Seneca, Ohio, Miss Eliza A. Kline.
Mohawk, Herkimer, N. Y., Mrs. Caroline Devendorf.
Petersburg, Menard, Ill., Mrs. Mary A. Cowgill.
St. Clair, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. Mary Mateer.
Spring Creek, Cass, Ind., Mrs. C. M. Carr.
Table Rock, Pawnee, Neb., Mrs. Julia D. Gere.
Wayland, Schuyler, Ill., Mrs. Matilda Dusher.
Young America, Carver, Minn., Mrs. Jeannette Kennedy.

### Presidential Appointment.

Monroe, Monroe, Mich., .............. Edwin Willits.

PACKAGES BY PRUSSIAN MAIL.—It should be remembered that no packages exceeding 1½ ounce in weight (except letters and newspapers) can be sent *via* Prussian mail. No daguerreotypes or heavy packages, other than manuscripts, can be so transmitted. Such articles should be paid to go *via* Hamburg or Bremen, thereby saving to the sender about one-half the postage—as in any event they will be forwarded by one of the latter routes, whether the rates *via* Prussian mail have been paid on them or not.

Letters received from the Dead-Letter Office, the writers of which cannot be found, are to be returned to the Department in the same manner, and entered

Letters charged with unpaid postage, forwarded to another office by request, should be charged in the quarterly account as "letters mis-sent and forwarded."

Postmasters have no right to give credit for postage; if credit has been given, it is at their own risk, and they must personally account for the amount as

## Foreign Mails.

FRENCH POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED AT SUEZ, SAIGON AND SHANGHAI.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the General Post Office in Paris, of the establishment of French post offices at Suez, (Egypt,) Shanghai, (China,) and Saigon, (Cochin-China.)

The French office at Suez corresponds, by closed mail, with the office of Marseilles as well by means of the French Packets, departing from Marseilles for Alexandria on the 19th of each month, as by means of the British Packets engaged in the transportation, between Marseilles and Alexandria, of the mails to and from India.

The post office at Shanghai corresponds, by closed mail, with the office of Marseilles as well by means of the French Packets as by the British Packets engaged in the transportation, between Marseilles and Alexandria, and between Suez and Shanghai, of the correspondence for or from China.

The post office at Saigon is to correspond with the office of Marseilles, by the way of Suez, by means of the French Packets and the British Packets engaged in the transportation of the correspondence for or from China.

The mails for Suez are despatched from Marseilles on the 19th of each month by French Packet, and on the 5th, 12th, 20th and 28th of each month by British Packets. The mails despatched by the French Packets will contain all the letter correspondence, which may be transmitted with advantage by those Packets, as well as printed matter of every kind, destined to Suez, originating in or passing through France. The mails despatched by the British Packets will contain the letter correspondence only, which may be transmitted with advantage by means of those Packets, or which bears the direction, "by British Packets." Printed matter, destined for or proceeding from Suez, is not entitled to the benefit of the reduced rate of postage, unless it is transmitted by the French Packets.

The mails for Saigon and Shanghai will be despatched from Marseilles, by French Packet, on the 19th, and by British Packet on the 12th and 28th of each month. Those for the office at Saigon will contain the letter correspondence, and printed matter of every kind destined for the French establishments in Cochin-China, (Saigon, Bien-Hoa, Mytho, and the Island of Poulo-Condor.) Those for the office at Shanghai, will contain the letter correspondence and printed matter destined for Shanghai, as well as the correspondence for other cities of the Chinese Empire, which has been prepaid to Shanghai, and bears upon the address the words "*Par Shanghai.*"

The letters and printed matter to be exchanged between the United States and Suez, in the French mail, will be subject to the same rates of postage, and conditions of prepayment, as apply to similar articles transmitted from or for Alexandria, (Egypt.)

The letters and printed matter to be exchanged between the United States and the French Establishments in Cochin-China and Shanghai, in the French mail, will be subject to the same rates and conditions as apply to similar articles proceeding from or destined to the French Establishments in India.

The letters and printed matter proceeding from or destined for the cities of China situated beyond Shanghai, will be subject to the same rates and conditions as apply to articles of the same nature, origin and destination, forwarded by the British Packets.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Incholi, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, and all parts of Europe, except France, Belgium, and Holland. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will therefore decline to register foreign letters, addressed to places

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—1. Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldiers' letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

2. Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

3. The law authorizes no exception to the rules governing other correspondence, in favor of soldiers' letters written *by* them, and sent through the post office, when such letters are required to be forwarded from the place to which originally addressed. If the necessity for forwarding any letter, including those from soldiers, has in no way been caused by the fault of postmaster or clerk, then additional postage must be charged.

4. Many persons erroneously suppose that socks, mittens, etc., intended for soldiers, may be transmitted to them through the mail at the rate of 1 cent per ounce. This is not the case: all such articles are chargeable with letter postage.

It is found that medicines, &c., in liquid form, and in glass vials, are being sent to soldiers through the mails. However desirous the Department may be to give the poor soldiers every reasonable privilege in the use of the mails, the rights of other classes of correspondents cannot be thus put in jeopardy, and postmasters should refuse such articles, unless the vials or bottles are enclosed and safely packed in wooden cases, and the packages should be made as small as possible. The expresses should be used for all unsafe parcels, where it is possible, instead of the mails.

If a postmaster receives an envelope marked "free" on the outside, but containing an unpaid letter, with a request that it should be delivered to the party addressed, full postage must be collected, according to the weight of the entire original package. If enclosed in a free letter relating to post office business, payment on the private letter only, is to be demanded, on delivery. The practice of thus enclosing letters to postmasters, excepting on strictly official business, is, of course wrong, and when indulged in by postmasters or their assistants, should be reported to the Department.

A postmaster cannot refuse to pay a draft or collection order because the contractor is indebted to him, nor because there is an unsettled private account between them, nor upon any other pretext; but such refusal is made, by the law, *prima facia* evidence of embezzlement, subjecting him to punishment.

Every postmaster under orders to place his funds in a depository, will take duplicate certificates of each deposit, signed by the proper officer, one of which should be transmitted to the Third Assistant Postmaster General by the first mail thereafter, as the postmaster will not be entitled to a credit until the reception of the certificate at the Department.

The deposit should include the whole amount due, whether for postage at the office, for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, or for collections or deposits made with the postmaster on account of the Department or otherwise.

If authorized to pay a mail messenger, such payment is to be deducted from the amount deposited, and the fact reported.

A single one cent stamp on a letter to be sent through the mail should not be recognized, and the letter must be held for postage the same as if wholly unpaid.

A written request to a postmaster to forward a letter, is considered "post office business," and entitled to go free.

When letters in large numbers addressed to postmasters, are placed in any post office to be mailed as free, the postmaster should require the sender to satisfy him that they are not private circulars, which, whether written or printed, are subject to postage, although addressed to a postmaster.

We are asked if a postmaster has a right, under any circumstances, to tear the wrapper of transient newspapers or other printed matter, whether prepaid or otherwise, under a suspicion that such newspaper or package contains writing, or any improper endorsement.

Under the law, a postmaster has the right to remove a wrapper covering printed matter, but a fair construction confines such acts to cases where strong suspicions of fraud exist. It is better, even in such, to offer the party receiving the package to open it for inspection. The instructions (Sec. 139, P. O. Regulations) direct a careful examination of all such parcels, which can usually be done without removing wrappers, if left open at one end, as they should be. If they are not, full letter postage should be charged on mailing, or on delivery, if neglected at the mailing office.

A postmaster is not required to exchange postage stamps of one denomination for those of another. When, however, he can do so without inconvenience, it is proper that he should make such exchanges as an accommodation, though it cannot be demanded of him.

Postmasters should send to the Department, at the close of each quarter, the registered stamp and stamped envelope bills (originals) received during the quarter. The *return bills* are of course sent to the office from which the package is received, as soon as examined.

A postmaster writes us thus:—"The question I wish to have settled is, whether postmasters should not detain all transient printed matter received, not prepaid.

Such matter should be properly rated at the receiving office, and the postage collected in money, on delivery.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

The collection of debts due to the Post Office Department, whether by postmasters, contractors, or other persons, is assigned to the Auditor for the Post Office Department, from whom postmasters and contractors receive their instructions on the subject.

MISSENT AND FORWARDED LETTERS.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 3 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territ'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 21 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

TABLE OF PROGRESSION, SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE U. S. TO THE ABOVE PLACES, VIA MARSEILLES.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ½ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### TIME OF CLOSING MAILS AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by way of Hudson River and Central Railroad to Buffalo and Canada.
SOUTH.—5 A. M., and 4 30 P. M. and 10 30 P. M.
EAST.—5 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 30 P. M.; (Railroad,) and 4 P. M., (Fall River Steamboat.)
WEST.—5 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., by Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, Cincinnati, &c.

### MAILS ARE DUE AT NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

NORTH.—Due 1 P. M.; and 10 30 P. M.
SOUTH.—Due 4 30 A. M.; 1 30 P. M.; 6 30 P. M. and 10 40 P. M.
EAST.—Due (Steamboat,) 7 A. M.; Railroad (way mail,) 10 45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5 30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M.; and 12 Midnight.
WEST.—Due 1 P.M.; and 10 30 P. M.

### RATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* — CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete, ...... ONE DOLLAR. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ... ... ... 50 CENTS.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each .......... 25 CENTS.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING or all sorts of things and all sorts of uses,

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A GOOD COPYING PRESS, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL SIZES.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address

E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS.

Apply for Copies of this work, to the Editor of the MAIL. Price $1.00, and sent postage paid.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles ...... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " .... 10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles .................. 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles ............ 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, on which pre-payment is optional.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*


HORATIO KING

WILL ATTEND TO

**Business before the Post Office,**

AND THE OTHER

**Executive Departments,**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3.) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. Cts. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. Cts. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. Cts. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail, South of Austr'a, compulsory | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Islands, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | 21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | 21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatamala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 5 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Ham'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit. mail, v. Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |

| COUNTRIES. | Not exceeding quarter ounce. Cts. | Not exceeding half ounce. Cts. | Newspapers. Cts. | Pamphlets per ounce. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *21 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Not exceeding quarter ounce. Cts. | Not exceeding half ounce. Cts. | Newspapers. Cts. | Pamphlets per ounce. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Salina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yunnan, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.
- * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
- * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana & N. Orleans |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | 7 | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 6 | | Nassau & Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Queenstown. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 10 | | Southampton |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 12 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | 21 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg. | 24 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 31 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1863. WHOLE No. 29.

## The Annual Report.

We conclude below our extracts from the Report of the Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

The post office building at New York has been enlarged, materially increasing its accommodations, and at a very moderate cost, the contract having been made therefor for the sum of $7,587.

The new building at Philadelphia is in progress, and is expected to be ready for occupancy early in the spring. It is hoped the entire cost of the alterations and enlargement of the building, accommodating the courts and the post office, will fall below $50,000.

POSTAL REFORM.

An impression prevails that the mere adoption in England of the penny postage, has been the means of perfecting their postal system to its present degree of efficiency. I do not so regard it. The principle of uniformity, however, is important, and promotes both official and public convenience. It is the substitution of simplicity for complexity, and this is always improving and progressive.

But there are other potential elements, in my judgment, of the success of the English system. One is found in the fact that the *personnel* of their postal administration is more permanent, and the establishment is placed purely on a business footing. It is administered by experienced men. Once thoroughly instructed in the laws, the regulations, and their duties, the Department measures their claims to office by their continued fidelity and attention to its interests. In some branches of the service, candidates are admitted upon both a physical and mental examination of their qualifications. A medical officer examines the aspirants for clerkships, and for the places of carriers and laborers. Post office savings' banks are connected with the establishment. Provision for life assurance, the premiums being deducted from weekly or monthly wages, is also a part of their system. They thus combine nearly all interests to procure a permanent and faithful devotion to duty.

In this country the people are more migratory, frequently changing their occupations as well as their residences. The number of resignations alone, during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, was 2,902, the removals 2,786, out of 19,973 officers in the loyal States and districts. The resignations were nearly fifteen per cent. of the whole number, and resignations and removals combined, about twenty-eight per cent. of the whole number. The new employees must acquire a practical postal education, before they can promptly and accurately discharge their duties. It is evident that a system so liable to constant and large changes in its administration, must be defective in many elements of completeness. The theory of our Government requires a direct official responsibility to the executive head, and that the term of office should be limited to the proper discharge of that responsibility. The principle is correct. But the proper compensatory principle requires retention of good officers, as truly as it requires the discharge of incompetent incumbents. This principle can be carried into effect only when public sentiment shall be so clear and uniform as to make itself felt by all public representatives influencing appointments.

LOW POSTAGE.

To this question I have given the most careful consideration during the past year, and have cheerfully received and entertained the various propositions coming to me from all sources in the interest of reform. I acknowledge my indebtedness to the gentlemen contributing them for many important suggestions. But they have failed to convince me that it is a present duty, or sound policy, to reduce the rate of letter postage upon general correspondence from three cents to two cents, a reduction of one-third upon a low existing rate. Our present rate was adopted, and is still universally regarded, as a low postage. The revenues under it are steadily increasing in amount, and approximating the self-sustaining point, equivalent to expenditures. It is not regarded as onerous, in any degree, upon the correspondence of the country. The proposed reduction, therefore, not being made from an excess of revenues, would only compel the people to pay by a new property tax what they pay now, without complaint, in proportion to the amount of their correspondence. It would only shift the deficiency, to pay with the left hand what they now pay with the right.

These facts appear to me to settle the debate, so far as it rests upon the point of so-called "low" postage. The United States low rate, as now established, is, in principle and in fact, the lowest postage hitherto adopted by any government.

Our system is defective, however, in the other branch of proposed reform—that of uniformity. In this respect I do not hesitate to recommend a change. But this term, again, is not absolute, but relative. Neither the English nor any other system is absolutely uniform. The practical question is one of the proper degree of approximation to uniformity.

From the best data accessible to me, the estimated loss of revenue from accrued postages on printed matter approximates two hundred thousand dollars annually. The loss principally arises from the failure of postmasters to collect quarterly in advance, as required by law, the small amounts due from subscribers, and for the unpaid transit of transient printed matter. In view of the certain collections of postages, prepayment on printed matter is more important than upon letters.

If it seemed to Congress practicable to combine the proper postage tariff with the internal tax upon newspapers, so as to leave them to pass free through the mails, this plan might prove satisfactory to publishers, and just to the revenue of the Department. If publishers would find it consistent with their interest to require the annual postal charge to be added to the price of publication, and collected therewith, they prepaying the postage upon their circulation, this would also remedy the evil.—But with or without such change in legislation, I recommend a great reduction in the variety of rates on printed matter for domestic circulation, abolishing all distinction of rates based on different distances of transportation, adopting decimal rates conforming to the coinage of this country, instead of the fractional rates now prevailing, and equalizing the charges now varied according to distance.

I propose to submit to Congress the draft of a bill for that purpose as soon as the details are settled.

In further approximation to uniformity, I recommend that the postage upon transient newspapers and other printed matter, whether destined inland or abroad, be made uniform, except where fixed by conventional stipulations with foreign countries, and extended to cover all transient printed matter up to the weight of —— ounces, except circulars, adding one rate for each additional —— ounces, or fraction thereof, embracing manuscript copy and corrected proofs passing between publishers and authors, prepayment being required in all cases; and that circulars not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the standard weight, pass at the same rate, with the right in the Postmaster General to provide by regulation a less rate for their delivery within the postal district where mailed, or through the mails, when deposited in large packages for that purpose.

To prevent injurious delays from the accidental omission of prepayment by stamps upon letters, the Postmaster General should be authorized to provide by regulation for forwarding unpaid letters, the rate in such cases being double the prepaid rate. The extra charge for forwarding a letter to its ultimate destination, following the party addressed, should be abolished.

In the draft of a bill which I propose to submit, as above mentioned, these recommendations will appear with precision in extent and in rates.

I also recommend that all distinctions of rates of domestic letter postages based upon distances, as now to California and the Pacific coast, be abolished, so that the three cent single rate on mail letters shall be uniform within the United States, when prepaid.

I also recommend the abolition of the one cent carrier's fee for the delivery and collection of letters in cities, and in lieu of that annoying and dilatory tariff on delivered and collected letters, that the charge upon local (or drop) letters be made uniform at the prepaid rate of two cents; and that all prepaid mail and local letters shall be delivered and collected without charge by the carriers, they being paid by salaries. This will prepay and transfer the carrier's charge from mail to local letters in effect, greatly accelerate deliveries, and promote the public convenience. It may not be expedient at once to abolish box deliveries, but there is no reason apparent to me why the general delivery should not be at once universally made by carriers in cities and towns where they are employed.

I renew the recommendation made last year, that the franking privilege of postmasters be abolished, except for correspondence between them and other officers of the Department, upon official business.

It should be abolished, also, as to the correspondence of all persons addressed to the several departments and executive officers of Government, except upon official correspondence, addressed by an officer of the Government.

Both these privileges, as they now exist, have been much abused, and have no proper place in a correct postal system.

The system of adjusting post office accounts and postmasters' pay, by commissions, varying upon different classes of mail matter, is no longer of utility commensurate with its labor and its cost. I am satisfied that the blanks and the clerical service consumed by this system contribute largely to swell expenditures, and contribute nothing at all to efficiency or to revenue.

The data that system has furnished up to this time, will afford the basis for ascertaining the proper salaries to be assigned to at least four-fifths of the offices of the country, and the rule for adjusting the remainder, whose revenues and business may be too variable for precise compensation. Here their utility terminates. Our system in this particular should be radically changed; and I hope the change may be authorized by law. It will produce economy, facility and simplicity.

I propose, also, a partial change in the mode of mailing letters, involving the disuse of way-bills in part, which, if successful, will largely reduce the consumption, and consequently the expense, of blanks, wrapping-paper, and twine.

I have ordered the topographer of the Department to prepare a set of postal maps, by States or groups of States, designed to show all the permanent postal routes, postal distances, and post offices thereon, in the United States, and embracing other statistical information. Their utility to the Department and to the public will be great; and I ask authority from Congress to copyright them in the name of the Postmaster General, to put them on sale at a moderate price, to be regulated by him, and to pass the proceeds of sales to the credit of the post office revenue. As they will be published in series, and the proceeds of sale will go for reimbursement, no other appropriation will be needed than that allowed for miscellaneous payments.

I have postponed the publication of the list of post offices in the United States, heretofore made biennially, with a view to change the form and diminish the frequency of publication. It is now in the press. The laws and regulations will be separately published after the expiration of this Congress, in a revised form. These works are frequently sought for by the public, and frequently lost by postmasters to whom they have been delivered. In one case there should be authority to sell; and in the other to charge the value against the postmaster in his accounts, and to charge him also in case of any second delivery of the book to him.

It is my purpose to adhere firmly to my determination to displace incompetency and indifference wherever found in official position under my control, without any discrimination in favor of appointments which I may myself have made under misinformation of facts. The postal business must be conducted, if successful, upon the same principles which control the operations of the upright and sagacious man of business.—The Department should adhere to those officers who have administrative talents, and are faithful to its interests; and should remove those who take no interest in the efficiency of its service. The number of its appointed officers and employees is so great, and dispersed over so large a territory, that the Postmaster General must always depend upon the co-operation of the public, and particularly of the official advisers of the Department, in order to secure this result.

## The South Danvers Case.

We gave in our last issue a brief account of the detection of a burglar at South Danvers, Mass., who unfortunately managed to escape arrest, and among whose effects were found ample proofs that he alone was responsible for numerous thefts of letters from the post office of that place, for which the late postmaster and his assistant had been indicted. We publish below an interesting letter from a correspondent, which gives the details of this remarkable case:

"At the beginning of last year, the postmaster of this place began to receive complaints of the loss of letters mailed at and to this office, and being then a new incumbent, did the best in his power to appease the sufferers, by assuring them that everything in his office was all right, but to no purpose. Complaints continuing, and becoming even more numerous, it was finally thought by the friends of the postmaster that he had better relinquish the office—which he did in the latter part of May last. I should have observed that, previous to his leaving, the Special Agent of this section, Mr. Ordway, had tried the usual methods resorted to in such cases, and satisfied himself and the public that guilt was clearly traceable to this office. A successor was appointed, and proceedings against the supposed malefactors were instituted.—There were several indictments against them, (father and son, postmaster and assistant,) one of which was tried, and a verdict of not guilty returned. While under trial, the son, who was the party more directly accused, was occupying a felon's cell in Suffolk county jail. When this verdict was rendered, he was released under bonds, and further trial deferred to some indefinite time.

The successor had occupied the office for a period of four or five weeks, when a citizen came storming in one evening, and demanded to know what had become of a letter addressed to Greenfield, N. H., containing $3.00, and put into the post office on a Monday evening a few weeks before. Looking upon the record of mails sent, no letter to such a place, at such a time, was there entered. Rather than have the man go angrily away, the amount said to be lost was refunded, the postmaster believing that the letter would some day prove to have been incorrectly addressed, and eventually turn up from the dead letter office. Within a week, however, another case occurred, and, soon after, one or two others, when the assistant suggested that the office must be entered during the night, and, in that belief, so arranged the letters one night that, were they disturbed, it could at once be discovered the ensuing morning. On the morning in question, a pile of letters which had been placed face to face, were found with the superscriptions all uppermost. Certainty now took the place of suspicion, and it was deemed the next thing requisite to discover the rogue. Accordingly, the postmaster stationed himself in a small room adjoining the post office on a night in August, for that purpose, but no one came. The next night the assistant watched, and between twelve and one o'clock heard the noise of an opening door, and soon became aware that the burglar was present, and pursuing the object of his midnight raid. The watcher's purpose was to discover who the person was, and not at that time to arrest him. But being intrenched in a sort of closet, and the night very warm, he found it necessary, after waiting two hours or more, to risk a sortie, whatever might be the result. So he started suddenly up, and lit the gas—thinking that light sufficient to identify the person would be thrown into the office. In this he was mistaken—the vague outline of a form, which in a moment glided away, was all that could be seen. Upon going into the office, letters were found scattered about, and in the door a false key, which was left behind in the hasty exodus of the nocturnal visitor.

Since then no further depredations at the post office have been committed. A short time since, however, a member of a shoe firm that had lost money from their safe, from time to time, with a constable of the town, while watching at the factory of the former, there discovered the thief, and had their hands upon him, when he wrested himself from the grasp of one, while the other was striking a light, jumped through a window fifteen feet from the ground, and as yet has not been recaptured. He was identified as a person named Cate, a journeyman carpenter, hitherto supposed to be a good citizen, and remarkable only for skillfulness at his trade. His trunks were searched, and among a perfect curiosity shop of stolen articles, from the value of a spool of cotton to a splendid rifle, was found a mould by which the key to the post office was made, and the burglaries effected. A record was also found, wherein were noted the places he had entered—among them the post office—and times of entering, together with memoranda, in many cases, of the articles taken, or, when in money, the amount. By this discovery you will see that the persecuted postmaster and his son, after great anxiety and expense, are now exonerated from one of the most heinous of crimes. You may imagine how rejoiced they are at being thus reinstated in the public estimation, and what a *furore* all the circumstances of the affair have created in this town. As for the guilty man, we think him a most accomplished rogue, and trust he will soon be *successfully* arrested, and dealt with as he deserves.

Yours truly, C.

The circumstances of this case will probably cause it to become as famous among down-east lawyers as the celebrated "Vermont case," so often referred to by them when they have an unusually "tough subject" in the criminal line to defend; and the tribulations of the South Danvers postmaster will no doubt be often related to the jury, as an example of the danger of founding conviction upon circumstantial evidence. But, for the benefit of those representing the government in future similar cases, we would remark the fact that, notwithstanding all the suspicious circumstances of the affair, justice was after all vindicated, by the acquittal of the party wrongfully accused

DEATH OF AN OLD OFFICIAL.—We notice in the New London, Conn., papers, an announcement of the death of Mr. Isaac Treby, for more than twenty-seven years a clerk in the post office in that city. He resigned his position some time since, in consequence of impaired health.

This veteran officer served, in his humble sphere, under no less than seven postmasters, and a greater number of Administrations. No matter how often the inexorable political rule of "rotation" changed the head of the establishment, "Uncle Treby" remained a fixture, and served to reconcile any dissatisfaction caused by the change. The public confidence in him was entire and universal. Every "man, woman and child" felt that their letters were safe, and their post office privileges and secrets sacredly protected in his hands. Nor were his personal presence and watchfulness confined to the usual business hours. He was without a family, and for a long time slept in the office. More than fifteen years ago, and while the post office was kept in the old-fashioned, dillapidated building on Main street, Uncle Treby had what appeared to have been a very narrow escape from burglars. They effected an entrance through a back window, within a few feet of the spot where he was sleeping, and were fairly in, and between him and the main letter room, before he was aware of their presence. Knowing that but few letters, or little booty of any kind, were exposed in that direction—the money and letters supposed to be valuable having been carefully secreted the evening before, according to his usual practice—and hearing several voices, he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and, snoring away, kept his couch until the unwelcome visitors had completed their search, and passed out through a front door — After waiting a reasonable time, a light was procured, when it was discovered that they had left their compliments in the shape of an ugly-looking club, heavily loaded with lead, lying upon the foot of the bed, to be used, no doubt, in case of any alarm or resistance.

In all the relations of life, private as well as public, Mr. Treby set a worthy example of uniform kindness and fidelity, and has left behind him what is better than riches—an unblemished reputation

## Part-paid Letters.

The following remarks of a correspondent, in regard to the proper construction of an important Regulation of the Department, we recommend to the attention of all postmasters. A decision in accordance with the views of the writer was some time since rendered by the Department:

Allow me to suggest one thing, with the hope that it may appear in your columns. The Act of March 3, 1855, says that—"In lieu of the *rates* of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following *rates*, to wit:—For every single letter in manuscript," &c., "conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents." This law, you will observe, in the preliminary sentence, declares that letters shall be charged with postage by *rates*, and the section clearly specifies what those rates are—i. e., three or ten cents, according to distance The Regulations (section 106) of the Post Office Department, however, say that—"Letters *part-paid* should be despatched, charged with the additional postage," &c. This Regulation is wholesome and correct; but it was not the design of the framer of it to authorize postmasters to violate the law upon which the Regulation is founded. Postmasters generally assume that letters prepaid one cent or two cents only come under the control of the Regulation, and should be sent forward, rated up due two cents or one cent, as the case may be. It is a practice at variance with the letter and the spirit of the law. The intention of the law is manifest—to compel prepayment of postage at the reduced rates then adopted. It is wise and proper. The Regulation referred to simply permits letters insufficiently prepaid, (that is, at least one rate,) supposing that the writers have not always at hand the proper means of testing whether their letters weigh each over or under a half-ounce, an ounce, and so on, to be despatched, the *additional rates* due to be collected at the office of delivery The wording of the Regulation evidently implies this. The Regulation has this further clause—"Unless the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated as letters wholly unpaid." This adds force to the language of the section, and decides the question; for every one knows that it requires three cents to prepay a letter. Hence the Regulation does not mean to annul (which it cannot do) the law which declares that letters shall be charged with rates according to distance, and defines those rates. If *rates* are to be levied on all letters by law, then a *fractional payment of a rate* can not be recognized; and, although such fractional payment is not lost to the sender, such letters should be treated as unpaid. This should be known by postmasters, and the practice of despatching letters with a one cent stamp (or two cents) affixed would be discontinued.

G. B. A.

## The English Postal System.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—I have read in your paper several extracts from English papers, showing, on English authority, that the postal system of that country, which is so much boasted of, is, in some particulars, very defective.

In a recent number of the London *Times*, I found the following complaint of a correspondent, which shows what a sudden mortality overtakes a certain class of letters in the British post office. If letters imperfectly addressed were at once returned to the dead letter office, and destroyed instanter, in this country, as in England, we should hear additional criticisms, and severe ones, on the glaring imperfections in our postal system. If the defects existed in our system, that have been shown in your paper, from English authority, as belonging to the British system, the whole country would demand a reform. The writer in the *Times* says:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

*Sir.*—Several of your correspondents have expressed anxiety to learn what becomes of letters in the direction of which there may be a slight error, the new post office ruling being that the Department is not bound to trace out the person for whom the communication is intended. My experience may be of service in affording them the information they desire. A letter was forwarded to my address, the particulars of which were correctly stated on the envelope, as were likewise my Christian name and surname; the only error being that my correspondent mistook these for the names of members of a firm, instead of those of a single individual, and divided them accordingly. The postman was told by the messenger who answered his knock, that the chambers belonged to the gentleman whose name was on the letter, but he was not in a position to clear up the point about the Christian names. The postman accordingly took away the letter, and made a "returned letter" of it—a term of which I now understand the full significance. Two days afterwards, when I came to town, I heard of the circumstance, and made immediate application personally and by letter to the postal authorities. Eleven days elapsed before I received any official reply. I had in the meantime ascertained from the postman that the facts I have here detailed were accurate in every particular, and that the letter was lodged by him, with some report of the circumstances, at headquarters. The following was the answer forwarded to me from the General Post Office:

"*Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I beg leave to inform you that inland letters are, as a rule, disposed of in the Returned Letter Branch of this Department on the day on which they reach that office, being returned to the writers, if their addresses are properly given, and being in other cases destroyed.

"No record is kept of any letter sent to the Returned Letter Branch, unless they are found to contain something of value.

"Letters from abroad are returned at stated periods to the countries where they originated.

"Unless, therefore, the letter to which you refer contained value, or was sent from abroad, it is impossible now to obtain any trace of it in this office.

"I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

"ROWLAND HILL, *Secretary*."

☞ The postmaster of Gardner, Me., writes us as follows:

"I believe my subscription for the UNITED STATES MAIL closed last month, and I desire to renew it. It is one of the most valuable papers, to me, that comes into my office. I cannot do without it, as it contains so much valuable information relating to the duties of postmasters. It ought to be in the hands of every postmaster in the country, and it would be, it seems to me, if they understood its value."

## Letter Addresses.

If this confounded stamp don't stick,
'Twill be a mean, infernal trick;
I then will be a three-cent debtor,
Without 'tis called a "*Soldier's Letter.*"
This to my wife in New York city—
(I trust you'll understand my ditty)—
The street is eastern Forty-nine,
And number 20, known as mine.
See postage stamp!—three cents the score,
For this you'll take it to the door,
And then another cent you'll claim—
You'll get it, *sure*, from my good dame.
Now, postman, haste, speed on thy way!
Deliver me near New Year's day.

(*Written across the back*:)

Let no base, searching knave or scold
This sacred mucilage unfold;
But let the rightful owner take it,
And into shreds and patches break it,
If she so choose—
So says my muse.

Please, Uncle Sam, this letter take,
And bear it to my wife;
I left my darling for your sake—
For you I pledged my life.
Her given name is Lucy Ann,
Her husband's name is Lowe,
The self-same chap, good Uncle Sam,
That's fighting for you now.
In Almond, Alleghany Co.,
New York, abides my dear;
Do drop this at that same P. O.,
And send an answer here.

Please carry this letter with rapid rate
To Fryeburg, Maine, the pine tree State;
If Sarah Smith you do not see,
Please send this back at once to me.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, Esq.

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

## Special Notice.

No doubt many of the patrons of the MAIL are at a loss to know exactly how their accounts stand on our books. We have no way of telling them individually but to send to each a bill, the labor of which we desire to avoid if possible. In most cases they must know about the time their subscription commenced, and how much they have paid in the aggregate, and the best way is, on being satisfied that the current year has not been paid for, to enclose a dollar, which will be promptly credited. We assure our readers that the MAIL would not be a *profitable* "institution" even were we to get our exact dues. The prospect is that it will pay better by and bye.

We are now on the fifth number of the third volume, and yet some distant subscribers have paid for the first year only. We beg all our readers to bear in mind the *advance* principle adopted at the commencement, and also that our receipts, unlike other papers, are almost entirely from subscriptions

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE DEPARTMENT.—The following order from Gov. RANDALL will serve as an answer to the many inquiries we have received as to the proper rates of postage to be paid on packages of clothing, &c., sent in the mails to soldiers and others:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, *Washington*, Jan. 3, 1863

Many postmasters persist in sending through the mails packages of clothing, books, &c., charging thereon only one cent an ounce for postage. This is a palpable violation of the law and regulations, with which every postmaster should be familiar. The packages are held for the legal postage at the distributing offices or office of delivery, accumulating to such an extent as to be greatly annoying to these offices, and in a large majority of cases never reach the parties addressed, thus causing a loss to the parties sending.

The laws and regulations clearly define what is mailable matter, and prescribe what amount of postage is to be charged thereon, and further provides that all other matter or thing, if sent by mail, is subject to letter postage. To prevent further loss to parties interested, and the improper interruption of business at the large offices, all postmasters are required to make themselves fully acquainted with the laws and regulations relating to the postal service; and the mailing of packages hereafter of the character referred to, by any postmaster, without the proper postage being prepaid by postage stamps, will be considered good cause for removal.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
*First Assistant P. M. General.*

THE GOVERNMENT TAX AS APPLICABLE TO POSTMASTERS.—We have received from the Department the following instructions to postmasters, regarding the requirements of the law for the payment of the revenue tax on their salaries. We are requested to state that by the words "your own compensation as postmaster," is meant the *net* income of the latter from his office, being the whole amount of his receipts from commissions and emoluments, after deducting the cost of clerk hire and the incidental expenses. Many inquries are made by postmasters on this point. This answer may be considered as official:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 1863.

SIR—In pursuance of the provisions of the 86th section of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, as construed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a communication to this Department dated November 24, 1862, you are hereby directed to deduct and withhold from all payments for their services to persons employed in your office, as well as from your own compensation as postmaster, whenever such payments or compensation exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, the sum of three per centum on the excess above the said six hundred dollars

The amount thus withheld should be, without delay, remitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or deposited with an Assistant Treasurer or designated Depositary of the United States, to the credit of the "Treasurer of the United States" on account of "Tax on Salaries," and the original certificate of deposit forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. The duplicate certificate is to be retained.

You will also transmit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a quarterly statement of the amount of the tax withheld from the salary of each and every person in your office. Blank forms for such statement (a specimen of which is herewith transmitted) may be procured on application to the commissioner. A similar report should be made to the Auditor for this Department.

The receipts obtained from the Commissioner for the sums paid him agreeably to these instructions are to be forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in order that your account may be credited with the several amounts stated in such receipt.

On making your next regular payment of salaries, you will deduct the amount of the tax due thereon from the 1st of September, 1862, to the date of such payment.

Yours, respectfully,
M. BLAIR, *Postmaster General.*

☞ A correspondent at Annapolis, Md., asks sundry questions regarding foreign postage rates, answers to which we are obliged to defer until our next issue.

## The Army and the Mails.

The necessity for the stringent official Order, inserted in another column, concerning unusual packages, addressed to soldiers, sent through the mails to the army, is no doubt regretted by the chief officers of the Department as much as by the soldiers and their anxious relations and friends. But existing laws, which control the matter, leave no margin for the exercise on the part of the Postmaster General, of liberal and benevolent sentiments and inclinations. These laws do not recognize the products of boot and shoe or stocking manufactories as mailable matter, and hence they have no more legal right in the mails, than any other ordinary parcels usually carried by Express Companies. An effort has been made in Congress, however, to favor the poor soldier in this particular, and we think the almost unanimous consent of the people could be obtained in support of the measure. Some weeks since, Hon. Mr COLFAX introduced a bill into the House giving the Postmaster General authority to permit articles weighing not over 4 lbs, not now included in the schedule of "mailable matter," to be sent through the mails at one cent per ounce. The distinguished author of the bill briefly advocated its passage, remarking that:

"It is asked of Congress that those who have friends in the army may be allowed to send through the mails articles which are not now included in the schedule of mail matter. The existing law is very strict in providing what is mailable matter. At the last Congress, the schedule was extended so as to embrace maps upon rollers, seeds and cuttings, phonographic paper, &c., not over four pounds in weight, at one cent per ounce. But the law does not include a number of little things which friends at home would like to send to their friends in the army, and the bill authorizes the Postmaster-General to permit such articles to pass through the mails as additional mailable matter. It properly leaves the subject to the discretion of the Postmaster General, who will, of course, exercise it judiciously. There can be no reason founded on principle, why books less than four pounds in weight should be allowed in the mails at one cent per ounce, and boots of the same weight, for a soldier, prohibited. Why admit seeds and cuttings, often with damp earth around them, at one cent per ounce, and prohibit stockings and mittens, sent by loved friends at home to their soldier kinsmen in this wintry season, or only allow it at letter postage rates, six cents per ounce? Maps on rollers, the most inconvenient and vexatious of all mailable matter, are permitted at one cent per ounce; why not a flannel shirt as well, when it is doubly valuable as a memento of affection and a preservative? Express companies do not always follow armies, nor can they always deliver packages to the soldiers. I think I need not add any argument to this plain presentation of facts, but hope the bill will be at once unanimously passed A similar bill, reported by me, passed this House at its last session, but failed in the Senate. I hope now it may, if passed here, meet with better success at the other end of the Capitol."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time: and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The remaining history of this bill is brief, though we rather regret it did not finally succeed, even as a temporary relief to the brave men whom it was intended to benefit. On reaching the Senate it was referred to the Post Office Committee, and soon reported upon unfavorably by Judge COLLAMER, the Chairman.—We have not seen the Senator's objections stated, but conclude they were strong ones, judging from the proverbial sound judgment and fairness of that experienced gentleman in postal affairs. It may be that he considered it unjust to mail contractors throughout the country, to require them to transport merchandize under existing contracts, or impolitic to afford them pretexts for demanding greater compensation.

Hereafter, we conclude that but few persons will be found willing to incur the expense of sending heavy parcels at letter postage, but that some other and cheaper modes will be found available.

UNPAID PRINTED MATTER.—From an inquiry received from a Massachusetts postmaster, it is evident that a very plainly worded paragraph in our January number, relating to unpaid printed matter, has been misconstrued. We said: "Such matter should be rated at the receiving office, and postage collected in money on delivery." By "receiving office" was meant, not that in which it is originally deposited, but that at which it arrives. Of course, postmasters have no right to mail printed matter unless it is prepaid; but if, through ignorance or carelessness, or from any cause, it is sent forward, postage is then to be demanded on delivery.

MINOR'S LETTERS.—Another inquiry, from the same source, refers to a parent's request to a postmaster to detain letters addressed to or deposited by a minor child.

The law does not allow of the detention, designedly, of any class of letters passing through a post office, no matter to whom addressed.—Technically speaking, parents have no legal right to open letters not addressed to themselves; and yet, should they do so on their own responsibility, in respect to their children's correspondence, the *motive* would undoubtedly be all-controlling in case of a prosecution. Some of the State Courts have favorably considered this parental right, but we are not aware of any such opinion on the part of the Federal Judges.

It may be a hard thing to say that a respectable, anxious father or mother may control a child in everything else but in a clandestine correspondence, the unrestrained exercise of which act might be fraught with misery, disgrace and utter ruin. In fact the fruits of this kind of freedom are known to be most mischievous, demoralizing and wide-spread. It does not follow, however, that because parental authority is insufficient to cure this evil, the aid of a post office official can be demanded, in violation of law and duty.

The only safe rule, after all, is to deliver letters to the parties addressed, or to those authorized to receive them. We should consider a parent of a minor as so authorized, in the absence of any law to the contrary.

## Weighing and Rating Letters.

A New England correspondent addresses us on an important subject, upon which information is asked. As it relates to a rule affecting materially the interests of the citizen as well as the revenues of the Department, we will give the inquiry as it is sent us:

DEAR SIR.—Thinking I might obtain an answer more readily than through the Department at Washington, permit me to inquire of you whether it is in accordance with the true intent of the law for postmasters to charge double postage on a letter weighing *just* half an ounce? I frequently find this to be the case, and upon remonstrance, learn that it is the practice of many postmasters to double, treble, or quadruple, as the case may be, all letters weighing *just* half an ounce, ounce, or ounce and a half. I received a letter from Havana a few days ago, by steamship to New York, weighing, by our post office scales, just one and a half ounces, marked "Due 40."

It would seem as though the law was plain—a single postage entitling a letter to weigh half an ounce, no more; a double postage, one ounce and no more; and a treble postage, one and a half ounce and no more—and so on. An early reply will oblige our postmaster here, and gratify myself.

Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1855, provides that "every letter not *exceeding* half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter"—which is so plain a statement, that a charge of double postage on a letter weighing "*just* half an ounce" would be an inexcusable violation of law on the part of any postmaster. We are inclined to think that the grievance of our correspondent is the result of an imperfect understanding of the mode in which the post-office balances are intended to operate. A letter weighing *just* half an ounce, when laid in the scale, will not, or should not, cause the balance to vary from the horizontal, when the weight on the rod is placed at the half-ounce notch—it being intended to *support* just that weight *and no more*. But if the balance is disturbed when a letter is laid (not thrown) in the scale, so that it will not remain at the horizontal, but tips down, or even oscillates, it is evidence that the letter *exceeds* half an ounce in weight, and consequently is chargeable with more than single postage. The weight, being then placed at the second, or ounce notch, the same test will decide whether a double rate is sufficient. This rule of course applies also to the quarter-ounce rates and balances.

"MR. EDITOR:

"*Dear Sir*:—Please answer the following inquiries in the *Mail* for February, and oblige a subscriber:

"1st. If a husband requests that letters received per mail, addressed to his wife, be delivered to him without her knowledge, is it proper for the postmaster to comply with the request, when no orders in relation to the matter have been given by the wife?

"2. If the wife requests that all letters addressed to herself be delivered to her, should they be so delivered, even if the husband had previously given orders that they should be retained and delivered to him?"

These are very natural and somewhat important questions, as they are apt to arise at any time, and at any post office. The proper rule is to deliver letters only to parties addressed, or to their authorized agents. See section 79 of the Standing Regulations. But those instructions do not settle the above points. If we were a postmaster, we should not regard the request of a husband not to deliver a letter to his wife, if properly addressed to her; neither should we withhold a husband's letter by direction of the wife. It will readily be seen that such a course might result in great injury to the rights—domestic and pecuniary—of the party whose letters might thus be given up to the control of the suspicious or designing partner.

A curious decision was recently given by United States Commissioner WOODBURY, of Boston, in a case where a revengeful wife allowed her husband to be arrested for having clandestinely opened a letter intended for and addressed to her. The Commissioner discharged the accused on the ground that, as the husband and wife were one, the law did not apply, and the penalties could not be enforced! But it will hardly do for postmasters to depend too much on the same view being taken by all magistrates

☞ As the Department will soon issue a new book of postal laws and regulations, we shall delay a summary of those regulations until we can speak from the book. By the help of this important guide and other expected facilities, we hope to render the *Mail* much more serviceable and interesting than heretofore.

We shall be obliged to postmasters who receive the paper regularly and approve of it, if they will recommend it to others in their several neighborhoods.

LETTERS BY CARRIERS.—In our last issue, in giving some statistics of the business in the New York post office, the number of letters delivered by Carriers was arranged in such connection with other footings, as to give the impression that the figures stated represented the Carriers' work for the year, instead of for a single quarter.

The whole number of letters delivered through the Carriers' department, which were received by the mails, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1862, was 6,794,720; city or drop letters, 2,159,583. Total, 8,954,303.

MAILS TO BEAUFORT, NEWBERN, PORT ROYAL.—Two new and elegant steamships—the "Augusta Dinsmore" and the "Mary Sanford"—built for the Adams Express Company, have lately commenced running to the above ports from New York, carrying the U. S. Mails. The reputation of this enterprising company is a sufficient guarantee that "celerity, certainty, and security" will henceforth be the order of the day on this route.

The days of sailing of the above steamers can be ascertained by the advertisements in the public prints from time to time.

NEW POST ROAD TO THE CAPITAL.—A project is before Congress for building a national post and military road between Washington and New York, under authority derived from the Constitution for the establishment of post roads. The subject has been referred to a Special Committee of the House, of which the Hon. Mr. FENTON, of this State, is Chairman.

It is claimed that the facilities at present furnished by existing rail road companies, are inadequate to the pressing postal and military necessities of the Government. Whether it is in the power of these companies to extend their accommodations, so as fully to meet the public wants, remains to be seen. With a double track for the entire distance, improved rolling stock, greater despatch and regularity, and proper attention to the *comfort of passengers*, the expense of a new route might, we think, be avoided.—We should judge that such is the opinion of the Postmaster General, from a communication made by that officer to Congress since the subject has been under consideration. He thinks the managers are disposed to do all in their power to meet the public demands. In answer to a call from the House, he gives the following information, showing the compensation paid to each of the companies for conveying the mails:

"The annual cost of mail transportation to New York is $93,050, of which $13,500 is paid to the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; $20,250 to the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company; $37,500 to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company; $12,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and $9,800 to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In addition, $6,873 is given to local agents and messengers, and $7,200 to route agents. Total, $196,173."

"HEAVY DAYS."—Some idea will be given of the immense labor in the New York post office, when the fact is mentioned, that on Tuesday last, in addition to the usual work, there were received by steamer from Newbern, N. C., 66,000 letters; Port Royal, 16,000; and three mails from New Orleans by different steamers bringing about 15,000—making, in all, nearly 100,000 extra letters in one day. On the following morning, by the arrival of the Saxonia with the European mails, were received over 30,000 letters.

On some of these "heavy" days, when it so happens that four or five steamers' mails are arriving and departing, besides the ordinary business of this mammoth establishment, a stranger—on viewing the ponderous stacks of letter packages, thousands of the contents to be re-mailed to various points in this and other countries—the wonder would be how so great a degree of despatch and accuracy as exists, could, on such occasions at least, be depended on by the public.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.—By the politeness of C. A. WALBORN, Esq., postmaster of Philadelphia, we have received the following official items relating to the business of that office, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1862:

Amount of postage on mails sent during last quarter, $60,570; during corresponding quarter of last year, $44,470.

Amount of postage on mails received, $66,635; during corresponding quarter of last year, $48,073.

Amount of stamps and envelopes sold, 75,530; during corresponding quarter of last year, $63,940.

Number of drop letters received and delivered, 747,400; during corresponding quarter of last year, 261,000. Total number during 1862, 2,670,319: 1861, 986,255.

"ED. U. S. MAIL:

"*Dear Sir*.—Please inform me through the columns of the *Mail* to whom stamped envelopes which have been spoiled by wrong direction, &c., should be returned, in order to get the proper credit"

We reply that it is not made the duty of a postmaster to exchange or purchase spoiled government envelopes, and we know of no way in which offices can obtain credit therefor, even should they receive them. By an arrangement with the envelope contractor in this city, the New York office receives and exchanges such stamped envelopes as have been spoiled by wrong directions, &c., and which have never been used to convey letters.—ED. MAIL.

THE MONEY ORDER BILL.—Senator COLLAMER, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, to which was referred the bill providing for the establishment of a post office Money Order system, has reported it back, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Probably want of time will prevent action the present session on this and some of the other proposed changes in our postal system suggested in the late Report of the Postmaster General.

FOREIGN CONSULS.—It has been suggested that the MAIL would be very useful to our Foreign Consuls and other U. S. representatives abroad, especially on account of the accurate official tables of domestic and foreign postage. Constant applications for information on this subject, we are told, is made to such agents of our government, by citizens of all nations, and we are at a loss to know how those inquired of manage to keep posted, when the rates are liable to such frequent changes.

We shall send copies of the paper to a portion of the diplomatic corps, as specimen numbers, and shall be most happy to receive their orders.

☞ Parties designing to prepay postage on letters, occasionally cut out the centre-piece, or venerable head, from a five or ten cent "postal currency" stamp, and attach it to the letter, instead of employing the ordinary postage stamp. The motive is not fraudulent, of course, but the law does not sanction the proceeding, nor recognize the currency stamp for this use, and it must therefore be rejected by postmasters.

FICTITIOUS NAMES.—We are asked by a postmaster whether, in case of a person claiming a letter with a certain fictitious address, and stating that it is intended for himself, although he is personally well known by another name, it is right to deliver such letter.

In reply we would remark, that instances are so very rare in which the employment of other than real names in correspondence is justifiable, and the motive, when harmless even, is necessarily so foreign to the legitimate objects of the mail and post office, that the practice should be discouraged in all proper ways. Under general instructions, a postmaster has the right to refuse to deliver a letter to any other than the party addressed, or his authorized agent A reference to sections 79 and 80 of the Standing Rules will enlighten postmasters on this subject. By the last of these, letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, are to be returned to the dead letter office. We will not say that the Department withholds from postmasters all option, in cases where they are satisfied that none but the most honorable motives exist—as, for instance, the detection of frauds and swindles carried on through the post office.

RATING DOMESTIC LETTERS.—By an examination, for some time, of letters arriving at the New York post office for distribution, with particular reference to the correctness of the postage rates charged thereon, it appears that much carelessness exists at a large number of offices where such letters were originally mailed. In a great many instances letters were found to have been undercharged, and unless "charged up" at the offices of final delivery, a heavy loss to the Government, in the aggregate, would result from such negligence at the mailing offices. From an estimate made, based upon these discoveries at this point, it would seem that the revenues of the department suffer annually to the amount of at least $5,000 on "short-paid" distribution letters, received at the New York office alone. A portion of this sum is no doubt saved eventually, though such demands for extra postage, beyond the original rating, is most annoying to postmasters, often renders explanations necessary, and causes inconvenience to the citizens.

The time for exact justice is clearly when a letter is first mailed. We are satisfied that more vigilance is required in this respect, but the offices of final delivery should endeavor not to allow such neglect of duty on the part of others to escape their attention and the application of the proper remedy.

☞ Among our subscribers to the *Mail*, is the distinguished Superintendent of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, Conn., J. S. Butler, M. D. The doctor writes us as follows:

"I thank you for your paper, for the valuable information it contains, and the happy and efficient manner in which it is conducted. It has been of great use to me in my limited correspondence. It should be in every counting-room in the land having foreign correspondents. May it ever prosper."

MACHINE FOR STAMPING LETTERS.—An ingenious contrivance for post-marking letters and cancelling postage stamps, has been in operation in the New York office recently. It is kept in motion with the foot, and requires two persons to operate it—one to arrange the letters, and the other to adjust them for receiving the stamp. It is as much work to feed it as it would be to feed a small family of children.—This prevents it from stamping with sufficient rapidity to answer the purpose, in large offices at least, where despatch is so essential. In fact one of the experienced stamping clerks, on a race with the machine, stamped three to its one with the common hand-stamp.

If all letters were uniform in size, and the postage stamps always in the same place, there would be less difficulty in inventing a machine to do this important part of post office labor.

SYNOPSIS OF THE POSTAL BILL.—Senator Collamer's Postal bill empowers the Postmaster General to appoint all postmasters whose annual salary is less than $1,000; requires postmasters, mail agents and persons employed in the general post offices to make oath to their fidelity and loyalty; awards compensation in five classes—the first between $4,000 and $3,000, the second between $3,000 and $2,000, the third between $2,000 and $1,000, the fourth between $1,000 and $100, the fifth less than $100; the salaries to be assigned by the Postmaster General from a comparison of average salaries of the four preceding years, and may be readjusted not oftener than once in two, these salaries to take effect in July next. In the offices of the first and second classes it is proposed to allow a just and reasonable sum for the cost of rent, fuel, lights, clerks, &c., and also to the offices of other classes which are distributing offices, for clerk hire; all box rents and other perquisites to be accounted for by the postmaster; the box rents and postage always prepaid; oath made to quarterly returns on penalty of perjury; the Postmaster General to regulate the periods during which dead letters shall remain in any post office; those containing valuable enclosures to be registered in the department, and when not returnable to writers or persons written to shall be included in receipts and be subject to reclamation; letter carriers to be appointed, and receiving offices and boxes established and provision made for carrying local newspapers and small packages; the rate of half-ounce letters, three cents, drop letters, two cents, and no carriers' fees allowed; registered letters to pay a fee of twenty cents; newspaper postage on weeklies, per quarter, five cents; semi-weeklies, ten cents; tri-weeklies, fifteen cents; dailies (six issues), thirty cents; four ounces to be the standard weight of periodicals; small papers sent in a package to one address charged at the same rate.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of January :—

### ESTABLISHED.

East Elmore, Lamoille, Vt., Moses Pearson.
South Albany, Orleans, Vt, Oscar C. Hazen.
Whiting Station, Addison. Vt., Lewis E. Higgias.
Raynham, Bristol, Mass., Richard A. Leonard.
Burnside, Hartford, Ct., Moses Chandler.
Ridgefield Station, Farfield, Ct , Wm. W. Beers.
Clayburgh, Clinton, N. Y., John H. Myer.
Cornwall Landing, Orange, N. Y., Charles E. Cocks.
The Clovo, Ulster, N. Y., James Scutt.
Atsion,* Burlington, N. J., Wm. C. Patterson.
Creen Village, Morris, N. J., John M. Moore.
Britain Run, Crawford, Pa., Edwin Lewis.
Ellendale Forge, Dauphin, Pa , E. E. Kinzer.
Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield, Pa., Bamuel Hegarty.
Martha Furnace, Centre, Pa., John S. Thompson.
New Enterprise, Bedford, Pa , D. F. Brock.
Robinsonville,* Bedford, Pa., Tilghman Northcraft.
Rockdale Mills, Jefferson, Pa., Wm. H. Gordon.
St. Petersburgh, Clarion, Pa., Barney Veasel.
Scott, Luzerne, Pa., S. T. Stone.
Utahville, Clearfield, Pa., Theodore Weld.
Willow Springe, Columbia, Pa., Charles F. Hill.
Hare's Corner, Newcastle, Del., Benj. F. Larzelere.
St. Clement's Bay,* St. Mary's, Md., Wm. F. Leach.
Germantewn, Montgomery, Md., Flavel A. Musser.
Horatown,* Accomack, Va., James E. Mathews.
West Augusta, Preston, Va., Cephas Jacobs.
Beanett's Corners, Medina, Ohio, Liff. Tousley.
Brownson's Station,* Franklin, Ohio, Jos. N. Morse.
Buena Vista,* Tuscarawas, Ohio, Samuel Naragan.
Clayburgh, Medina, Ohio, Thomas Day.
Crockettsville, Ross, Ohio, Joseph Hera, Jr.
Mount Perry,* Perry, Ohio, John Danison.
Rockbridge, Hocking, Ohio, David W. Hulse.
Garis' Grove, Jasper, Ind., Joseph Garis.
Lyon's Station, Fayette, Ind., Robert B. Mouger.
Mechanicsville, Vanderburg, Ind., Peter Bohn.
Barclay, Ogle, Ill., Hiram Jooes.
Haughton, Jo. Daviess, Ill., Andrew Kalb.
Norris, Fulton, Ill., J. M. Fox.
Moline, Allegan, Mich., Charles A. Orton.
New Salem, Allegan, Mich., John B. More.
Taylor Centre, Wayne, Mich., Jared A. Sexton.
Volinia, Cass, Mich., Eli W. Dixon.
Binghamton, Outagawie, Wis., C. W. Hopkins.
Burnside, Buffalo, Wis., John G. Orlady.
Moore's Creek, Monroe, Wis., Frederick Shmeling.
South Spring Vale, Columbia, Wis., W. F. Kennicott.
Stoddard, Vernon, Wis., Wm. O. Bokee.
Bancroft, Freeborn, Minn., Benjamin Frost.
Little Valley, Olmsted, Minn., John M. Wigant.
Pleasant Mounds, Blue Earth, Minn., Fred. O. Marks
Yankee Ridge, Olmsted, Minn., Wm. G. Sykes.
Hamburg,* Fremont, Iowa, Henry H Willsoo.
Wardena, Fayette, Iowa, Zenas G. Hurd.
Burr Oak,* Mercer, Mo., Joseph M. Saliee.
Economy, Macon, Mo., James L. Byrne.
Labaddie, Franklin, Mo., Flavios J. North.
Old Monroe, Lincoln, Mo., Henry Hommermeier.
St. Peter's,* St. Charles, Mo., Albert Demar.
Devil Fork, Morgan, Ky., George W. Stamper.
Mitchellsburg, Boyle, Ky., William Mifior.
Churntown, Shasta, Cal., Sylvester Bull.
Dardanelles,* Jackson, Oregon, Newman Fisher.
Tumwater, Thurston, Wash. Terr., Nath. Crosby, Jr.
Gold Hill, Boulder, Col. Terr., Charles Dabney.
Sterling, Park, Col. Terr., Samuel Leach.
Ward District, Boulder, Col. Terr., S. M. Breath.
Spring Lake Villa, Utah, Utah Terr., J. E. Johnson.
Booneville, Pueblo, Neb. Terr., A. G. Boone.
Fort Halleck, ———, Neb. Terr., J. H. Jones.
Linton, Pawnee, Neb. Terr., Joseph Steinauer.
Plum Creek,* Kearney, Neb. Terr., Thomas French.
Shoemaker's Point, Merrick, Neb. Terr., William Mitchell.
Wallace, Dodge, Neb. Terr., Wm H. Ely.

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

West Greenfield, Saratoga, N. Y.
Antes, Centre, Pa.
Hecksberville, Schuylkill, Pa.
Tunnelton, Indiana, Pa.
Cedar Creek, Sussex, Del.
Cub Hill, Baltimore, Md.
Delmar, Somerset, Md.
Longwood, Harford, Md.
Flint River, Doddridge, Va.
Reedy, Jackson, Va.
Salt Rock, Mason, Va.
Clover, Clermont, Ohio.
Horton, Athens, Ohio.
Lewis, Brown, Ohio.
Seven Mile Prairie, Darke, Ohio.
LiBecash, Will, Ill.
Sandy Ridge, Grundy, Ill.
Clairville, Winnebago, Wis.
Troy Lakes, Walworth, Wis.
Dixborough, Washtenaw, Mich.
Kinderhook, Branch, Mich.
Owl Prairie, Daviess, Ind.
Columbus, Anoka, Minn.
Mayville, Houston, Minn.
Oral, Le Sueur, Minn.
Shetic, Murray, Minn.
Sioux Agency, Kenville, Minn.
Glendale, Jefferson, Iowa.
Kossoth Centre, Kossoth, Iowa.
Side Hill, Cedar, Iowa.
Sisley's Grove, Linn, Iowa.
Melbourne, Plymouth, Iowa.
Cross Roads, St. Francis, Mo.
Oak Ridge, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Pocahontas, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Rozier's Mills, Perry, Mo.
Bald Eagle, Bath, Ky.
Buckhorn, Ohio, Ky.
Carlow, Hopkins, Ky.
Clyde, Hopkins, Ky
Cross Plains, Barren, Ky.
Dunlap, Rock Castle, Ky.
Hudley, Washington, Ky.
Shortsville, Bullitt, Ky.
Temperance Mount, Simpson, Ky.
Bellota, San Joaquin, Cal.
James River, ———, Dakota Terr.
Mormon, Salt Lake, Utah Terr.
Missouri City, Gilpin, Col. Terr.

### NAMES CHANGED.

Morseville, Schoharie, N. Y., to Rulandville.
Davisville, Kent, Del., to Pearson's Corner.
Big Land Furnace, Vinton, Ohio, to Moonville.
Mississinawa, Darke, Ohio, to Rose Hill.
Lanesville, Sangamon, Ill., to Wheatfield.
Gaines, Genesee, Mich., to Covert.
McPhersonville, Macomb, Mich., to Fraser.
Portage Creek, Manistee, Mich., to Norwalk.
Sommerfield, Monroe, Mich., to Petersburgh.
North Royalton, Waupaca, Wis., to Royalton.
Sharon, Walworth, Wis., to Elton.
State Line, Walworth, Wis., to Sharon.
Locust Ridge, St. Francis, Mo., to Liberty Meeting House.
Lexington, Johnson, Kansas, to De Soto.
Farmersville, Otoe, Neb. Terr., to Wyoming.

### Presidential Appointments.

Princeton, Mercer, N. J., Isaac Baker.
Portsmouth, Scioto, Ohio, John Row.
Zanesville, Muskingum, Ohio, Wm. C. Moorehead.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Riverdale, Essex, Mass., Miss Lizzie Elwell.
Herriottsville, Alleghany, Pa., Miss Martha McEwen.
Larimer's Station, Westmoreland, Pa., Mrs. Margaret Parkinson.
Sprankler's Mills, Jefferson, Pa., Mrs Mary Seiler.
Williston, Potter, Pa., Miss Phœbe Roberts.
Middlebourne, Guernsey, Ohio, Mrs. Margaret Kirkpatrick.
Temperanceville, Belmont, Ohio, Miss Sahian Armbruster.
Cottonville, Jackson, Iowa, Mrs. Eliza Wasson.
Vincennes, Lee, Iowa, Mrs. Esther R. Berry.
York, Delaware, Iowa, Clara M. Stewart.
Johnson's Fork, Morgan, Ky., Miss Lodeska Denham.
Indian Creek, Linn, Kansas, Catherine Dole.
Exeter, Monroe, Mich., Mrs. Nancy Palmer.

(Advertisement.)

To Postmasters.—Just issued, a Post Office Directory, for the year 1863—contains the names of all post offices and postmasters in the United States and the Canadas. Price 50 cents. Address A. Fitzpatrick & Co., Box 5220, New York P. O.

Army Correspondence.—1. Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer (or, at detached ports, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldiers' letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

2. Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

3. The law authorizes no exception to the rules governing other correspondence, in favor of soldiers' letters written *by* them, and sent through the post office, when such letters are required to be forwarded from the place to which originally addressed. If the necessity for forwarding any letter, including those from soldiers, has in no way been caused by the fault of postmaster or clerk, then additional postage must be charged.

4. Many persons erroneously suppose that socks, mittens, etc., intended for soldiers, may be transmitted to them through the mail at the rate of 1 cent per ounce. This is not the case: all such articles are chargeable with letter postage.

It is found that medicines, &c., in liquid form, and in glass vials, are being sent to soldiers through the mails. However desirous the Department may be to give the poor soldiers every reasonable privilege in the use of the mails, the rights of other classes of correspondents cannot be thus put in jeopardy, and postmasters should refuse such articles, unless the vials or bottles are enclosed and safely packed in wooden cases, and the packages should be made as small as possible. The expresses should be used for all unsafe parcels, where it is possible, instead of the mails.

#### Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes.

These stamps and envelopes are furnished only to postmasters for sale. Postmasters who fail to supply themselves from the Department must purchase temporary supplies from the nearest offices for cash.

Postmasters who purchase stamps or stamped envelopes from other postmasters, under the preceding regulation, are not required to render to the Department any account of such purchases and sales.

The envelopes are to be sold for cash to postmasters and all other persons, at the prices stated in the receipt which is sent with them to each office.

A letter bearing a stamp cut or separated from a stamped envelope, cannot be sent through the mail as a prepaid letter. Stamps so cut or separated from stamped envelopes lose their legal value, and the use of such stamp, as well as the re-use of an ordinary postage stamp, will subject the offender to a fine of $50.

If the cancelling of a stamp has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will effectually cancel it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postage stamps and stamped envelopes should not be returned to the Department by a postmaster without special authority, and in such cases it is his duty to *prove the act of mailing by a disinterested witness*. His own oath to that effect is not sufficient, and will not entitle him to credit, in case the package should be lost. (See section 404 of the Regulations of 1859.)

#### Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy, and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

#### Paying Over Money.

For the purpose of paying over the funds of the Department, all the post offices, except special offices, are classed either as deposit offices, draft offices, or collection offices.

Deposit offices are such as are ordered to place, quarterly, or oftener, their funds in deposit in some depository.

Draft offices are those which are ordered to retain their funds in hand to meet drafts drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Auditor of the Post Office Department.

Collection offices are those which are required to pay over their net proceeds, quarterly, to the mail contractor named in their special instructions, upon the production by him, from time to time, of the proper orders and receipts sent to him by the Department. *In these quarterly payments must be included all moneys received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold.*

A failure either to deposit according to instructions, or to pay a draft when presented, or to pay over to a contractor, upon the production of the proper collection orders and receipts, will be followed by the removal of the delinquent postmaster from office, unless satisfactorily explained to the Postmaster General.

Want of funds can never be an excuse for failing to pay, or to deposit; as the postmaster is not authorized to give credit for postages, which are regarded as cash in his hands. In like manner he is prohibited from using, loaning, investing, depositing in bank, or exchanging moneys received for postages, on pain of criminal prosecution.

#### Prepayment of Letters to Foreign Countries.

In prepaying letters to foreign countries, great care should be taken to pay them according to the *route* indicated on the letter. [See 4th page of this sheet.] Also in regard to the weight. Where a letter weighs over an ounce, for Great Britain, the German States, etc., (via Prussian closed mail,) Belgium, Holland, (via open mail,) every fraction of an ounce, after the first ounce, counts a full ounce. This does not appear to be understood by a great many postmasters and correspondents, as evinced by the large number of letters received at the New York and Boston post offices, insufficiently paid, averaging for every steamer from 75 to 125 letters, about two-thirds of which, on examination, are found to be *short* but *one rate*, the senders having paid them by the half, instead of the full ounce. Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid, lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and no doubt in many cases causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

#### Canadian Correspondence.

Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

1st. Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

2d. The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*—but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

Missent and Forwarded Letters.—Some Postmasters erroneously take credit for the amount of *paid* postage on letters which have been missent to, and forwarded from, their offices. There being no charge against Postmasters in such cases of missending letters, no credit is allowable for forwarding. The Postmaster should only credit himself with the amount of *unpaid* postage on missent and forwarded letters.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles.. ..... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " .... 10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles.................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles...............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is optional.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

### Dates of Departures and Arrivals of Mails at London.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China. | | | |
| via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, | | | |
| via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 23 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct. rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6¼ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6½ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 12 45 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 1.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 12.25, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 12.30 P. M.; and 10.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete,...... one dollar. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ............... 50 cents.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink. or pad, each........................ 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING or all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. B. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

## Foreign Mails.

French Post Offices Established at Suez, Saigon and Shanghai.—We are requested to state that notice has been given by the General Post Office in Paris, of the establishment of French post offices at Suez, (Egypt,) Shanghai, (China,) and Saigon, (Cochin-China.)

The French office at Suez corresponds, by closed mail, with the office of Marseilles as well by means of the French Packets, departing from Marseilles for Alexandria on the 19th of each month, as by means of the British Packets engaged in the transportation, between Marseilles and Alexandria, of the mails to and from India.

The post office at Shanghai corresponds, by closed mail, with the office of Marseilles as well by means of the French Packets as by the British Packets engaged in the transportation, between Marseilles and Alexandria, and between Suez and Shanghai, of the correspondence for or from China.

The post office at Saigon is to correspond with the office of Marseilles, by the way of Suez, by means of the French Packets and the British Packets engaged in the transportation of the correspondence for or from China.

The mails for Suez are despatched from Marseilles on the 19th of each month by French Packet, and on the 5th, 12th, 20th and 28th of each month by British Packets. The mails despatched by the French Packets will contain all the letter correspondence, which may be transmitted with advantage by those Packets, as well as printed matter of every kind, destined to Suez, originating in or passing through France. The mails despatched by the British Packets will contain the letter correspondence only, which may be transmitted with advantage by means of those Packets, or which bears the direction, "by British Packets." Printed matter, destined for or proceeding from Suez, is not entitled to the benefit of the reduced rate of postage, unless it is transmitted by the French Packets.

The mails for Saigon and Shanghai will be despatched from Marseilles, by French Packet, on the 19th, and by British Packet on the 12th and 28th of each month. Those for the office at Saigon will contain the letter correspondence, and printed matter of every kind destined for the French establishments in Cochin-China, (Saigon, Bien-Hoa, Mytho, and the Island of Poulo-Condor.) Those for the office at Shanghai, will contain the letter correspondence and printed matter destined for Shanghai, as well as the correspondence for other cities of the Chinese Empire, which has been prepaid to Shanghai, and bears upon the address the words "*Par Shanghai.*"

The letters and printed matter to be exchanged between the United States and Suez, in the French mail, will be subject to the same rates of postage, and conditions of prepayment, as apply to similar articles transmitted from or for Alexandria, (Egypt.)

The letters and printed matter to be exchanged between the United States and the French Establishments in Cochin-China and Shanghai, in the French mail, will be subject to the same rates and conditions as apply to similar articles proceeding from or destined to the French Establishments in India.

The letters and printed matter proceeding from or destined for the cities of China situated beyond Shanghai, will be subject to the same rates and conditions as apply to articles of the same nature, origin and destination, forwarded by the British Packets.

### RATE OF POTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIE

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassand, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tulteba, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage

4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent, each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

HORATIO KING
WILL ATTEND TO
**Business before the Post Office,**
AND THE OTHER
Executive Departments,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. Cts. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. Cts. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. Cts. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acapulco |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail |  | *38 | 8 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *30 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by British pkt. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail |  | *33 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 |  |  |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| Argentine Republic, via England |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Ascension, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston |  | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 |  | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 |  |  |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste |  | 55 |  |  |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 8 |  |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. |  | 28 |  |  |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 |  |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 8 |  |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York |  | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| do closed mail, via England |  | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by British packet. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. |  | 21 | 7 |  |
| do do do by British packet. |  | 5 | 7 |  |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada |  | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia |  | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 |  |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Brazils, via England |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux. | *33 | *66 |  |  |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do Bremen mail |  | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles |  | *10 |  |  |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles |  | *15 |  |  |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Buenaventura |  | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. |  |  |  |  |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 |  |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 4 |  |
| do do do by British packet. |  | 5 | 4 |  |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by British pkt. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 |  |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Carthagena |  | 18 | 6 |  |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Gautamala) |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 6 |  |
| do do do by British packet. |  | 5 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili |  | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 3 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste |  | 55 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 |  |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship. |  | 10 |  |  |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *32 |  |  |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by Brit. pk. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. |  |  |  |  |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 |  |  |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail |  | *35 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 |  | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 6 |  |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 6 |  |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste |  | 70 | 13 |  |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste |  | 38 | 10 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste |  | 64 |  |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Ecuador |  | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit mail, v. Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail |  | 38 | 6 |  |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | 30 |  |  |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. |  |  |  |  |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | 21 | 42 |  | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid |  | 28 |  |  |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Gaudaloupe, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| German States, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| do Bremen mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 |  |  |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted). |  | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt |  | 21 | 4 |  |
| do do do by British packet. |  | 5 | 4 |  |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York |  | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Havana—see Cuba. |  |  |  |  |
| Hayti, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do in Brit pkt. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do do via England, by private ship. |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by British packet. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail |  | *35 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 |  |  |
| Honduras |  | 34 | 6 |  |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do do via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | 30 |  |  |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | 38 | 10 |  |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail |  | *38 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| do British mail |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies |  |  |  |  |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| do open British mail, by American packet |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Jerusalem, British mail, |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail |  | *33 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| do do Bremen mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail |  | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 |  |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Majorca, British mail |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 |  |  |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Martinique, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Mexico |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | 22 |  |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 |  |  |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *32 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Montevideo, via England |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail |  | 22 |  |  |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. |  | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do Br. Pkt |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland do do do |  |  |  |  |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) |  | 18 | 6 |  |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| do by mail to San Francisco, |  | 10 |  |  |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 8 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of |  | 34 | 6 |  |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail |  | *46 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 |  | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. |  |  |  |  |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do do via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Peru |  | 22 | 8 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 |  |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *25 |  |  |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 |  |  |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail |  | *37 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 |  |  |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 |  |  |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. |  |  |  |  |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail |  | 46 | 6 |  |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *28 |  |  |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 |  |  |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail |  | *37 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *29 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 2 |  |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, |  | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 6 |  |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 |  | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 |  |  |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 |  |  |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | *35 | 6 |  |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Scotari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do do via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail |  | 49 | 6 |  |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 |  |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | 22 |  |  |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. |  | 21 |  |  |
| do do do by British packet |  | 5 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | 40 |  |  |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 |  |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 |  |  |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica |  | 18 | 6 |  |
| do via Havana |  | 34 | 6 |  |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 |  | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England |  | 33 | 4 |  |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail |  | *35 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail |  | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail |  | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. |  |  |  |  |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. |  | 21 | 4 |  |
| do do do by British packet |  | 5 | 4 |  |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. |  | 21 |  |  |
| do do do by British packet |  | 5 |  |  |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. |  | 21 |  |  |
| do do do by British pkt. |  | 5 |  |  |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 |  |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— |  |  |  |  |
| Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *32 |  |  |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do by British packet |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail |  | *42 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| do British Mail, via England |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 |  |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 |  |  |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail |  | *40 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. |  | 21 | 4 |  |
| do do do by British packet |  | 5 | 4 |  |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton |  | 45 | 4 |  |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton |  | 33 | 6 |  |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 |  |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 |  |  |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail |  | 40 | 8 |  |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles |  | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles |  | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) |  | 34 | 6 |  |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail |  | 30 | 6 |  |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail |  | *30 | 6 |  |
| do do when prepaid, |  | 28 |  |  |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| do do do do in Brit. do |  | 5 | 2 |  |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 |  |  |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail |  | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 |  |  |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have [illegible] Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Reunion, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival to the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. | 2 |  | South Pacific, &c. |
| *Havana | Gt. Brit. | 2 |  | Havana |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 2 |  | Nassau, N. P. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | 4 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 4 |  | Havana & N. Orleans, |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 |  | Queenstown. |
| Havana, | Gt. Brit | 7 |  | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 7 |  | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 |  | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 |  | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 |  | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 14 |  | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | 18 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 |  | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 |  | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 21 |  | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 |  | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 |  | Queenstown & Liverpl. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steam

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 6. | NEW YORK, MARCH, 1863. | WHOLE No. 30.

[*Written for the U. S. Mail.*]

## JOB MARSDEN, THE MAIL-CARRIER:
OR, ONE DAY TOO SOON.

Many years since, when the vast net-work of railroads which now extends its iron meshes over the greater portion of our country was merely a prophecy of the future, which few then living could hope to see fulfilled, and when the mails of the United States were for the most part carried by stage-coach, or borne on horseback after the fashion represented by the equestrian figure which forms the principal feature of the great seal of the Post Office Department, Job Marsden was employed as mail carrier on a route extending northwardly from the town of L——, in one of the Eastern States, to the village of B——. The duties of his office consisted in traversing this route twice a week, making two or three deliveries and collections at small offices on his way—and these duties he performed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. No matter what the state of the roads or the weather, his tough little Canadian pony was pretty sure to trot up to the doors of the various post offices on the route punctually at the appointed hour. Job also acted as an express messenger, (it was at the pre-Adamsite period,) and was entrusted with quite a number of small commissions and errands at almost every trip, and sometimes with money packages of considerable value. The income derived from this source, together with his salary as mail messenger, gained him a comfortable living, and had enabled him, moreover, to lay up quite a snug little surplus, with which he intended one day to realize his long-cherished dream of a farm of his own in the far West.—For Job, though apparently a plodding, humdrum sort of fellow, was, like most Yankees, ambitious, and had no idea of remaining a mail-carrier all his life.

At the time this story begins, he was about twenty-five years of age, and though the nature of his calling would seem to have been unfavorable to the growth of the tender passion in his breast, yet it had somehow found time to take root there; and Job had already settled in his mind that when he had made his last trip, and was prepared to start for the land of promise across the Alleghanies, he would have a traveling companion—pretty Mary Dickson, namely, whose father kept a road-side tavern about two miles south of B——.

Job had one day taken refuge in the tavern from a violent thunder-storm, and during the quarter of an hour that he was thus weather-bound, Mary did the honors of the house in the absence of her father. So gracefully did she play the hostess, that Job, as he thoughtfully rode away, made up his mind that taking care of a home of her own would be a more appropriate sphere for the exercise of her talents than the charge of a country tavern, and that such a face was far too pretty to be allowed to waste its sweetness on such an ill-tempered Englishman as old Andrew Dickson. It was not many days ere Job called again at the tavern, and as he thought that Mary did'nt seem at all displeased at his second call, he made a third visit—in fact the sagacious pony soon came to understand that a new halting-place had been established on the route, and stopped there every trip of his own accord.

Job was a good-looking-fellow, and not particularly bashful; and as his visits were necessarily of the shortest, he improved his time to such good purpose that, within a month of his first call, Mary owned to him her willingness to become Mrs. M., as soon as Job's arrangements for departure were completed. This agreement was made without the knowledge of Mary's father, which of course was exceedingly wrong; but Job had discovered that his intended father-in-law would be very likely to oppose the match—in fact he had given several hints to Job of his disapproval of the intimacy between him and his daughter, and had expressed his ideas on the subject to Mary in still plainer terms—telling her that if she dared to marry that "blarsted Yankee" he would disown her forever. Mary was not much frightened by this threat; for since the loss of her mother, who had been dead about six years, she had been doomed to almost unceasing drudgery by her father, who—a lazy and improvident fellow—had spent most of his time, while in England, in poaching, if not worse practices, and who had been sent to America at the expense of a respectable relative, that he might no longer disgrace his family by his disreputable conduct.

Alighting one day as usual at the tavern door, Job found a horse already hitched to the post to which he fastened his pony; and, entering the bar-room, found that the other guest was no less than Lawyer Gripe, and that, in all probability, he was even less welcome to the master of the house than Job himself—his unpleasant errand, as Job discovered from the conversation going on as he entered, being to demand from Dickson certain arrears of rent, and to threaten extreme measures in case the demand was not complied with.

"Very sorry, Mr. Dickson, very sorry indeed; but we must have the rent, and that on Saturday too. Mr. Doolittle can't afford to wait a day longer, and my orders to proceed to sue out a *capias* are peremptory."

"Trade's been uncommon dull, Mr. Gripe," said Dickson; "and I've been expecting a remittance from England for a month back."

"Yes, yes, I know," said the lawyer; "but I reckon your expectations ain't a-going to pay the rent—and as for trade being dull, why most people say that if you spent half as much time attending to business as you waste in gunnin' and fishin' perhaps trade would be better. But that's neither here nor there—I shall call for the rent on Saturday morning, and I'd advise you to have it ready if you want to save trouble. Good day." And Mr. Gripe mounted his horse and departed.

"D—n you for a pettifogging scoundrel, and your master for an infernal Yankee miser!" muttered Dickson, as he stood scowling after his late visitor; "do your worst; but if I don't have my revenge for it my name's not Andrew Dickson. Well, Mr. Marsden,"—turning rather sharply to Job, who had begun a whispered conversation with Mary in the parlor—"well, sir, what can I do for you? Mary, go to your work—it's no time to be idling."

"I'll take a mug of cider I guess," said Job as Mary sorrowfully obeyed her father's order; and, as Dickson prepared to draw the beverage, he mentally prepared a plan for sounding the old man on the subject of his pecuniary troubles, with a view to devising some plan to avert, if possible, the disgrace which would fall upon Mary's father in case Deacon Doolittle persisted in his threat of legal proceedings.

"The Deacon's pretty sharp after his dollars, I guess," began Job.

"Sharp—the old land-shark! the d—d greedy villain!" growled Dickson; "he'll find others are sharp too, if he troubles me, so I warn him;" and he swallowed a glass of brandy to cool his wrath.

"How much rent might you owe him?" asked Job.

"What the deuce is that to you, you inquisitive Yankee?" Dickson was about to reply; but suddenly bethought him that perhaps Job might be inclined, for Mary's sake, to assist him, so changed his mind and said, after some hesitation, "not much—a matter of two hundred and fifty dollars; and if I could only get some friend to advance it till my remittance—"

The lengthening of Job's countenance at the mention of the amount of the debt, however, showed him that there was no hope in that quarter, so he left the sentence unfinished.—Two hundred and fifty dollars might be "not much" in Andrew Dickson's estimation, as he probably never had intended to pay it; but to Job it was too large a sum to be parted with on any such doubtful security as that always-expected and never-arriving "remittance."

"I might, may be, talk the Deacon over, and get him to give you a little more time," said Job, after whittling thoughtfully at the seat of his chair for a few minutes. "I know he can't be in any such dreadful straits for money just now, for it was only last week I brought him seven hundred dollars in hard gold from L——, and Squire Tarbox told me he'd want me to bring a thousand more day after to-morrow." Now Job had no sooner made this statement than he repented having done so. It was not his habit to talk to strangers about the business of others with which he was entrusted; but his ideas were somewhat confused in calculating the probable effect of Dickson's disaster on his own private arrangements with Mary, and he had been "thinking out loud," rather than addressing his companion.

An evil light shone from Dickson's eye as Job finished his suggestive remark. "A thousand dollars!" said he; "do they trust you to—"

"Trust me!" replied Job, angrily—"I guess there ain't many people in these parts that would'nt trust me with ten times a thousand dollars, Mr. Dickson. They've got cause to trust me—and that's what every man can't say."

"Oh, no doubt, Mr. Marsden, no doubt; I did'nt mean any offence—only I thought perhaps you might'nt feel safe, with so much of other people's money about you, traveling alone—and without arms, too, I suppose!"

"I've never been troubled yet," replied Job; "and as for arms, I've got a pretty likely pair growin' out of my shoulders, and a couple of hard fists at the end of 'em, that have served my turn pretty well before now, and I guess I shan't want a blunderbuss yet awhile to protect me."

Job then renewed his offer to "talk over" Deacon Doolittle, but Dickson had become moody and abstracted, and declined, rather sulkily, any mediation in the matter. He thought he'd be able to manage it somehow, he said; there was no knowing what might turn up before the end of the week. So Job, after vainly peering about for a glimpse of Mary, that he might bid her good-bye, unhitched his pony, and set off on his accustomed journey.

Left alone, Dickson sat for an hour meditating in silence, interrupted only with an occasional muttered oath; then, pacing the room uneasily, he seemed to be turning some project over in his mind, but finally stopped, and said, as he helped himself to another glass of brandy—"Yes, it's the only way; I've done as much before—almost, and needs must when the devil drives."

The arrival of two or three farmers, who stepped in for a social glass on their return from market, put an end to his soliloquy, and during their stay he drank both deep and often, as if striving by that means to drive some unpleasant thoughts from his mind. The drink did not seem to have the desired effect, however; and during the whole of the next day he wandered through the house in a restless and preoccupied manner, leaving his food untasted at meal-times, and omitting even his usual recreation of scolding his daughter and the servant. The time hung heavy on his hands, until, on the afternoon of the third day, he took down from its peg his fowling-piece and proceeded to clean it carefully, and, taking his game-bag, set out, informing his daughter that he was going down to "the swamp" to have a shot at the snipe. He proceeded for some time towards the locality he had indicated, and then, taking a circuitous path, reached the L—— turnpike, which was in an opposite direction.

Job Marsden, in the meantime, had duly arrived at L——, and was now again on the route, the mail-bags slung across his saddle-bow, and his portmanteau securely strapped behind, containing, besides various small parcels, the thousand dollars belonging to Deacon Doolittle, of B——, sent from L——, where the Deacon owned considerable real estate, by his agent, Squire Tarbox.

"Wonder what the Deacon's going to do with all that money?" thought Job, as he jogged along. "Goin' to buy more land, I suppose.—Well, he's been a pretty 'cute man in his time, but he's gettin' old, or he'd never be thinkin' of buyin' the worn-out land around here, when there's thousands of acres out West, with a soil twenty foot deep, that's never seen a plough, to be had almost for the askin'. Now, if I had half the Deacon's fifty thousand dollars, I'd start out there to-morrow and buy a couple of States—darned if I would'nt. But come, Rough, (so the pony was named,) get up, old fellow—it's three miles yet to Mary's house, and we won't have more than a quarter of an hour to stay there. I wonder how old man Dickson will get out of that scrape with Deacon Doolittle? I'll see if I can't make the old fellow give him a month's time; he'll be good-natured when he sees all this gold, and I reckon I'll be able to soft-sawder him into it. It won't do much good, I'm afraid though, after all—for of all the lazy, shiftless mortals I ever see, my respected father-in-law that is to be is the laziest and the shiftlessest; so it won't be long before he'll be over head and ears in debt again, even if that everlastin' remittance ever get's here.—Get up, Rough, you creepin' insect! The days are gettin' awful short, and it's as dark as Egypt in these woods. I didn't have a chance to say two words to Mary the other day, and when I see her to-night I'll—"

"Stand and deliver!" said a voice in a low but distinct tone; and by the faint twilight Job could distinguish the figure of a man standing in the middle of the road, with the muzzles of a double-barrelled gun pointing directly over the pony's ears.

Job reined up at once. He was by no means a coward, but he saw at once that to attempt to proceed would be, as he afterwards expressed it, "short sickness and sure death," so he prudently obeyed the order to "stand," and resolved to hold as long a parley as possible in regard to the second command.

"Well, what's wantin', neighbor?" said he, trying to assume a *sang froid* he was far from feeling.

"Your portmanteau and mail-bags," said the robber, in the same low and rather constrained tone as before.

"I *thought* I knew the voice," said Job to himself. "Well now, just lower that cussed shootin' iron a minute, can't you? You can have the portmanteau if you want it bad—and the mail-bags too, I suppose, if you *must* have 'em Just hold on till I take out what's in 'em—you don't want *that*, I suppose?"

"Don't play the fool with me, or by —— it will be worse for you! Give me that portmanteau and the bags—throw them down in the road and be off, or I'll send an ounce of lead through your Yankee skull!"

"I'll see you d—d first, ANDREW DICKSON!" shouted Job, yielding for once to the temptation to profanity, and giving Rough a smart cut with his switch, he lowered his head behind the pony's neck and endeavored to ride the highwayman down. The wary old poacher was prepared for such a trick, however; he leaped aside and fired—and Job saw the flash, heard the report, felt a sharp pain through his chest, and then fell, with a faint groan, from the saddle into the road, where he lay lifeless.

The pony had stopped at the discharge, and Dickson had barely time to possess himself of the portmanteau and bags, when the sound of approaching wheels warned him of danger, and he leaped the fence, and fled through the woods which bordered the road.

"He knew me, after all," said he, tearing from his face a piece of crape which hung from beneath his cap, "and he brought his death upon himself, like a fool. Did he think I'd suffer him to live to send me to State prison after I'd heard him call my name? I did'nt want to kill him, and his blood is on his own head."

After walking about a mile through the woods, stifling the voice of his conscience as he went by such specious arguments as these, he sat down, drew a dark lantern from his pocket and lighted it, and then proceeded to cut the straps of the portmanteau and mail bags.—Hastily cramming the gold and letters into his pockets, he extinguished the light and pursued his way homeward.

As he approached the tavern, he perceived, from the fact of a farmer's wagon standing before the door, and lights shining in the bar-room, that guests were in the house. Never were guests more unwelcome. "Curse them," said he, "when I wanted customers they would not come—and now the devil sends them to me when I'd rather see himself; but I'll soon send them off"—and so saying he entered the bar-room, where the first object that met his eyes was the body of Job Marsden lying on the settee! The ghost of murdered Banquo sitting at the festive board could not have more appalled the guilty Macbeth than did the sight of Job the terrified Dickson. He grew livid with fear.

"Take him away!" he shrieked, "take him away! What is he doing here? Take him away—he is killed—he is dead! I did'nt kill him! Why does he come here!" and throwing down his gun he attempted to escape from the house. But two strong men seized him, and dragged him to the side of his victim, despite his fierce struggles and the horrible curses which he uttered in his agony of terror.

"No, I ain't dead yet, Andrew Dickson," said Job, in a faint voice, turning his eyes towards him—"I ain't dead yet, though it's no fault of yours; you did your best."

The miserable wretch, at the sound of Job's voice, saw at once the dreadful truth. His guilt was evident—the only lips which could reveal his crime, and which were, as he thought, forever closed by death, were unsealed to pronounce his inevitable doom, and he sank powerless upon his knees, overwhelmed with dread. He was soon securely bound, and a doctor who had been sent for, arriving, examined Job's wound, which fortunately, though severe, he pronounced not mortal.

The wagon, the approach of which had hastened Dickson's flight, and which had arrived soon after at the scene of the robbery, belonged to a neighboring farmer, who, with one of his men, was on his way to B——. The discharge of the gun, at such a place and time, had excited their surprise, and on coming to the spot, they found the pony standing riderless in the road, beside the motionless body of poor Job. They lifted him into the wagon, supposing him to be dead, and drove hastily on towards B——. The motion of the wagon assisted to restore the wounded man, who had been only stunned by the shock, and his groans revealed the fact to his companions, who at once stopped, and began to question him as to the circumstances of the case, and whether he recognized the robber. Upon the latter point Job was not communicative—he could'nt be quite sure, he said, but begged them to carry him at once to Dickson's tavern, instead of to the doctor's house at B—— as they proposed. Job was unwilling to involve Mary in the disgrace of her father's guilt, and hoped to be able to see Dickson and recover the stolen property privately. But on his arrival at the tavern he had again fainted from loss of blood, and the terror of Dickson at the sight of Job had revealed his guilt too clearly to leave a hope of screening him from the consequences. Mary was fortunately absent at a neighbor's house.

The two men proceeded to search the prisoner, and of course found all the booty upon his person. As they drew from his pocket and examined the stolen letters, Dickson's eye fell upon one bearing the London post-mark, sealed with black, and addressed to himself.

"That's mine," said he, "read it to me."

The farmer looked at the superscription, broke the seal, and read aloud as follows:

"GRAY'S INN, LONDON,
"*September 10th*, 18—.

"SIR.—It becomes our duty to inform you that your elder brother, Joseph Dickson, late of G——, Shropshire, deceased on the 5th inst., and that by his death—he being a widower and childless—you are left sole heir to his estate, which is estimated at £25,000. Your early presence here is indispensable to perfect the transfer of the property, and we enclose you a sight draft on Boston for £500 to defray your expenses.

"We are, sir, your ob't serv'ts,
"VELLUM & POUNCE, *Solicitors.*"

The effect of this intelligence, which at another time would have been so welcome to the wretched man who now heard it only too late, may be imagined. At first he broke forth into wild ravings and curses of his dead brother, himself and Job, but soon sank into a sort of stupor from which it was impossible to rouse him. The strange events of the night were communicated to Mary Dickson as gently as possible, but the poor girl was almost frantic with grief. She attempted to speak to her father—but the thought that he had attempted the life of her lover choked her utterance, and she fell fainting at his feet. Job had been removed to a bed in the tavern, where the ball, which had ploughed its way across his chest and lodged in his shoulder, was removed.—Mary was anxious to see him, but the physician absolutely forbade it, and she took refuge in the hospitality of some kind neighbors.

The next day Dickson, in charge of two officers, was removed to the jail at L——, maintaining a stubborn silence, and refusing to see counsel. He was confined in a cell alone that night, and the next morning was found hanging, cold and dead, to the bars of the window.

There is but little more to be said. Job's recovery was more rapid than could have been hoped from the serious nature of his wound—but the careful nursing of Mary Dickson, no doubt, proved of great assistance to nature.—Though greatly affected by her father's disgraceful and violent end, she could hardly be expected to mourn his loss very deeply, and in a few weeks she recovered her usual health and spirits.

It became necessary, of course, that, as heiress to the property to which her father's death now entitled her, she should revisit England, which she did shortly after Job's recovery—but not alone. The voyage across the Atlantic was her bridal trip; and after a few months spent in England, she and Job returned to America. During the journey, Job had reflected upon his former project of buying "a couple of States" in the far West—and had finally concluded, at the suggestion of his wife, to abandon it. He took up his residence in Boston, where he has since, by judicious investments of Mary's fortune, nearly doubled its amount, and his now grown-up children often recount to their own offspring the story of "JOB MARSDEN, THE MAIL-CARRIER."

### How to Direct a Letter.

Do letter-writers ever consider that the style of address, or rather the manner of writing addresses, sanctioned by immemorial usage, is as nearly as possible just what it ought not to be? Let us illustrate:

WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE SNOOKS, ESQ;
No. 743 ZENOBIA STREET,
Athens,
N. Y.

Here we have the individual name by far the most prominent feature; then the street in which he lives; then, still smaller, the town; and finally, in almost illegible letters, the State. This letter goes into the New York post office, with twenty thousand others; the clerks pour the whole lot upon a table, and begin to sort them for the mails. The first thing a clerk wants to know is—not *whose* letter it is, but *where it is to go.* Mails are made up for East, South, West and North, and for States and parts of States. Now all the clerk cares for is *the State* to which the letter is to go, and, in a few instances, *the section of the State.* He has no regard for Snooks, nor for Zenobia street, nor for Athens, except to know what Athens, so that he may not send to Georgia the letter that should go up the Hudson River.

That *is* the case. Now let us see what *should be*, and the best way to illustrate is this:

*Washington L. Snooks,*
*No. 743 Zenobia street,*
*ATHENS,*
*N. Y.*

Here the clerk sees at a glance that the letter is for New York State, and at the same instant he recognizes the special location to be Athens. That is all he cares about; the letter is properly mailed; at Athens the local postmaster sees on the instant that the letter is in the right post office, and at his leisure he finds who it is sent to. And of all men in the service, from the Postmaster General downward, this special postmaster *at Athens* is the only man who cares to know the name of Washington Lafayette Snooks. *Moral:* Write the name of the State and town *in full* and very large; as for the rest, it is of small account, so it be neat and plain.

We copy the above sensible article from the New York *Tribune*, and hope that all of its readers will heed the suggestions therein contained. While on this subject, we will add one or two other rules for letter-writers, the observance of which would be found to greatly facilitate the safe and speedy delivery of their correspondence:

In addressing a letter, be careful to write the name of the party so far from the top of the envelope that it will not be defaced or obliterated by the post-mark.

In affixing the postage stamp, place it at the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

If the writer of a letter has any doubt of his ability to address the same correctly, and in a plain and legible hand, he should always apply to some more expert penman for assistance.—However mortifying may be the necessity for such aid, it is far better to ask it than to allow your letter to be sent, perhaps, to "the other end of nowhere," on account of the inability of a post office clerk to decipher the address.

THE CANADIAN POSTAL GUIDE, compiled by JOHN DEWE, Esq., Post Office Inspector, has been forwarded to us through the politeness of that gentleman. It contains a classified list of all Canadian post offices, rates of postage, information in regard to the money order system, and many valuable postal and other statistics. A chapter is devoted to some interesting facts concerning the Canadian post office, from which we extract the following:

"The earliest records of the administration of the post office in Canada bear date 1750, at which period the celebrated Benjamin Franklin was Deputy Postmaster General of North America. At the time of his appointment, the revenue of the Department was insufficient to deffay his salary of £300 per annum; but, under his judicious management, not only was the postal accommodation in the Provinces considerably extended, but the revenue so greatly increased that, ere long, the profit for one year, which he remitted to the British treasury, amounted to £3,000."

The revolutionary war broke out a few months after Franklin's removal, which took place in 1774—he having held the post for twenty-four years.

In 1791 there were in Upper and Lower Canada but 12 post offices, which in 1817 had increased only to 25. The number of offices was 601 in 1851, at which time the Department was transferred from the control of the Home to that of the Colonial Government, and since that time its growth has been rapid, 1,775 offices being the number reported in 1861.

MR. HOLBROOK,

*Dear Sir:*—I would like to enquire of you, if I register a letter *direct* and *separate* from any other letters, whether there should a post bill accompany it? I have had a dispute with a postmaster regarding the same. It is my opinion that a post bill should accompany a registered letter. Am I right? And if so, please tell me where my authority is—for that is my opinion, but I cannot find it in the book of regulations. M. W——, P. M.

When a registered letter only is to be mailed, either to a distribution office or direct, an ordinary post bill, in addition to the registry bill, should be sent with such letter, and "1 R" entered thereon in the free column. The same course is to be pursued as if there were a dozen common letters to be made up.

[ED. MAIL.]

### Letter Addresses.

To William Blake I send this note,
Because he wears a soldier's coat.
"H" represents his company,
Down in free Western Tennessee.

He's of the noble boys who went
In the 12th Michigan Regiment;
And I'm a *curley*-headed dame,
With Sarah Reynolds for a name.

Mr Jon Thornton he wor a wooil komer afore he kom fro ingland an he keeps a sekanded shop na sumwere ke filedelfee pennsilveney amerika.

(*Translation:*)

Mr. John Thornton; he was a wool-comber before he came from England, and he keeps a second-hand shop somewhere in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, America.

To W. S. Leonard this package bear,
He resides in Troy, N. Y., somewhere;
To Starbuck Bros., of iron-work fame,
Confide it first—it's all the same.
As a "boss" he acts in their employ,
A "jolly man" and a "hunky boy,"
Who would'nt, for a dime or "quarter,"
Attack a man, if he had'nt 0 2.

(*Endorsement on a Soldier's Letter:*)

If we were paid as we should be,
Then I could pay my postage fee;
When "Uncle Sam" does pay us better,
I'll pay the postage on each letter.

A letter was recently deposited in the Davenport (Iowa) post office, with the following humorous address:

P. M., this letter cannot wait,
To Webster County send it straight,
To John Harper the missive give,
Who in Ft. Dodge himself doth live—
At least he did a month ago,
And does, if death's not laid him low;
If John's alive, he'll read this letter,
And if he's dead, so much the better.

The following appeared on a letter from a soldier addressed to a young lady:

Soldier's letter, and na'ry red;
Hard tack in place of bread;
Postmaster, shove this through,
I've n'ary a stamp, but 7 months due.

Miss Stella E. Bradley,
Man-chased-her, N. H.

Care of Mr Thomas Kelly 129 east 11th street New York America for Pat or Michael Kelly or any of their sisters these are John Kellys children from Knock.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

☞ With this number of the *Mail*, we have forwarded bills in cases where subscriptions are due.—In some instances they cover a few months in advance, which, of course, will not be complained of, when it is remembered that our terms are in advance for the entire year. We ask our subscribers to remit promptly, and save us further trouble.

☞ The foreign postage tables on the fourth page of this paper, are liable to frequent and important changes, and therefore postmasters and others should not rely on a former issue of the MAIL for determining rates of postage on foreign matter, otherwise they are liable to be misled. Only the latest or current number of the paper should be consulted.

## Unpaid Foreign Letters.

In the Senate a bill has been passed, authorizing the Postmaster General to take such measures as may be necessary to secure the Department against loss in the remittance of postal balances to foreign countries. At present, in consequence of the high rates of exchange, this loss forms a serious item—and it is thought will necessitate the issue, by the Department, of a regulation requiring the payment of postage on unpaid letters from foreign countries in specie. The Postmaster General regrets the inconvenience and possible hardships which may result from this measure, if adopted; but it is hoped that it will be the means of inducing more general prepayment of letters mailed abroad, and thus prevent so heavy a balance accruing against this government, on this account, in future. We are not aware of the fate of this measure in the House.

Should this arrangement be carried out, with or without further authority, public official notice thereof will be promptly given by the Department.

## The New Postal Bill.

A bill embracing many important changes in our present postal system, and understood to have originated in the Department under the direction of the Postmaster General, has been before Congress for some weeks. In our last issue, we furnished a brief synopsis of this bill. Among its leading provisions, is one for compensating postmasters by salaries instead of by the present mode of commissions. This has been defeated, and the plan of payment remains as heretofore.

We are without reliable information as to the exact shape in which the bill finally passed, excepting that the city letter carriers' system has been materially changed. The carriers are to receive salaries of not more than $800 per annum, when warranted by the work performed, unless by special authority. The Postmaster General may in certain cases make it as high as $1,000. Postage on local or "drop letters" will hereafter be 2 cents, when not exceeding half an ounce, and an additional rate for each half ounce or fraction of an ounce—in all cases to be prepaid by postage stamps. No charge will be made either for the delivery or collection of any class of letters, whether local, or from or intended to be sent by the mail.

The regulations respecting soldier's letters remain the same as heretofore.

The amendment of the House, establishing a money order system, was rejected in the Senate and finally abandoned.

The bill as first drawn, contains some new and important provisions respecting printed matter, which may or may not have been preserved.

We regret our inability to state in detail, all the changes authorized by Congress in its final action. But as they are not to go into effect until the 1st of July next, sufficient time will be afforded postmasters and the public for becoming acquainted with all that is new in these important legal enactments.

P. S. Since the above was prepared, we have received further reliable information from Washington, confirming the foregoing statements, which are substantially correct as shown by the bill itself, a copy of which has just come to hand, but not in a shape to be published. In addition to the changes already noted in the foregoing remarks, we find that all post office box rents must be hereafter paid at least quarterly in advance.

On all mail matter required by law to be prepaid, and which shall reach its destination unpaid, double the usual rates must be collected on delivery, and insufficient payment is to be wholly disregarded.

The fee for the registration of letters, is left optional with the Post Master General, but it is not to exceed twenty cents per letter.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three, to one address, are to be charged with 2 cts. postage, and in that proportion for a greater number.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Weekly papers 5 cts. per quarter, semi-weekly 10 cts., tri-weekly 15 cts., six times per week, 30 cts., seven times per week, 35 cts. At these rates, the weight must not exceed 4 ounces—in each case payable in advance per quarter, or year, either at the mailing or delivery office.

FRANKING.—Post masters can only frank official letters to other officials the former license to the smaller class of offices heretofore enjoyed, of franking on their own private business, having been abolished.

We shall give the Bill in full in our next issue. It takes effect on the 1st day of July, 1863.

## The Stamp Redemption.

The period fixed for the redemption of stamps at the New York post office, which began on the 15th of December, expired on the 20th of January, being, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, thirty days. Notwithstanding the ample notice which had been given that no more stamps would be redeemed after that time, there have been quite a number of applications made since, on the part of that unlucky portion of the public whom fate dooms to be always "just too late" for everything—the same hapless mortals who may be daily seen, with carpet-bag in hand, gazing wistfully from the end of the pier, at the wake of the departing steamboat, or rushing madly to the railroad dépot, just in time to catch a glimpse of the rear car of the retreating train. No extension of the time could be granted, however: and the holders of the dubious-looking gum-backs have no remedy but to apply them to the prepayment of their postage.

During the thirty days, 4,832 packages, of over $5 each, and valued in the aggregate at $238,697 63, were received. Of these, about 3,300 packages have been examined and counted, of the value of about $185,000. The amount paid in cash for stamps presented in sums of less than $5 was $21,809.90. As soon as the operation of counting and examining those still on hand is completed, we shall be able to give the per centage of stamps rejected, as having been already used for postage. It is thought that by the 20th inst. the redemption business at the New York office will be closed up.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—We fear that the rules adopted by the Department, to be observed at the mailing as well as the receiving offices, in respect to registered letters, are not always strictly enforced. The Department enjoins the utmost care and accuracy in the custody and despatch of all classes of mail matter; but for registered letters it makes special provision, for which an extra fee is charged. The public have a right, therefore, to demand an exact fulfilment of the agreement relating to the transmission of such valuable letters. It is designed that their custody shall be confined to as few hands as possible, and that extraordinary care shall attend them from the moment of their receipt to the time of final delivery. Not only should they be as closely guarded as possible up to the moment of bagging, but at the receiving office the same degree of watchfulness should be enforced. A close inspection of every post bill should be made, not only by way of comparing the ordinary letters with the figures, but especially to determine whether a registered package is called for by the usual designation of "1 R," and to promptly note its absence if not found. This important duty is too often neglected, we fear. The initials of the person opening a post bill calling for a registered letter or package, *should always be written on such bill.* We mean the ordinary post bill. Postmasters should see that this course is always adopted. In one of our largest offices, where a number of bundles of letters are daily received from another office of equal size by each mail, we recently found the practice to be—on failing to observe the registered package called for, in the "bill bundle"—to *infer* that it had been placed in some of the other bundles, and had already been found by another of the opening clerks. On investigating complaints of the loss of several registered letters, it was found that they had been properly entered on the common post bills, and yet no endorsement appeared showing that they did not arrive. So far as the records went, therefore, they were against the latter office, and yet subsequent discoveries made it quite certain that they never got beyond the office in which they were first deposited.

Self-protection, therefore, as well as the duty of following the Department's instructions, requires that it should be *known*—and not guessed at—whether a letter or parcel called for on the bill does or does not arrive—and, in case of failure, it should at once be noted by the proper entry on the bill. We speak now of the ordinary post bill, and not of the return registry bill, which would not arrive, of course, till the following mail.

☞ The book containing the new catalogue of post offices, prepared and printed under the direction of the Department, is nearly ready for distribution. It is in large quarto form, and the offices are arranged not only in alphabetical order, but by counties also. This volume will not contain, as heretofore, the postal laws and regulations, but those contained in the book now in use which have been modified or are wholly obsolete, are briefly noted.

☞ The friends of Isaac V. Fowler, late Post Master of New York, it is said, are endeavoring to arrange for his return to this city.

## Letters and Liquors.

A correspondent inquires if a postmaster is not forbidden to sell liquors in the same building where the post office is located. There is no law, nor any regulation of the Department, which positively forbids the traffic referred to; but if, in consequence of the sale of liquor on the premises, a post office becomes surrounded with such unpleasant associations as to render it virtually inaccessible to ladies, or any other portion of the community, we are confident that a proper representation of the facts of the case to the Postmaster General will lead to the prompt application of a remedy of the evil.—Though it would not be, perhaps, thought advisable to absolutely forbid the sale of liquors by postmasters, yet the Department is disposed to discourage such a practice, and certainly would not allow a post office—which is intended as a public convenience—to be perverted into a public nuisance through that or any other means.

A SAD CASE.—The postmaster of an office not far from New York was called on, not long since, by a woman who stated that her husband, who was in the army, had mailed fifty dollars in a letter to her, which had never been received. The woman was greatly in need of the money, and the postmaster's sympathies were strongly moved at hearing her pitiful story. He promised to do all in his power to hunt up the missing letter, and advised her, in the meantime, to write to her husband, asking for particulars as to the mailing of the letter, description of the bills, &c. In a few days she returned with the reply, in which the husband stated: "I recolect the monney well, it wus in 2 bils, a *forty doler* bil and a ten doler bil." A few judicious questions soon elicited the fact that *all* the money which this careful husband had endeavored to send home since his enlistment, had shared the same fate as the "*forty doler bil*," and that previous to that time his earnings had been principally expended in the purchase of whiskey. It was not thought worth while to pursue the investigation much further, and the unlucky wife was obliged to accept the poor consolation that the money was probably lost before it was mailed. The above will serve as a sample of *some* of the complaints in regard to similar losses.

STUDY THE BOOK.—Judging from the applications for information made to us by many postmasters, we infer that the book of Rules and Regulations—a copy of which is to be found in all post offices—is but little the "worse for wear." In a great many instances, the questions submitted are answered in the plainest manner possible. Where any of these Standing Rules and Instructions have been modified or totally abolished, it is our intention always to note such changes. Hence the importance of the *Mail* as an auxiliary to the official volume furnished by the Department. Explanations of existing laws and regulations, or advice on the many new points and phases in postal experience, will always be cheerfully undertaken; but postmasters and their deputies should always be careful to exhaust all sources of information which may be already in their possession, before exercising the Yankee license of asking questions.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—It should be remembered, particularly in large post offices, that the force of example is as powerful in postal affairs as in anything else. Persons in small offices, who are constantly in official communication with New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, etc., are very apt to suppose that the practices prevailing there are to be relied on, and are strictly in accordance with the existing rules and laws. If in some respects in conflict with them, the inference is that new instructions exist, and that the superior facilities of such large offices in obtaining the latest information from headquarters render them quite as safe guides as the books.

We are led to refer to this subject owing to a complaint that the postmaster in a large country town in this State, is in the habit of mailing quantities of circulars, omitting to charge extra postage on a business card printed on the envelope of each circular, and justifying himself on the ground that several of our largest class offices follow the same practice, and that therefore section 137 of the Standing Regulations must be null and void, having been repealed or modified in respect to circular postage. We can hardly believe that any of our principal offices disregard the rule referred to, except as the result of occasional neglect and carelessness, for which, of course, there is no excuse. In either case, such practices should be exposed by any one who may have cognizance thereof.

P. S.—By the new postal bill as passed by Congress, no extra charge is to be made after the 1st of July next, for a card printed on a circular envelope.

SPECULATORS AND THE MAILS.—It is generally supposed that the miscarriage or other delay of a letter is always attended with inconvenience, disappointment or loss to the writer, or to the party addressed, or to both. Not so. A few weeks since, a country gentleman sent by express, a large amount in gold to his broker in this city. A letter sent by mail contained instructions to sell at the then prevailing prices. The "yellow boys" came promptly to hand, but the letter, by a mistake or accident, was delayed several weeks. Meanwhile a large advance in the price of gold had taken place, and what might otherwise have been considered and denounced as a most provoking piece of official blundering, resulted in a clean profit of several hundred dollars to the lucky owner of the gold.

We trust, however, that because nobody was hurt in this instance, there will be none the less care and vigilance on the part of those having the custody and direction of correspondence entrusted to the mails.

## "Save the Pieces."

A gentleman of New York recently called at the post office of that city, and made complaint that a letter which he had just received, which should have contained the sum of twenty-five dollars, had been opened on the way and the money abstracted. The writer had carefully pinned the bills to the letter, and the thief in removing them had torn off a corner from each bill, which remained in the letter—two of them showing the figure 10, and the other a 5.—These *disjecta membra* were of course accepted by the recipient of the letter as "confirmation strong" of the fact of the mailing of the money by his correspondent, whose integrity and good character, moreover, he vouched for in the strongest terms. He was advised, however, to suspend judgment in the case until an investigation was had.

His patience was not subjected to a very lengthy trial—for in a few days (certain preliminary steps unnecessary to mention having previously been taken) information was received from the town where the rifled letter was mailed, that a ten dollar bill had been changed at the store kept by the postmaster—that the bill was minus a corner—and that the torn portion was found to be exactly fitted by one of the pieces which had been left in the letter—while, by another strange coincidence, the person presenting the bill proved to be the same who had originally mailed it to New York! "Putting this and that together," a conclusion not very complimentary to that gentleman would perhaps have been arrived at, but for his subsequent explanation that he had (in a fit of *abstraction*, we suppose) taken the money himself from the letter, which he afterwards mailed "by mistake." To prevent the possibility of his being again the victim of a treacherous memory, he visited the city in a few days and paid over the twenty-five dollars in person.

## Foreign Postage.

QUESTION.—"Is a letter sent to Europe, per Prussian closed mail, and prepaid in this country, always paid to destination? For instance, the Papal States in Italy. If I write to a friend in Rome, and my letter does not exceed half an ounce, and I pay 46 cts. per Prussian closed mail, is my letter then prepaid in full to destination, or has my correspondent in Rome to pay again the postage from Prussia to Italy?"

ANSWER.—The 46 cts. pays in full to destination.

QUESTION.—"If in your foreign postage table, the Prussian closed mail is not mentioned, as, for instance, Holland, can I send any bow, to such a country, a letter per Prussian closed mail?"

ANSWER.—In all cases where the Prussian closed mail is not mentioned in the table, letters cannot be forwarded by that route. Holland, for instance, goes in open mail via London, postage 21 cts. the half-ounce, when by American packet, and 5 cts. by British packet. When by American packet, the 21 cts. pays United States and sea postage to England, and by British packet, 5 cts. pays United States postage only.

MISSENT AND FORWARDED.—A postmaster urges upon his brother officials the importance of a strict adherence to the rule requiring all letters which have been missent to their offices to be properly endorsed "missent and forwarded," in addition to the ordinary post-mark showing the name of the office and date of forwarding. This is frequently neglected, and in the absence of the explanation which would thus be furnished as to the real cause of delay, the office of final delivery is liable to unjust censure, if not actual suspicion.

There are but few, if any, postmasters who have not found themselves thus awkwardly situated, on the delivery of such delayed letters, by the failure to stamp upon such missives the brief and simple record of their unfortunate wanderings. The best way, after all, is to render all extra endorsements unnecessary, by sending letters and packages correctly in the first instance. The same remarks will apply to missent printed matter and other mailable packages.

CONVICTED.—In the United States District Court at Philadelphia, the trial of Hiram D. Van Vliet, indicted for fraudulently procuring from the post office at Easton, Pa., a letter, from which he embezzled the valuable contents, was concluded a few days since by the conviction of the prisoner. We noticed the case at the time of the arrest of Van Vliet, (who was not connected with the post office,) and the evidence on the trial developed great ingenuity on his part in carrying out the fraudulent transaction.—Although an *alibi* was attempted to be proved by no less than six witnesses, the testimony for the Government was too strong to be overthrown.

Special Agent S. B. Row, of Philadelphia, who made the arrest, took especial pains in tracking out the guilty man, and procuring the necessary evidence; and to his exertions the satisfactory result of the case is mainly due. The prisoner has not yet been sentenced.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

*Dear Sir.*—As it is quite customary for some in this place to mail newspapers with letters and writing enclosed, I thought it best to inquire what it is our duty to do. We have been in the habit of mailing them at letter postage, and in mailing them in that way, ought we to place them with the letters, and mail them under cover, or mark them due, and send as any other paper. By answering the above you will confer a great favor.

If a postmaster is aware, at the time such papers are deposited, that they contain letters or writing, he should demand letter postage from the party posting them, or not forward them at all. Such persons render themselves liable to a fine of $5, if the letter or other thing is concealed in the paper with the object of enabling it to pass free of postage. See sections 128 to 130 of P. O. Regulations. In case the parties depositing refuse to pay letter postage, or are not known, we can see no objection to treating the packages as "held for postage," and notifying the parties addressed to forward the amount which may be due.

## Foreign Correspondence.

Attention is called to the mode of prepaying letters for France, and correspondence passing through that country. The single rate, it is well known is quarter of an ounce, and where prepayment is compulsory, great care should be taken in determining, by exact weight, the amount of postage required to be affixed in stamps. This applies to letters of any size. It is found that in many cases such letters, being weighed *before* the stamps are put on, and in that condition weighing the full rate, the addition of the stamps subjects them, when weighed at the post office, to an extra rate, and the consequence is that the letter, in case of compulsory prepayment, goes to our dead letter office at Washington, instead of on board the steamer; or if for places to which prepayment is optional, the amount paid is lost to the sender, and the letter itself is forwarded as unpaid.

The safest method is to weigh the letter *after* the postage stamps have been affixed. In respect to the rule for weighing either foreign or domestic letters upon post office balances, it must be remembered that those balances are so arranged that, if a letter placed in the scale *exceeds* the weight marked at any notch on the rod by the sliding weight, it will cause the balance to vary from the horizontal, which will determine that an additional rate must be added.

It may be well to mention also, that the steamers for Europe, leaving New York on Saturday of each week, are in the employ of our Government, and are therefore designated as American packets, by which letters sent in the open mail, via London, to Holland, &c., as will be seen by our foreign tables, are required to be prepaid 21 cts. the half-ounce. These vessels are often treated by correspondents as "British packets," and 5 cts. the half-ounce, only, prepaid upon letters, in which case they have to go as unpaid via France by French mail, often causing delay and confusion.

## Printed Addresses.

DERBY, CT., *Feb. 16th*, 1863.

J. HOLBROOK, ESQ.,

*Dear Sir:*—I desire to call your attention to my system of directing letter-packages, which I claim, if generally adopted, would effectually put an end to that worst of all annoyances, "*missent letter-packages.*"

The enclosed printed list embraces those offices to which I send mail matter every day, and which includes at least seven-eighths of the matter mailed at this office. There will be, of course, every day a dozen or fifteen scattering letters, which I can make no provision for in the printed list, and which I direct with a pen as usual.

In making up my mail, I arrange my letter-packages in the order in which they appear on the printed list. When all is ready, I cut out the entire list marked "*Afternoon Mail, &c.,*" and with a pair of shears separate the names as shown. [They are not cut entirely through, but the right end left to be broken off when needed.] Tearing them off, and affixing to the packages as they are done up, is but the work of a moment.

In regard to the expense, I will say that I have five hundred sheets like the enclosed, at a cost of $1.50 for printing. [The sheet is about 10 inches by 12, and the type used is what is called full-face pica, lower case.] The paper is that furnished by the Department for wrapping paper. As one sheet lasts me two days, one thousand days are provided for. The gumming process is very simple, and is done by floating the sheets on a solution of dextrine and gum-arabic. My clerk, at his leisure moments, will in the course of a week gum enough to last six months.

I think I have shown that the expense is no objection to its general introduction, and in its practical operation, I can assure you, it is attended with but very little trouble.

There is but one opinion among route agents, and that is—"that the man must be very stupid who should missend one of my packages with the printed directions." There are a great many names which, when written with a pen, are very similar, yet when printed are very unlike.

Your long connection with the Post Office Department will enable you to form an intelligent opinion in regard to the merits of my system, and of its practicability, &c.

I purpose to urge upon the Department the propriety of taking such steps as will lead to its general introduction.

Very respectfully,

R. C. NARAMORE, P. M.

The plan of using gummed and printed slips in addressing subscribers' papers, has been adopted by many newspaper and periodical publishers, very much to the convenience of route agents, and postmasters and their clerks. The type used for this purpose, however, are too small.

Still greater advantages would result to the public, and all concerned, if this plan could be generally applied to letter-packages at the mailing offices. And we can see no serious difficulty in its application, in the mode above described, in a great many offices at least. When once prepared, the strips can be attached in less time than would be occupied in writing the address. But little paper would be required upon which to print the labels, and the expense of printing and trouble of gumming would be slight, as, according to the above statement, $1.50 would furnish enough to last over *three years*—Sundays deducted—that is in an office the size of Derby, Ct., a large manufacturing town, and doing the business of a population of about 5000.

Whether the Department would be willing to pay the expense of printing the labels we have some doubt, as in the aggregate it would amount to a considerable sum, while, if defrayed by the postmasters themselves, the tax in each case would be slight—only about a penny a week—in offices the size of Derby.—Were we a postmaster, we should invest that much for the convenience and neatness of the improvement. [ED. MAIL.]

POSTMASTERS NOW LIABLE.—Under former military laws, the employees of the Post Office Department were not liable to be drafted into the military service of the Government. This is now changed, and by the Conscription Act just passed by Congress, our postal brethren are put on precisely the same footing as all other classes of *male* citizens.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## The New Post Office at Philadelphia.

On the 23d ult, the new post office at Philadelphia was formally inaugurated. The ceremonies attendant upon the delivery of the office to the Department, were participated in by Postmaster General BLAIR, Governor CURTIN, Postmaster WALBORN, the members of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, and others, and were of an interesting character. Postmaster WALBORN, in introducing Judge BLAIR to the meeting, made the following remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN—We have been called upon to-day, on which we celebrate the birthday of Washington, to inaugurate this building as the post office of Philadelphia, and the Postmaster General has appointed me, as his legal representative, to carry out the provisions of the law in the matter. I have attended to the duties consequent upon it as well as I know how. The Postmaster General is now here, and will dedicate the building to the postal services of the city. I will also state that some of our citizens have been kind enough to present the Department with the ensign of our nationality, which will be hoisted on the building immediately after the ceremonies are performed. I beg now to introduce the Postmaster General of the United States, Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

To which Judge BLAIR responded as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA—I feel highly honored by being requested, on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the Corn Exchange, to participate on this occasion. I think, fellow-citizens and Mr. President, that this is an occasion of congratulation on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the officers who have had immediate charge of this very useful work. I think those of you who have been called upon to have business with the post office in the city of Philadelphia will agree with me in saying, that the public which have had its wants attended to here, will see many reasons for congratulation in the accommodations which are now offered to you.

I think this is a great subject of congratulation, although I may say that even this building, large as it is, with all the endless details which you see here for your accommodation, will be in a very few years just as cramped, and just as insufficient for the uses of the citizens of Philadelphia, as that which you now find so inadequate at the present day. But I hope, my friends, that with your kind indulgence—and I see in the disposition which you have evidenced here on this occasion, to be satisfied with what we can do, hope for indulgence—that you will content yourselves with this for the present; that is all we can ask. Bye-and-bye I know that this great Government, which is instituted by the people, and for the people, whose whole business it is to attend to the demands of the people, will furnish you with what you want for your business accommodations.

But, my friends, I think there is still another reason for congratulation in regard to this. I think everybody will say that money has been usefully expended, that the public has been judicially and wisely benefitted, and that in every sense of the word this has been made a public building, and nothing but a public building.—This, my friends, is not a job—no contractor's building. I think our friends the contractors will look at it with a rueful face, when they see what a building they have put up for so little money. And it is a proper subject of congratulation on the part of the people in these days, when they have got their money's worth in any building for the public. And to provide the means solely for the accommodation of the people is chiefly honorable in those who have conducted this business.

Now, my fellow-citizens, allow me to say, that for myself I disdain all share and all title of honor, in all respects, for the work which has been done here. It is due to your own officers here among you, your own officers of this city, and your fellow-townsman, THEODORE ADAMS, under whose superintendence this work has been done.

Now, my friends, I have overlooked this building, which I have come here to receive for the Post Office Department. I have gone over the whole details with my somewhat experienced eye, and I do not see anything that is wanting. There is accommodation here for all the growing want and growing need of this magnificent city of Philadelphia. We hope, by-and-bye, to introduce further improvements into the post office system. We wish, especially, to make it the embodiment of comfort to the people.

I also noticed the kind accommodation which my friend the postmaster has specially provided for the ladies.—Gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia, he is a gallant gentleman. He has taken care that they shall be well accommodated. They are great letter-writers, my friends. I have had a great many letters from them in my time, and I know of none that I more willingly receive or joyfully peruse. It is a new recommendation of my friend, that in this case he has provided for the comfort of the fair correspondents, some of whom I see here on this occasion. Thanking you for the honor which you have done me on this occasion, and expressing my sense of obligation to the public and to the Corn Exchange, who have honored us on this inauguration-day, permit me to make my bow.

In the evening, at 6 o'clock, a grand dinner was given at the Girard House, at which were present, among other distinguished guests, the Postmaster General, and the First Assistant, Hon. A. W. RANDALL; Hon. J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. JOHN A. KASSON; C. A. WALBORN, Esq., Postmaster of Philadelphia; Hon. A. WAKEMAN, Postmaster of New York; L. CLEPHANE, Esq., Postmaster of Washington; GEO. B. LINCOLN, Esq., Postmaster of Brooklyn; E. S. CLEVELAND, Esq., Postmaster of Hartford, Ct.; N. D. SPERRY, Esq., Postmaster of New Haven, Ct., and the Postmasters of Harrisburg, Pittsburg, St. Louis, &c. The Postmaster General appropriately responded to the toast to "The New Post Office." A. W. RANDALL, in reply to a toast to "The Union," said:

Pennsylvania needed no encomium from him; she speaks for herself; she speaks from her schools and from her churches, and lately she has spoken from a hundred battle-fields, where her sons have given up their lives in defence of the glorious Union. (Cheers.) Referring to the post-office and the postal service, the speaker indicated it as one part of the machinery of the Government. We are getting impatient. We cannot wait until the rebellion is crushed. We forget we are making war against our own kind of people. We must not forget that when the war commenced, we had no army, no navy, and no credit. All this has been remedied. We had to make preparations against preparations which had, on the other side, been going on for years. What is the Union which God has joined together? It is not a league of States. This is no confederacy. It is a Union for the benefit of the whole people. For the purpose of forming a more perfect Union, we the people, ordain and establish this Constitution. One State did not form this Constitution, and as the whole formed it, the whole will be required to destroy it. The speaker denounced in strong terms those who were throwing obstacles in the way of those endeavoring to crush the rebellion. Fault is found with everything. If the wrong man is found at the head of a Brigade, the powers at Washington are called to account. We seem to have forgot that we are new to military affairs, and that we have many things to learn before we shall be perfect. Instead of finding fault, all should unite in suggesting remedies in the prosecution of the all important war. [Cheers.] The Government will not fail in the crushing out of this rebellion, as justice is always certain, and justice and right are with this Government. [Cheers.] It is not because we have the most men, or the most money, that we will succeed. We are right, and for that reason will succeed. [Cheers.] The Northwest is all right. [Cheers.] We will either have the free navigation of the Mississippi, or we will stop the supplies. [Laughter and cheers.] The speaker continued at some length in the same strain, and his remarks excited great enthusiasm.

To the toast of "The Day we Celebrate,"

Hon. JOHN A. KASSON responded in an appropriate manner, and in speaking of Gov. Curtin's boast in regard to Pennsylvania, he referred to Iowa as claiming a fair share in the glory of sustaining the Government in its present struggle. At Fort Donelson the Iowa boys, led by a Pennsylvania General, (Gen. Smith,) broke the key of the enemies position and carried the works. [Cheers.] He denounced those who were skulking at home and crying for constitutional rights, when if you asked them what those rights are, not one in a thousand could tell you. [Cheers.] He spoke of the spirit animating the people of his section, as indicating that there need be no fear that the teachings of Washington would be forgotten. Leaving the leaders of party, and going among the masses, not one in ten thousand could be found disloyal. [Cheers.]

Speeches were also made by E. S. CLEVELAND, Esq., Postmaster of Hartford, and by others.—We regret our inability to be present on this interesting occasion, as we then might have furnished a more detailed report of the proceedings.

The new post office is situated on Chestnut street, above Fifth, next to the Custom House, occupying the entire first floor of the building, the upper portion being devoted to the United States Court rooms. Independent of the site, it cost about $60,000. The postal accommodations now provided for the people of Philadelphia, are by far superior to any they have heretofore enjoyed. Every convenience, both for the public, the postmaster and clerks, that could be suggested, has been introduced, and in the future the affairs of the office can be systematized in a manner utterly impossible in the former contracted quarters. The entire space on the first floor is subdivided in such a manner as to allow room for all the clerks, and to keep them all within the vision of the chief clerk. The building is abundantly lighted, both from the sides and by skylights in the roof. A corridor fifteen feet in width runs along the front and western side of the building, and thus all confusion from crowded passage-ways will be avoided. A separate entrance, leading to a small room, is provided for ladies. The whole building is heated by means of steam.

We have been obliged to depend, for our abstracts of the speeches, &c., on this occasion, to the published reports in the Philadelphia papers.

A GOOD SENTIMENT.—Hon. Horace Greeley was among those invited to be present on the occasion of the late inauguration ceremonies of the new Philadelphia post office building. He sent a letter declining the honor, accompanied by the following patriotic sentiment:

"That your new post office may soon be in the daily receipt of letters from the capitals of every one of the thirty-four States, and that they may hear none other than a United States post-mark is my fervent prayer.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—The postage on photograph albums is one cent an ounce.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alsace | Berks | Pa. |
| American Ranch | Weld | Col. T. |
| Bloom Garden* | Maries | Mo. |
| Boynton* | Tazewell | Ill. |
| Buckshuten | Cumberland | N. J. |
| Buffalo* | La Rue | Ky. |
| Carpentersville | Kane | Ill. |
| Caseville | Huron | Mich. |
| Centrefield* | Ontario | N. Y. |
| Chartiers | Alleghany | Pa. |
| Chetwood | Burlington | N. J. |
| Church Hill* | Luzerne | Pa. |
| Clove | Sussex | N. J. |
| Clover | Henry | Ill. |
| Coal Creek | Keokuk | Iowa. |
| Cresskill | Bergen | N. J. |
| Crow Meadows* | Marshall | Ill. |
| Curtin | Dauphin | Pa. |
| Dresden | Pettis | Mo. |
| Durham Hill | Waukesha | Wis. |
| Eden Mills | Lamoille | Vt. |
| Fairland | Marshall | Kansas. |
| Fandon | Allamakee | Iowa. |
| Festina | Winneshick | " |
| Florence | Benton | " |
| Forest Grove | Cumberland | N. J. |
| Glasgow | Wabashaw | Minn. |
| Granville Corners | Hampden | Mass. |
| Green Bank | Lancaster | Pa. |
| Herron | Camden | Mo. |
| Hixton | Jackson | Wis. |
| Homer | Winona | Minn. |
| Ishpeming | Marquette | Mich. |
| Iuka | Tama | Iowa. |
| Jackson | Camden | N. J. |
| Kinderhook* | Branch | Mich. |
| Leasureville | Butler | Pa. |
| Lebanon Glass Works | Burlington | N. J. |
| Lime Rock | Adams | Pa. |
| Locust Valley | Lehigh | Pa. |
| Mammoth Ledge | Douglas | Nev. T. |
| Marshville | Montgomery | N. Y. |
| Medoc | Hamilton | Ohio. |
| Meriden | Lasalle | Ill. |
| Meridan | Sutter | Cal. |
| Mid Prairie | Louisa | Iowa. |
| Nevada* | Vernon | Mo. |
| Niles' Centre | Cook | Ill. |
| North Rose | Wayne | N. Y. |
| No. 12 Water Station | Morgan | Va. |
| Oak Grove Furnace | Westmoreland | Pa. |
| Oak Ridge | Winona | Minn. |
| Prairie | Mower | " |
| Preston | Marin | Cal. |
| Prosperity | Madison | Ind. |
| Readsville* | Callaway | Mo. |
| Rheinsberg | Richland | Wis. |
| Rich* | Atchison | Mo. |
| Ridgeway | Guthrie | Iowa. |
| St. Paul | Lee | Iowa. |
| St. Regis Lake | Franklin | N. Y. |
| Shamong | Burlington | N. J. |
| Snapp's Station | Crawford | Pa. |
| Spring Bluff | Adams | Wis. |
| Stevens' Landing* | Sanilac | Mich. |
| Sugar Tree Grove | Clay | Mo. |
| Tugue | Warren | Mo. |
| Twelve Mile Grove | Warren | Iowa |
| Valley Falls* | Marion | Va. |
| Virgil | Madison | Kansas. |
| Walkersville* | Jasper | Ind. |
| Weller* | Henry | Ill. |
| West Butte | Butte | Cal. |
| West Greenfield* | Saratoga | N. Y. |
| West Ball | Warren | Ill. |
| Wheatland | Dorchester | Md. |
| Williamsburgh* | Callaway | Mo. |
| Woodman | Grant | Wis. |
| Woodmansie | Ocean | N. J. |

* RE-ESTABLISHED.

### NAMES CHANGED.

Centre City, Chisago, Minn., to Chisago Lake.
Diamond Springs, Morris, Kansas, to Six Mile Creek.
Foreman's Ranch, San Joaquin, Cal., to Linden.
Geameken, Marathon, Wis., to Kekkektagon.
Hardy, Lucas, Ohio, to Holland.
Iatan, Morgan, Ill., to Murrysville.
Lake, Allegan, Mich., to Cheshire.
Liberty Meeting House, St. Frances Mo., to Libertyville.
Mineola, Franklin, Kansas, to Centropolis.
Nebraska, Shawnee, Mich., to Laingsburgh.
Oak, Stearns, Minn., to New Munich.
Ohio Farm, Kendall, Ill., to White Willow.
Olda, Washington, Ohio, to Cutlor.
Portage Lake, Jackson, Mich., to Farm.
Rees' Corners, Kent, Md., to Edesville.
Rhodes' Point, Macoupin, Ill., to Trembull.
St. Johns, Dakota, Neb. Terr., to O'Gorman.
Shermansville, Franklin, Kansas, to Lune.

### Presidential Appointment.

New Orleans, Orleans, La., John M. G. Parker.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Frankville, Winneshiek, Iowa, Mrs. Catharine Todd.
Humboldt, Richardson, Neb. T., Miss L. E. Tinker.
Maltaville, Saratoga, N. Y., Mrs. Julia A. Seaman.
Villa Ridge, Pulaski, Ill., Mrs. Sabina Butler.
Waynesborough, Franklin, Pa., Mrs. N. Pilkington.

### DISCONTINUED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahlqui | Rio Ariba | N. Mex. |
| Allen Centre | Union | Ohio. |
| Barker | Broome | N. Y. |
| Belmont | Lafayette | Wis. |
| Black Oak Point | Hickory | Mo. |
| Cedar | Cedar | Iowa. |
| Centre Grove | Crawford | Wis. |
| Clover Bottom | Jackson | Ky. |
| Coherly's | Union | Ohio. |
| Comersville | Hickory | Mo. |
| Dorsey | Madison | Ill. |
| Doyleville | Madison | Ky. |
| Drawbridge | Sussex | Del. |
| East Bergen | Genesee | N. Y. |
| Elmore | Faribault | Minn. |
| Ervin | Howard | Ind. |
| Finlay | Sauk | Wis. |
| Five Mile Run | Cattaraugus | N. Y. |
| Fort Fillmore | Dona Ana | N. Mex. |
| Fort Schuyler | Westchester | N. Y. |
| Gellatia | Parke | Ind. |
| Gerlick Falls | Clinton | N. Y. |
| Georgetown | Toombs | Minn. |
| Gela City | Dona Ana | N. Mex. |
| Glaze City | Camden | Mo. |
| Greenleaf | Meeker | Minn. |
| Hargisville | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Hawkswing | Linn | Kansas. |
| Highland | Vermillion | Ind. |
| Indian Ford | Rock | Wis. |
| Johnsonville | Anderson | Ky. |
| Jones | Scott | Ky. |
| Kerr's Hill | Crawford | Pa. |
| Koniska | McLeod | Minn. |
| Landmark | Howard | Mo. |
| Lime Rock | Adams | Pa. |
| Marble | Waupacca | Wis. |
| Marshland | Richmond | N. Y. |
| Mill City | Clear Creek | Col. T. |
| Mission Point | Lasalle | Ill. |
| Moselle | Franklin | Mo. |
| Occola | Washington | Oregon. |
| Olive | Clinton | Mich. |
| Ray's Fork | Scott | Ky. |
| Rector's Store | Cedar | Mo. |
| Rock Prairie | Dade | Mo. |
| Sac Branch | Franklin | Kansas. |
| Saintfield | Muskingum | Ohio. |
| Scott Town | Lawrence | " |
| Shanks | Howard | Ind. |
| Springfield Centre | Otsego | N. Y. |
| Stampton | Owen | Ky. |
| Stow | Summit | Ohio. |
| Sublimity | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Symmes' Creek | Muskingum | Ohio. |
| Tara's Hall | St. Clair | Mich. |
| Tubac | Dona Ana | N. Mex. |
| Waitsborough | Pulaski | Ky. |
| Walnut Fork | Lincoln | Ky. |
| Willow Creek | Blue Earth | Minn. |

OFFICIAL BONDS AND REVENUE STAMPS.—A circular has recently been issued by Hon. A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster General, calling the attention of postmasters to the necessity of placing upon each official bond a Revenue Stamp of the denomination of fifty cents. This, of course, refers to the bond required to be executed on receiving an appointment as postmaster, without which such instrument would not be valid. This is in accordance with the decision of Commissioner Boutwell. A ten cent Revenue Stamp should also be placed upon the certificate to each oath.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 12.45 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 1.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5 00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2 00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00 A. M.; 12.25, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 12.30 P. M.; and 10.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles....... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ...... .10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is optional.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Dagerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

SMALL NEWSPAPERS, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

CIRCULARS—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any post *office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 30 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 24 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

TABLE OF PROGRESSION, SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE U. S. TO THE ABOVE PLACES, VIA MARSEILLES.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 68 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 8 | 5 | 40 | | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6¼ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6½ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 23 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassend, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varne, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cent, each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### RATES OF DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS OF MAILS AT LONDON.

| Countries. | When Dispatched. | Letters arrive in about Days. | When Due. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa W. coast of | 23d each month | — | 10th each month |
| Australia, via Marseilles | 26th " | 57 | 13t " |
| Southampton | 20th " | 61 | 19th " |
| Brazil | 9th " | 25 | 5th " |
| Buenos Ayres | 9th " | 40 | 5th " |
| China, via Marseilles | 10th & 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| Southampton | 4th & 20th | 45 | 2nd and 19th |
| India, via Marseilles | 3d, 10h, 18h, 26h | 30 | 4h, 13h, 18h, 27h |
| Southampton | 4h 12h, 20h, 27h | 38 | 2d, 10h, 19h, 25h |

## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete,...... ONE DOLLAR. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ............... 50 CENTS.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each.............................. 25 CENTS.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A GOOD COPYING PRESS, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL SIZES.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

### HORATIO KING

WILL ATTEND TO
**Business before the Post Office,**
AND THE OTHER
**Executive Departments,**
WASHINGTON, D. C.

**TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL-BAGS.**
Copies of this work may be had on application to the publisher of this paper. Price $1.00, postage paid.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *13 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamberg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles. | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Bamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 26 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | *10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship. | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 70 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit mail, v. Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York. | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | | *38 | 0 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *80 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *00 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 46 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Serea, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | | 49 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tcheame, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Velo, Prussian closed mail | | 40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *80 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the UnitedStates.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. B. | 2 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Nassau | U. S. | 2 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Cunard | U. S. | 3 | 4 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Queenstown. |
| *Bavana | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 7 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt Brit. | 11 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 14 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | 18 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 21 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 31 | | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL
## AND
# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1863. WHOLE No. 31.


### The New Post Office Act.

[*Continued from the Fourth Page.*]

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is authorized, when, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices, and also pillar-boxes, or other receiving boxes, for the safe deposit of matter for the mails and for delivery; and in case of such establishment of a branch office, the person in charge thereof shall be appointed, and his salary fixed, as in the case of a letter-carrier, and the like bond required: Provided, That the post officer in charge of the branch office may also be a depositary for the sale of stamps, to be delivered to him for that purpose by the postmaster of that postal district in sums not at any time to exceed one-half of the penalty of his bond.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That all expenses for the letter-carriers, branch offices and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be entered and reported in a separate account from the ordinary postal expenses of such post office, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds of the postages on local mail matter at each office, in order that the Postmaster General may be guided in the expenditures for that branch of the postal service by the income derived therefrom; and all such expenses shall be paid out of the income of the post office at the district in which they are incurred.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the postmaster of any office where letter-carriers are employed may contract with the publishers of any newspapers or periodicals, and with the publishers of any circulars, f r the delivery by postal carriers, within his postal district, of any such publications not coming through the mails, at rates and upon terms to be agreed upon, such arrangement and terms to be equally open to all like publishers; but such contract shall have no force or effect until approved by the Postmaster-General. The Postmaster General may also provide by regulation for the delivery by such carriers of small packets other than letters or papers, and not exceeding the maximum weight of mailable packages; but such packages must be prepaid by postage stamps, at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That no postmaster shall receive to be conveyed by the mail any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That upon the following mailable matter the postage must be prepaid at the time of mailing, by stamps, unless otherwise expressly provided in this act:

First. Upon all domestic letters, whether passing through the mails, or collected, or delivered by postal agents or carriers.

Second. On all transient printed matter.

Third. On all seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions; all pamphlets, books, book manuscripts and proof-sheets; maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards; phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes, paper, and photographic representations of different types.

Fourth. Upon all other things in the mail not otherwise herein provided for.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That upon the following mailable matter the postage shall be paid before delivery for not less than one quarter, nor more than one year; and such payment for a term may be made either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery. If the term commences at any other time than at the beginning of a quarter, such payment must be made to cover such fractional quarter, and also for the next following quarter; otherwise the postage shall be collected thereon as on transient matter.

Upon regular weekly, tri-weekly, semi-weekly and daily publications, and all other regular publications, issued from a known office of publication at stated periods, and sent to regular subscribers.

SEC. 19 And be it further enacted, That mailable matter shall be divided into three classes, namely: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That the first class embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class. The second class embraces all mailable matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark or sign. The third class embraces all other matter which is or may hereafter be by law declared mailable; embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not; maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, sampl s and sample cards; phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That the maximum standard weight for the single rate of letter postage is one-half ounce avoirdupois.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted. That the r te of postage on all domestic letters transmitted in the mails of the United States, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform at three cents; and for each half-ounce, or fraction thereof, of additional weight, there shall be charged an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps plainly affixed to such letter.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on all letters not transmitted through the mails of the United States, but delivered through the post office or its carriers, commonly described as local or drop letters, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform at two cents, and an additional rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof of additional weight, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the envelope of such letter; but no extra postage or carrier's fee shall hereafter be charged or collected upon letters delivered by carriers, nor upon letters collected by them for mailing or for delivery.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That the domestic letter rate of postage is established for all mailable matter which is wholly or partly in writing, or is so marked as to convey any other or further intelligence or information than is conveyed by the original print, in case of printed matter, or which is sent in violation of law or regulations of the Department, touching the inclosure of matter which may be sent at less than letter rates, and for all matter introduced into the mails for which no different rate is provided by law: Provided, that book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers may pass at the rate of printed matter: And provided, further, That publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write upon their publications, sent to regular subscribers, the address of subscribers and the date when the subscription expires, and may inclose therewith receipts for payment and bills for subscription thereto.

SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That on all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, and which shall nevertheless be mailed, the rate, if the same shall be forwarded, is established at the rate of letter postage.

SEC. 26. And be it further enacted, That if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination, without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is authorized to provide by uniform regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States to destination; and all other letters which from accident or neglect appear to have been deposited for mailing without prepayment of postage, where, in the latter class, the writer is not known, or cannot be promptly advised of his default; but in all cases of letters not prepaid, except certified soldiers' and naval letters, the same shall be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 28. And be it further enacted, That when any writer of a letter on which the postage is prepaid shall indorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, with a request that the same be returned to him if not called for or delivered within any number of days (not to exceed 30 days), any such letter shall not be advertised nor treated as a dead letter at the office addressed, but shall be returned as requested, charged with the proper postage at the prepaid rate, to be collected on the return delivery; and if not then delivered, shall be treated as a dead letter.

SEC. 29. And be it further enacted, That the postage on returned dead letters, not registered as valuable, shall be three cents for the single rate; on returned dead letters, registered as valuable, double rates shall be charged.

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That all letters directed to any person not found at the office addressed, may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found without additional charge of po t-age therefor.

SEC. 31. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General shall have authority to pay, or cause to be paid, a sum not exceeding two cents each for all letters conveyed in any vessel or steamboat, not employed in carrying the mail, from one port or place to any other port or place in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port within the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe. But all such letters shall be deposited in the post office at the port of arrival, for mailing or delivery; and if for delivery within the United States, shall be rated with double rates of postage, which shall cover the fee paid to the vessel. No fees shall be allowed for letters collected by a carrier on a mail route.

SEC. 32. And be it further enacted, That, for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters, on application of parties posting the same, and to require the payment of the postage, as well as a registration fee not exceeding twenty cents, on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct: Provided, however, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof; and provision shall be made by regulation for a return receipt to the writer, showing to whom and when such registered letter was delivered, which receipt shall be received in the Courts as *prima facie* evidence of such delivery.

SEC. 33. And be it further enacted, That the maximum standard weight for the single rate of postage on matter classed as printed matter, and also on that classed as miscellaneous matter, is four ounces avoirdupois, subject to the exception in the next following section provided.

SEC. 34. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage on transient mailable matter of the second class, and also on all miscellaneous mailable matter of the third class (except circulars and books), shall be two cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof, contained in any one package to one address; and such postage shall in all cases be fully prepaid by stamps, plainly affixed to the wrapper thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books. Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number, shall pass at the single rate of two cents, and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for th ee circulars, or less number thereof, directed to one address. No extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper. These rates must in all cases be prepaid by stamps.

SEC. 35. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage upon mailable matter of the second class, issued once a week or more frequently from a known office of publication, each not exceeding the standard weight of four ounces, and passing through the mails or post offices of the United States between any points therein, the rate for each quarter of the year shall be: For publications issued once a week, five cents; issued twice a week ten cents; issued three times a week fifteen cents; issued six times a week, thirty cents; issued seven times a week, thirty-five cents; and in that proportion, adding one rate for each issue more frequent than once a week. For weight exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding e ght ounces, an additional rate shall be charged; and on the same scale, an additional rate for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; and such postage must be prepaid for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber, of which payments a record shall be made and preserved in the post office where paid; and no such publication shall be delivered from the office until such payment is made; but the publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are published, one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 36. And be it further enacted, That the rate of postage upon mailable matter of the second class, issued less frequently than once a week, from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers, shall be as follows: Upon newspapers, magazines and other periodical publications, each not exceeding the standard weight of four ounces, and passing through the mails or post offices of the United States between any points therein, the rate for each such paper or periodical shall be one cent, and an additional rate of one cent for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof: Provided, That the Postmaster General may provide by regulation for the transportation of small newspapers in packages at the same rate by the standard weight of the package when sent to one address; and the rates herein provided must be prepaid at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber, for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, except that newsdealers may pay the postage upon their packages as received, at the same rates pro rata as yearly or semi-annual subscribers who pay postage quarterly in advance.

SEC. 37. And be it further enacted, That publishers may inclose in their publications sent to regular subscribers the bills for subscription thereto without any additional charge for postage, and may write or print upon their publications, or upon the wrappers thereof, the name and address of the subscribers thereto, and the date when the subscription will expire; but any other inclosure or addition in writing or in print shall subject the same to letter postage, which shall be collected before delivery thereof.

SEC. 38. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver at the mail-car or steamer packages of newspapers and periodicals delivered to them for that purpose by the publishers, or any news agent in charge thereof, and not received from, nor designed for delivery at, any post office.

SEC. 39. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General has authority to prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, so that the same may be conveniently examined by postmasters; and if not so wrapped and secured, the same shall be subject to letter postage. He may also provide by regulation for ascertaining by furnished lists, by affidavit or otherwise, whether publishers send or have sent their publications unpaid through the mails to other than their regular subscribers.

SEC. 40 And be it further enacted, That postmasters at the office of delivery are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage, nor lawfully franked, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon, or connected with, any such printed matter or in such packages any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

SEC. 41. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may require an affidavit in form, to be prescribed by general regulation, to be taken by any publisher, or any clerk, agent or servant of such publisher of any paper or periodical, which, by the terms of this act, may be sent to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at the mailing office, to the effect that neither he nor any other proprietor, clerk, agent or employee, within his knowledge, has sent, or caused or permitted to be sent, through the mails, without prepayment by postage stamps, any copies of such paper or periodical (naming it), except the same were sent to *bona fide* and regular subscribers thereto. And if it be ascertained that such papers or periodicals have been thus unlawfully sent, with the knowledge or consent of such proprietors, or of the agent or clerk in charge of that business, or if such affidavit, when required by the Postmaster General, or by a special agent of the Post Office Department, shall be refused, the person guilty of such offence, or refusing such oath, shall be liable to a fine of $50 in each case, to be recovered by suit before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of which when recovered shall be paid to the informer.

SEC. 42. And be it further enacted, That authority to frank mail matter be conferred upon and limited to the following persons: First, the President of the United States, by himself or his private secretary. Second, the Vice-President of the United States. Third, the chiefs of the several executive departments. Fourth, su[illegible] principal officers, b ing heads of bureaus or chie[illegible]rks, of each executive department, to be used [illegible] official communications, as the Postmaster [illegible] shall by regulation prescribe. Fifth, Senators [illegible]resentatives in the Congress of the United S[illegible]luding delegates from Territories, the Secre[illegible]e Senate and Clerk of the House of Represe[illegible], to cover correspondence to and from them, [illegible] printed matter issued by authority of Congre[illegible]nd all speeches, proceedings and debates in Cong[illegible] and all printed matter sent to them; their frank[illegible]rivilege to commence with the term for which the[illegible] elected and to expire on the first Monday of December foll[illegible] such term of office. Sixth, all official communica[illegible]s addressed to either of the executive departments of government by an officer responsible to that department; Provided: That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. Seventh, postmasters have also the franking privilege for their official communications to other postmasters: Provided, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature of the writer thereto, and for any and every such indorsement of "official" falsely made, the person making the same shall forfeit and pay $300. Eighth, petitions to either branch of Congress shall pass free in the mails. Ninth, all communications addressed to any of the franking officers above described, and not excepted in the foregoing clauses, must be prepaid by postage stamps. The franking privilege hereinbefore granted shall be limited to packages weighing not exceeding four ounces, except petitions to Congress and Congressional or Executive documents, and such publications or books as have been or may be published, procured, or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, which shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and except, also, seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, the weight of the packages of which may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster General.

SEC. 43. And be it further enacted, That all publishers of periodicals, magazines and newspapers, which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage: Provided, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication.

SEC. 44. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the 30th day of June, 1863.

SEC. 45. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SOLOMON FOOT,
President of the S nate *pro tem.*
Approved March 3, 1863. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

### A Strong Resignation.

The following is a copy of a letter of resignation, recently received by the Postmaster General from one of his deputies in Oregon. A more respectful and less urgent appeal would, no doubt, have brought relief quite as readily as the somewhat unusual form of petition which he has adopted. We give only the initials of the town and office, believing that the fury of our friend, who appears to be so sick of official life, may have cooled down a little, and that he would therefore dislike to see himself in print:

POSTMASTER GENERAL, *Washington City:*

I hereby resign, release and relinquish all right, title and interest in and to the important position of postmaster at E——n, Oregon, and to the profits and emoluments thereof, in favor of some one who wants a settlement for life.

To me it has proved worse than the "seven-years'-itch;" and if one particle of Christian charity enters into the composition of your Department, I appeal to it, as you value the salvation of your soul, to relieve me from the curse I have so long endured with patience and humility.

I would suggest the name of L—— K——, forty-fourth cousin to the New York Chancellor of that name. He is a good, reliable, straightforward, consistent, uncompromising, indefatigable, get-up-and-dust Union Republican—also a gentleman and a scholar.

Now, if there be any other qualification required, please advise me of its nature, and I will vouch that K—— possesses it. Only remove me, if the office should have to be discontinued. O relieve! relieve!! relieve!!!

Yours, in hope of a speedy relief,
W. W. W——, P. M.

### A Patriotic Letter.

Among the communications sent by distinguished public men to the great Union gathering at Cooper Institute, in this city, on the 8th ult., was the following model letter from Hon. M BLAIR, Postmaster General:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1863.

*Messrs.* OPDYKE *and others,*

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I cannot be with the loyal men of New York to-morrow. I heartily approve the movement and the resolutions to be submitted at the meeting.

The lovers of free government should be thoroughly aroused to a sense of the necessity of constant, united and vigorous efforts to preserve for mankind the happy progress of our Great Republic, which in less than a century has erected in the New World a nation blessed with a prosperity hitherto unknown. This prosperous power is the creation of popular government on a vast scale, and the struggle in which we are now involved is resistance to a most formidable conspiracy of oligarchs at home and abroad to destroy it.

It is not permanently to dismember its territory that this great Government is now assailed. Its vital principle—popular sovereignty—is struck at. The physical conformation of our country defies all attempts to dissever the Union. Its lakes and gulfs, North and South—its rivers traversing East and West from ranges of mountains, terminating in immense bays of the Atlantic and Pacific, and vast navigable streams in the central valleys which are channels of commerce, bringing the seas to the homes of all the cultivators of the continent, render the dissolution of the Union, which grows out of the necessities of commerce, as impossible as the destruction of the system provided by nature for that intercourse. England and Scotland are not more marked as the home of one people and one government than our own country. Perpetual, unmitigated hostility was the fate of the English and Scotch people until they became one under the same government, and so it would be of us. But while the conspiracy against the Government cannot permanently dismember a Union born of natural causes and bounded by natural limits, it may, and will if successful, change the character of that Government by blotting out the free principles inscribed in our Magna Charta at its birth, and adopting the counter declarations of the Rebellion which makes Slavery the foundation of the new institution to give law to the continent. The prophetic heart of the President long ago foretold the issue which the Southern agitators were forcing on the country, when he said, in one of his early contests for freedom, "I see that the United States must all be free or all slave," and this is the issue of the hour—not of debate, but of arms. We must conquer, or the irresistible power of the Union itself will subject us to the Oligarchs.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, M BLAIR.

### A Very Sad Case.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—In a late number of the Boston *Daily Herald* we find the annexed sketch, briefly describing an incident which recently occurred in the Police Court of that city:

"There was a sad and lamentable case before the Court this forenoon. In Job, chap. xvi. verse 20, may be found the following words:—'My friends scorn me, but mine eye poureth out tears unto God.' These words are applicable to the unfortunate woman (it will not benefit the public to publish her name) who was brought from the Toombs by two officers of the Court and placed in the dock, charged with being a common drunkard. She could hardly stand alone, with a constitution shattered by strong drink and disappointment. She was cheaply clad, wore no bonnet, and her hair was flying loosely about her once fair and handsome face.

"Poor woman! what a sad change of life hast thou met with within the past ten years. Once the wife of one who was treasurer of a rich corporation, respected by all classes in the community, living in style, surrounded with all the luxuries of life, and visited by the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Boston and Salem. But the husband lived beyond his means, and his downfall had to come sooner or later. Less than ten years ago the community was startled to hear that Mr. ——— was a defaulter to a very large amount to the corporation. His wife stood by him in the hour of adversity, and he managed to get clear of the charges against him without being sent to prison.

"But his character and reputation were ruined. He went to New York, and in a few short months Mr. ——— was again arrested, this time for robbing the mails, and is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

"During her husband's guilty course she stood by him, and spent her last dollar in his behalf. Finally her home was made desolate, and her elegant house and furniture were taken from her. Those who had formerly sought her society and her levees, shunned her. Thus the broken-hearted woman has fallen. She took to strong drink, residing in a small room on Carver street, and picking up her meals outside for the past few months."

We will add to the *Herald's* sad story, that the unfortunate woman referred to was removed from the court room to one of the city charitable Institutions, and that her deportment was such as to show that she is not totally unconscious of her shame and degradation.

Notwithstanding the omission of real names, the principal points in the tragical history here sketched are given in too much detail to admit of speculation as to who are the real parties meant, especially in a community where pain could possibly be inflicted upon innocent and respectable relatives, thus defeating the honorable motive which suggested the partial attempt to prevent recognition.

The case is that of William H. Tuckerman, convicted in Connecticut, in 1858, of extensive mail robberies, and sentenced to the State Prison for a long term of years. We mention this fact now, yielding as we do to a desire which presses upon us, to contribute a word of testimony in favor of an unfortunate and now friendless woman, and to speak of her as she once was.

At the time of the second, no less than the first fall of her reckless husband, she sustained the character of a faithful, devoted wife, and the reports at the time, that she was cognizant of or participated in his crimes, were certainly incorrect. So long as there was a fancied ray of hope, even in his desperate case, she spared no privation or sacrifice which promised to comfort or save him, and to the last she struggled on with all the energy and devotion of a true heroine. After his permanent confinement at Wethersfield, she followed him there, and obtained a situation in the family of the Prison Warden as governess, where she became quite a favorite, remaining, if we mistake not, until the sudden death of her kind patron at the hands of one of the prisoners. Of her more recent history we know but little besides what is above recited. If ever there was a case calculated to fasten wretchedness and despair upon a sensitive nature, her's was that case. Not a solitary friend or sympathizer in the wide world, save this devoted wife, and his aged mother since deceased, had the unfortunate Tuckerman. How much the severe sentence of her husband, neglect and desertion—possibly unjustifiable—of proud relatives, and the frowns of a cold and uncharitable world, may have had to do with the melancholy fate of this poor woman, we are not quite prepared to say. May not a spark of hope be once more revived in her heart, by the timely intervention of those who delight in such efforts of benevolence.

Tuckerman has served out but about five years of his imprisonment. His deportment as a prisoner, we are informed, has thus far been unexceptionable. He is a man of education, an accomplished accountant, and while occupying an honorable position in society was a person of pleasing manners and of considerable refinement. He has been mainly employed in writing, &c., in one of the contract shops of the prison.

While the trial was pending he declined to plead guilty, by which course thousands of dollars would have been saved to the government, and, no doubt, a shorter term of imprisonment to himself. His self-justification for this refusal was characteristic of the man. "Thank you, you are very kind," said Tuckerman, with his usual politeness, after listening attentively to the advice. "But supposing I am guilty—which you know I have never for an instant admitted—and should plead guilty on the grounds you suggest, should I not be compelled to serve out the full compromise term? Whereas, if I should stand trial and possibly be convicted, an application for a pardon would be in order at any time!" There was nothing further to be said—and conviction followed, and with it a sentence of twenty-one years.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A new monthly publication, entitled "The Stamp Collector's Magazine," has appeared in London. It is entirely devoted to the interests of those who have acquired the popular mania for the collection of postage stamps of all nations and denominations. The first number contains several interesting articles, among them one written by a *savan* of the British Museum, on the proper method of arranging postage stamps.

A PATRIOTIC DONATION.—The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, has presented the amount of mileage paid to him for the third session of the present Congress, over six hundred dollars, for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers of Indiana, the State he represents in Congress.

### Letter Addresses.

Mr. Postmaster, mark this well, and let it soon proceed,
For Julia Allen anxious waits, what is within, to read;
The penny post in New Haven, whoever he may be,
Will please leave this in Wallace Street, at number 33.

Take this letter to deposit;
Uncle Samuel don't you lose it!
Give it safe into the care
Of George D. Wheeler living there.
It is for his dear little girls,
One with dark hair, one with curls.
Nell is sweet, and Fanny's fair,
In the county of Delaware. N. Y.

Mr Alfred Bassard or to Capt Eckles or enny one of the 32 Regt of wisconsin volunteer that knows A. Bassard. Vicksburg Miss 32 Regt wisconsin volunteers Co E.

Ally Teakle, a fair young miss,
Will find a note inside of this;
On swiftest wings, then, let it fly,
To No. 7 38th street, N. Y.

To Mrs Eadys of Northampton north of america to be forwarded to bridget power she mentioned that it is about two hundred miles from New York.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ The postage on this paper, for the year, is six cents if paid for the whole year or quarterly in advance.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department*

**The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:**

***Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters-General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of their several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.**

**M. BLAIR,**
**Postmaster-General.**

[OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1863.

SIR—Under existing postal arrangements, postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted for by the Department to foreign governments in specie or its equivalent; and at the present rate of exchange, the remittance of the balances of postage due to foreign Post Departments, in consequence of the very large excess of collections made in the United States, has been attended with heavy loss to the revenues of this Department.

The following joint Resolution to remedy this evil was approved March 3d, 1863—

A RESOLUTION

"Authorizing the collection in coin of postages due on unpaid mail matter from foreign countries—

Whereas the failure to prepay foreign correspondence throws upon the Post Office Department of the United States large balances, which have to be paid in coin—Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and is hereby authorized to take such measures as may seem to him advisable to collect postages on letters from abroad not prepaid, in order to avoid loss in the payment of such balances."

In pursuance of the provisions of this resolution, you are hereby directed, from and after the first day of May next, to collect in gold or silver coin all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, and to hold the coin so collected subject to the special drafts or orders of this Department. Should, however, payment of such postage and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin be tendered you in United States notes, you are authorized to accept the same in lieu of coin.

You will report weekly to the Third Assistant Postmaster General the amount of coin thus collected at your office, and also report separately the amount thereof received in the ordinary course of business, and retain the same subject to special draft or order.

For the present, this order will apply exclusively to the mails received from the countries above mentioned.

On outgoing letters the existing regulations remain unchanged.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Postmaster General has issued the following order, which we publish for the information of postmasters and the public, viz

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, March 18, 1863.

"It appearing that postage is levied and collected in the province of Newfoundland upon all letters received from the United States, without reference to prepayment made in this country; and that the arrangement establishing a combined international rate of postage, the prepayment of which is optional, each country to retain the postage it collects, which has been made between the United States and Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, has not been adopted, in practice, by the General Post Office of the province of Newfoundland—it is therefore ordered, that hereafter the United States postage only, of ten cents the single rate for any distance not exceeding 2,500 miles, and of twenty cents for greater distances, established by the act of March 3, 1851, be levied and collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be, upon all letters addressed to or received from New Foundland, by the route of New Brunswick.

"All letters addressed to or received from Newfoundland, via Boston, "by British Mail Packet," are subject to a United States postage of five cents the single rate, to be prepaid at the mailing office, and collected at the office of delivery, in the United States, as the case may be.

"Postmasters are instructed to carry this order into effect immediately. "M. BLAIR, Postmaster General."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1863.

Yours of the 27th inst. is received. In answer I have to say that the Department has decided that Photographic Albums are not, properly considered, "mailable matter," and that when sent in the mails they are subject to letter rates of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 30th of August, 1852.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant P. M. General.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D., N. Y.

THE NEW POSTAL ACT.—A reliable copy of this important law will be found in our columns, commencing on the fourth page. It is the design of the Department to place within the reach of all postmasters official instructions, to aid them in the execution of the various provisions of the Act, at as early a date as possible prior to the 1st of July. We hope to give the supplement to the law in our next issue.

WANTED.—We are desirous of obtaining a few copies of the *U. S. Mail*, of the date of Oct., 1862, No. 25, as our supply of that number became exhausted before we were aware of it.—Any of our readers having the *Mail* for that month, in good condition, and which they can spare, will oblige us by sending it to our address, and if required, we will make them proper compensation, or reciprocate the favor in some other way.

☞ We must not forget to make our acknowledgments for the very handsome treatment of the U. S. MAIL by the Department, in the "Notice to Postmasters," placed so conspicuously on one of the covers of the official book just published and now being circulated.

## Postal Convention.

A Convention is soon to take place in the French capital, of representatives from various and chief foreign countries, for the purpose of revising and improving our international postal systems, with a view to promote the mutual interests, in this regard, of all parties concerned. It is understood that this most important movement was inaugurated, we are proud to state, by Postmaster General BLAIR, and we trust it will be productive of results wholly satisfactory to its originator, and our own and other governments and people.

An able correspondence on this subject was opened by Judge BLAIR through the State Department on the 4th of August last, which was closed on the 2d ult. Up to that time, concurrence in the proposition had been announced by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Ecuador, and other powers.

HON JOHN A. KASSON, late First Assistant Postmaster General, and now member of Congress elect, has been selected to represent the postal interests of the United States in the approaching Convention. It is to assemble on the 11th day of May next, and we understand that Mr. KASSON will soon set out on his interesting mission.

## Canadian Post Office.

The Postmaster General of Canada has presented to the Legislature his Annual Report.—From the tenor of the document, we must conclude that the Canadian Post Office Department is in a very satisfactory condition. We lay before our readers a few of the more interesting items:

We find that, during the year, 92 new post offices were established, and 9 closed, making the total number of offices in operation on the 30th of September, 1862, 1,858. In 1852 the number was only 840. 319 miles of new post route, and 137,462 miles of annual mail travel, were added to the service during the year; making a total of 5,992,000 miles of annual mail travel, against 2,930,000 in 1852. The number of letters posted in 1862 was 10,200,000, against 3,700,000 in 1862. The revenue has increased from $230,629, in 1852, to $723,056, in 1862. The total expenditure, exclusive of railway mail payments, was $585,584.17.—There has been an increase, in 1862, over 1861, of more than $40,000. The general expenditure of the year 1862 exceeds that of 1861 by $26,458.37. A large portion of the above amount went to pay for additional clerks in the city post offices, and also for additional salary to such clerks as, under the Civil Service Act, were entitled to increase of salary for length of service. We may here remark that, some years ago, the Canadian Legislature passed a Civil Service Bill, and, under the provisions of that Bill, the employees of the Government are entitled to a yearly increase of salary. The effect of such a law cannot but be highly beneficial to the interests of the Government. There is an additional incentive for a man to perform his duty faithfully and conscientiously, when he knows that the Government has pledged itself to reward his fidelity, and that, as year by year rolls around, he will be sure of receiving an additional sum to his yearly income. We say again, such an act must be highly beneficial to the Government and people of Canada. It is to be hoped that our own Government may, ere long, be induced to adopt some such plan, by retaining faithful and efficient servants during good behavior, and granting an additional yearly allowance to their pay.

"The correspondence between Canada and the United States has, to a small extent, increased during the past year. The amount of postage collected in the United States, on the inter-correspondence of the two countries, was $95,285.48. Amount of postage collected in Canada, on the inter-correspondence of the two countries, was $95,428.49."

"*Parcel Post.*—The number of parcels forwarded by mail during the year, at the parcel post rate, is estimated to have been somewhat over 5,000, contributing about $1,825 to the revenue."

"*Registration.*—520,000 registered letters are estimated to have passed through the mails this year. There were 27 cases of alleged loss or abstraction affecting registered letters during the year 1862."

*Money Orders.*—The number of money orders issued and payable within the Provinces was 18,574—amount, $665,818.65. The number of ditto paid within the year was 18,459—amount, $665,826.36. The number issued in Canada on the United Kingdom was 13,935—amount, $226,717.20. The number drawn in the United Kingdom on Canada, 2,817—amount, $50,582.98. Amount of commission derived upon Canadian orders, $5,176.37. Amount derived from difference in exchange upon British orders, $5,415.21. Total money order revenue, $10,591.58. The expenditure for superintendance, printing, and all contingencies, $13,674.63. Commissions to postmasters, $2,056.26. Total expenditure, $15,730.89. The amount of local money order transactions has been less in 1862 than in 1861; but, on the other hand, the interchange of money orders with the United Kingdom has continued to increase. Steps have been taken to invite arrangements with Australia and Nova Scotia for the interchange of money orders with Canada. No loss, by fraud or otherwise, has been incurred in the money order operations of the year.

OUR CHIEF.—At Brady's, 785 Broadway, may be seen a full length photograph portrait, imperial size, of Hon. Mr BLAIR, Postmaster General. It is among the finest and most satisfactory representations that have ever been turned out at that famous establishment.

☞ As many postmasters are also editors, we will be obliged if they will notice the *Mail* editorially, as in that way we may reach officials who are possibly ignorant of the existence of such a journal.

## In a Corner.

A good thing has happened in connection with one of our "eldest Special Agents." It appears that on the 26th of December last, moved by his well-known devotion to the interests of the Department, he wrote a letter to a certain postmaster, calling attention to the carelessness of his clerks in the matter of cancelling some of the postage stamps upon letters mailed at his office. Failing to get any acknowledgment of this well-intended missive, on meeting the postmaster some days afterwards, his attention was called to the subject, when it appeared that he had never received nor heard of the letter in question. Vague suspicions arose as to whether some of the clerks, authorized to open official correspondence in his absence, might not have admonished the stamping clerk, and the object of the letter having been thus answered, considered it no serious violation of duty, *under all the circumstances*, to toss it into the waste basket. But the worthy postmaster indignantly declined to entertain such an idea for an instant, and so did the Agent on learning who alone was authorized to open the postmaster's official letters besides himself.

Thus matters stood for just three months, when the missing document is opened in the Dead Letter Office, having been plainly addressed to "Washington, D. C., instead of to the intended office in New England! It was, of course, returned to the astonished writer, with the following sarcastic endorsement on the envelope, in the familiar chirography of one of our best and oldest "public functionaries:"

"Respectfully referred to Mr. Holbrook, who may, perhaps, be able to make an item for the *Mail* about *misdirected* letters."

Here was a pretty fix! At first we thought of turning the tables on our amused friends at the Dead Letter Office, by inquiring of them if they had yet to learn that the decoy system included the sending of an occasional letter to their particular bureau, by way of testing their own faithfulness in executing the existing regulations! The next idea was, to watch for some similar blunder on their part, and hold that up as an offset. The aperture furnished by the former mode of escape would most assuredly, we thought, seem rather a scant pattern to the old 'uns for whom the dodge would be intended. And as to the latter plan, of catching some of the gentlemen themselves napping, the chance in that direction appeared a little too remote, we confess. Then the fact that our thoughts are so constantly on the Department—that surely would'nt be a bad excuse for writing the little word "Washington" in place of something else of about the same length.

Finally we concluded to abandon all these and similar apologies, look the thing square in the face, and obey the semi-official suggestion quoted above, namely, to make it the text for "an item in the *Mail* about *misdirected* letters."

RETURN OF A PRODIGAL.—Many years ago, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., the well-known bankers of New York, failed to receive from one of their foreign correspondents a letter which it was alleged had been duly mailed to their address, containing the sum of 10,000 francs. Inquiry and search were made at the time, but ineffectually, and the matter had been all but forgotten until a few weeks since, when Messrs. D., S. & Co., received through the post office the following letter:

"*Messrs.* DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.:

"*Gentlemen.*—Enclosed please find a package of letters which were found some years ago in front of the New York post office. Temptation and curiosity caused me to open them, not thinking of the wrong I was doing at the time. Being afraid then to return them, I have kept them ever since, and the thought of having done wrong will not let me rest until I return them. I therefore return them herewith, hoping that you will forgive me for keeping them so long—yet they may be of the same use to you now. Wishing to know wether you received them, please acknowledge the receipt in the New York *Herald*, and oblige and forgive the FINDER."

The enclosure consisted of an envelope addressed to the firm, post-marked London, July 8th, 1854, covering several letters, and among them the one containing the 10,000 francs. Of course the long-lost wanderer was gladly welcomed home, and the conscience-stricken "Finder," who had been compelled to purchase relief from his troubled thoughts by this tardy restitution, was duly notified that his "treasure trove" had finally reached the hands of its rightful owners.

Whether the letter was really found as stated, or whether it was originally obtained by less innocent means, it is impossible to determine, and perhaps hardly worth while to inquire; in either case we are glad that the struggle between conscience and temptation, which for nine years has been going on in the mind of the writer of the above, has at last resulted in the triumph of the right, and we hope that the satisfaction he must feel in this act of reparation, will guard him from again yielding to the impulses of evil if similarly tempted in the future.

OFFICIAL CARELESSNESS.—Postmasters who have charge of small offices should remember that carelessness in the performance of their duties is less excusable than in the larger offices, where the constant pressure of business, and the necessary haste in its performance, may palliate an occasional blunder. Those in charge of offices where the daily duty is limited to the reception and delivery of one or two mails, with their sorting and delivery, should see to it that their not very onerous task is performed correctly and promptly.

"Who does but little here below,
Should do that little *right*."

FRANKING.—We are asked whether a postmaster's franking privilege, as stated in section 229 of the Regulations, has been revoked or modified in any particular. We reply that the rule as there given remains in full force. The new law cuts off this privilege, excepting in respect to letters strictly official.

## The Draft.

A correspondent, who is evidently alarmed lest his official position shall debar him from the privilege of taking an equal chance with his fellow-citizens for the honor of serving in the ranks of the country's defenders, sends us the following:

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

*Sir*—I see in a late edition of your paper that you infer that postmasters are subject to draft, as they are not exempted from military service by the Conscription Act.

It is a long-established legal fact, that any legislative act, to be binding upon the parties interested, must contain a section repealing all acts or parts of acts conflicting with it. Now, as the Conscription Act contains no such section or provision, it has not repealed the law which exempts postmasters from military duty—therefore the old law is still valid, and hence postmasters are not subject to draft.

Respectfully, &c., H. B. C.

We are glad to be able to relieve the fears of our correspondent by assuring him, on good authority, that the omission of the repealing clause from the act referred to, does not at all affect its validity. Should he be so fortunate as to be selected as one of those to whose stout arms and valiant hearts the defence of the republic against the assaults of rebels and traitors shall be confided, he may be certain that the fact of his connection with the Post Office Department would avail nothing to any envious persons who might seek to deprive him, on that ground, of the opportunity of gratifying his martial longings. And no postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other post official, need resign his civil position, under the impression that it will be an obstacle in the path to glory.

NEW POST OFFICES.—It will be seen that we have made an important addition to our monthly list of new post offices, by giving, opposite each, the number of the mail route upon which the office is situated. This it is believed will aid materially in enabling postmasters and route agents to give the right direction to mail matter intended for newly-established post offices, especially after it reaches the State or Territory in which the office is located.

In cases in which the supply is to be by special service, it will be so stated. We are informed at the Contract Office, that there will be as few changes as possible in the numbers of the routes at future lettings.

A COMPLICATED CASE.—A curious budget of blunders was recently developed in the "held for postage" department at the New York post office. A, in Boston, wrote to B, in New York, placing the letter in a lamp-post box, without the extra one-cent stamp required by law. B received the usual notice, from the Boston post office, that a letter for him was held for postage. He at once wrote a letter to A, enclosing the notice, and requesting A to procure and forward the detained letter. After writing this letter, however, B placed it in a New York lamp-post box, also omitting the one-cent stamp, in consequence of which A received a notice that a letter to *his* address was "held." He, in his turn, endeavored to request B to get the letter, but, repeating his original blunder, only succeeded in having another notice sent to his friend—which fortunately led B to suspect that something was wrong, and to make inquiry at the New York office, where he finally obtained a solution of the mystery, and departed, after purchasing a supply of one-cent stamps for use in his future lamp post correspondence.

A SERIOUS ERROR.—It has been ascertained that parties employing Express companies for the conveyance of legal papers, drafts, etc., in sealed envelopes, are to some extent acting under the impression, that the revenue stamps required to be affixed to such enclosures are all that is necessary. In other words, that the demands of one branch of the government having been answered by the payment of the revenue stamp tax, postage stamps on the outside of the package may therefore be dispensed with.—Nothing could be more erroneous or unjust to the Post Office Department. And it is surprising that the Express men do not take pains to remind their customers of the mistake, if indeed it is such. Nothing which is mailable matter can legally go outside the mail, under existing laws, unless enclosed in a government stamped envelope of the proper rate or rates of postage.

PATENT SELF-BINDING PORTFOLIO.—This is a simple and convenient arrangement for preserving newspapers, music, &c., as the numbers or sheets come to hand, keeping them as accessible for reference as a bound volume. The sheets are arranged between two substantial covers and fastened by springs, which fix them as securely as could the book-binder. By this means the mutilation of the papers is obviated, as well as their disarrangement and loss. Every one who files newspapers or music should use these Portfolios, as they are cheap, durable and time-saving. Manufactured by J. N. Jacobs, Worcester, Mass.

BOX RENTS.—A subscriber asks us to state in the *Mail* what is the expense of hiring a box in the New York post office. This information can always be had on application at the office; but it may be a matter of convenience to this inquirer, and to other citizens, perhaps, to state that the price charged for a box is $8 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. The recent alterations in the post office building have increased the number of boxes some 1000, and there are quite a number not yet taken.

☞ The amount of money found in letters at the Dead Letter Office during last year was over $80,000, being an excess of $30,000 on the amount of the previous year. This increase is supposed to be principally due to the large number of soldiers' letters, which, from misdirection and other causes, could not be delivered.

## Stamp Redemption.

The redemption of soiled postage stamps at the New York office has been completed, and we have obtained from Mr. E. S. ZEVELY, who was appointed by the Department specially to superintend the details of the operation, the following figures, showing the amount of stamps presented, redeemed and rejected:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount presented in sums under $5, | $21,711 | 51 |
| Presented in sums over $5 - | 238,697 | 63 |
| Total presented for redemption, | 260,409 | 14 |
| Rejected - - - - - | 19,996 | 90 |
| Redeemed - - | $240,412 | 24 |

It will be seen from the above that only a small fraction over 7 2-3 per cent of the stamps presented were rejected as having been previously used for postage, or as being of the old issue. The amounts presented in sums over $5 were contained in 4,833 packages, varying in value from $5 to nearly $9,000.

It is believed that the measures taken by the Department to prevent fraud in offering worthless stamps, were quite successful, and that the business of the redemption at the New York and other large offices has been carried through in a satisfactory and creditable manner.

LETTER STAMPS.—The proposals for furnishing Letter Stamps for the various post offices were opened at the Department on the 20th ult. There were only nine competitors, and the specimens of stamps offered, it is said, did not exhibit a very wonderful degree of inventive genius. The contract for supplying all offices excepting what are called Presidential offices, numbering less than 500, has fallen to the lot of E. S. Zevely, Esq., of Cumberland, Md., whose stamps, manufactured from box wood, are not unknown among gentlemen of letters. Offices, the gross receipts of which do not exceed $100, are not furnished by the Department with rating stamps, but they can readily be obtained on application to Mr. Zevely. See his advertisement.

The contract for Presidential offices goes to the well-known firm of Fairbanks and Co., of New York. These stamps are to be made of steel, and so constructed as that both the post marking and stamp cancelling can be done at one blow—similar to the process now adopted in some of our largest offices.

AN INDIRECT ROUTE.—A letter was posted on the 3d day of Feb. last, in Boston, by one of the banks of that city, to the address of the Park Bank, New York. It contained enclosures to the amount of $75,000, and its non-receipt, of course, gave its owners a good deal of trouble and anxiety, until it finally reached the last-mentioned bank on the 15th ult., with the addition of the Port Royal S. C. post mark, and "mis-sent and forwarded" stamps of that office! It is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation in this strange case. There was evidently carelessness somewhere, as the letter was plainly and correctly addressed.

COLLECTIONS IN SPECIE.—Among other postal measures adopted late in the session of the last Congress, was a joint Resolution, authorizing the Postmaster General to collect postage on unpaid foreign letters, in specie or its equivalent. In our last paper we briefly explained the object of this law, which is simply to protect the revenues of the department against a considerable loss in adjusting the heavy postal balances accruing against the Department.

Official instructions on this subject will be found in our first editorial column, together with a copy of the law referred to.

☞ Postmasters and others need feel no hesitation in asking us questions in reference to the details of postal business, provided that their inquiries have a general bearing on the service, and the information sought is not to be found in the books and other instructions of the Department already within their reach.

## What are Box Letters.

SIR.—I would like to make the following inquiries: 1st. Are postmasters to put letters in a private box, even if requested to do so, if they are not addressed to the care of the owner of said box, or to his number? 2d. Are postmasters or their clerks required to remember the names of all the family of any owner of a private box, even if they leave a list of the names in the office?

Under the general requirements of the Department, we will again remark, postmasters are expected to extend every reasonable accommodation to the public, in the delivery of letters no less than in other matters. No official regulations on the above points have been made, probably for the reason that none could be so shaped as to be generally applicable. This, and many similar details in the management of a post office, must necessarily be left to the judgment and convenience of the postmaster himself. In a first class office, it is perfectly justifiable to limit the box correspondence to letters addressed to the firm, or to its care, or to the number of the box. It is much easier for those receiving letters to instruct their correspondents how to address their letters, than for clerks, even in offices not of the largest size, to learn and remember the exact disposition to be made of them, especially under our system of frequent changes.

In smaller communities, where all the permanent members of a family or firm are well-known, and where other duties will admit of it, a postmaster should, in our judgment, comply with the request named in the first of the above questions, as he would not only oblige his customers, but save himself the trouble of searching at the general delivery. Where a list of names is furnished of parties whose letters are to be put in a given box, and it only embraces those belonging to the family, either permanently or for the time being, we would oblige the applicants, if we could conveniently, at the same time insisting that it is their duty to induce their regular correspondents to leave as little as possible to tax the memory, in superscribing their letters.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

St. John B. L. Skinner, Esq., has for some weeks past been acting as First Assistant Postmaster General, owing to the absence of Gov. Randall, from Washington.

The Governor spent some days in this city last week on his return to the Department, and it is understood will soon resume his arduous official duties. One of the fairest daughters of the West accompanies the Governor, this being her first visit to Washington as Mrs. Randall.

A "down East" postmaster expresses his estimation of our little sheet in this wise:

"As nearly all the postmasters "give in their evidence" as to the assistance it renders them, let me say that an office without the Mail must be very like a kitchen without a cook-stove. It has only visited us a dozen times, but I think so long as I see the inside of a post office, or handle the missives which "Uncle Sam" entrusts to the care of us postmasters, I shall not be without it.

"One valuable feature of the paper is the table of foreign postages, which are so frequently changing as to render it impossible for those offices which have not the paper to keep anything like 'posted.' *I* can't agree with that brother postmaster who wanted you to fill the fourth page of the Mail with anecdotes. Guess he doesn't send much foreign matter."

The worthy postmaster of Aurora, Ill. remarks in a recent note to us on another subject: "We cannot testify too highly of the esteem in which we hold your publication. The hints given by it materially lighten the labors of our office, both mental and physical"

During the absence of the Auditor of the P. O. Department, who is on a visit to Kentucky, John Y. Sharretts, Esq., Chief Clerk, has been commissioned as Acting Auditor.

The postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., is in want of a competent experienced chief clerk, who can keep the accounts of the office, and who is practically acquainted with the business of a large office generally. The salary offered is moderate. We would suggest to persons desiring such a situation, that they address the postmaster, J. P. Law, Esq.

Large Correspondence.—The publisher of the *American Agriculturist* informs us that the number of letters for that establishment received by the mails is over 90,000 annually.

[For the U. S. Mail.]

### Chicopee.

If postmasters, especially those in large manufacturing villages, who are obliged to attend personally to a greater portion of the details of their offices, have to exercise an unusual degree of that virtue which made Job famous, they also have opportunities for enjoying a smile now and then, to say nothing of an occasional roar of laughter, "shaking both its sides," which other people, less favored than they, know nothing of. Letters with curious superscriptions are continually passing through the mails, and now and then one of these laughable directions finds its way into the papers. The people of old Ireland have furnished so many curious specimens of letter superscription that it has passed into a proverb, that an Irishman's letter is written on the outside. Some of the letters sent to the Chicopee, Mass., post office, are not exceptions to the funny mode of address spoken of. A letter was sent to this village awhile since directed as follows:

"Chicopee, N. Y., State of Mass., Con. North America."

Another thus:

"To me husband Mr O Brine paid wid a three cent thing."

Few letters coming from a distance are directed Chicopee, but more commonly *Chickopee*. Chicopee appears to be a hard name to spell correctly. It is spelled in almost all ways conceivable, by persons sending letters here. The following specimens are copied *verbatim:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicapea, | Schekepy, |
| Chikope, | Shickpy, |
| Chickenope, | Secofie, |
| Chickapup, | Skihbety, |
| Chick Ope, | *Capotvil, |
| Shickapee. | Cabbagefeil. |

The above list might be greatly extended, but more than enough has doubtless been given.

*The village was formerly called Cabetville.

Official Bonds and Revenue Stamps.—A circular has recently been issued by Hon. A. W. Randall, First Assistant Postmaster General, calling the attention of postmasters to the necessity of placing upon each official bond a Revenue Stamp of the denomination of fifty cents. This, of course, refers to the bond required to be executed on receiving an appointment as postmaster, without which such instrument would not be valid. This is in accordance with the decision of Commissioner Boutwell. A ten cent Revenue Stamp should also be placed upon the certificate to each oath.

Army Correspondence.—1. Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldiers' letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

2. Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

3. The law authorizes no exception to the rules governing other correspondence, in favor of soldiers' letters written *by* them, and sent through the post office, when such letters are required to be forwarded from the place to which originally addressed. If the necessity for forwarding any letter, including those from soldiers, has in no way been caused by the fault of postmaster or clerk, then additional postage must be charged.

4. Many persons erroneously suppose that socks, mittens, etc., intended for soldiers, may be transmitted to them through the mail at the rate of 1 cent per ounce. This is not the case: all such articles are chargeable with letter postage.

It is found that medicines, &c., in liquid form, and in glass vials, are being sent to soldiers through the mails. However desirous the Department may be to give the poor soldiers every reasonable privilege in the use of the mails, the rights of other classes of correspondents cannot be thus put in jeopardy, and postmasters should refuse such articles, unless the vials or bottles are enclosed and safely packed in tin or wood cases, and the packages should be made as small as possible. The expresses should be used for all unsafe parcels, where it is possible, instead of the mails.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of February.—The No. of the post route will be found annexed to each of the new offices, unless supplied by special service:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antioch | Contra Costa | Cal. | 14,752. |
| Avalanche | Vernon | Wis. | Special from Viroqua. |
| Avon | Lebanon | Pa. | 2,254. |
| Black Lick Mills | Indiana | Pa. | Sp. f. Bolivar. |
| Blu t | Isabella | Mich. | 12,691. |
| Brodbeck's* | York | Pa. | S. f. Codorus. |
| Brushy Fork | Licking | Ohio | S. f. Toboso. |
| Canarsie* | Kings | N. Y. | S. f. Brooklyn. |
| Central | Kent | Md. | S. f. Chest'wn. |
| Chelsea | Tama | Iowa. | |
| Chetco | Curry | Oreg. | 14,877. |
| College Hill | Middlesex | Mass. | 603. |
| Coose River | Coose | Oreg. | S. f. Emp. City. |
| Cosmopolis | Chehalis | Wash. | 15,261. |
| Dairy | Washington | Iowa. | 10,925. |
| Durkeeville | ——— | Idaho | 15,279. |
| East Orange | Noble | Ind. | 12,275. |
| Ellenberg | Curry | Oreg. | 14,877. |
| Farley* | Platte | Mo. | S. f. Leavn'wth. |
| Findley's Mills | Jackson | Ind. | 12,097. |
| Fleming's Ranch | Weld | Col. | 14,352. |
| Gilbertville | Worcester | Mass. | S. f. Ware. |
| Grand Prairie | Kankakee | Ill. | 11,643. |
| Green Garden | Beaver | Pa. | 2,658. |
| Hazleton | Sarpy | Neb. | 14,004. |
| Hendricks | Otoe | Neb. | S. f. Syracuse. |
| Home | Wayne | Ill. | 11,853. |
| Humboldt* | Pulaski | Mo. | 10,427. |
| Jackston Station | Erie | Pa. | 2,726. |
| Jacobsville | Lander | Neb. | 10,773. |
| Kingwood | Somerset | Pa. | 2,565. |
| Knox Dale | Jefferson | Pa. | S. f. Brookville. |
| Leeds | Hampshire | Mass. | 713. |
| Lincoln | Kewaunee | Wis. | 13,054. |
| Little Britain | Lancaster | Pa. | S. f. Wakefield. |
| Long Branch | Monroe | Mo. | 10,446. |
| Maine Prairie | Stearns | Minn. | S. f. F. Haven. |
| Michigan House | Jefferson | Col. | 14,301. |
| Miles' Grove | Erie | Pa. | 2,707. |
| Mortansville | Sangamon | Ill. | 11,623. |
| Mount Idaho | ——— | Idaho. | 15,279. |
| Mule Creek | Cumberland | Ill. | 11,652. |
| North Brooklin | Hancock | Me. | S. f. Brooklin. |
| North Madison | Lake | Ohio. | S. f. Madison. |
| Oak Grove | Jasper | Ind. | 12,28*. |
| Oak Ridge | Menard | Ill. | 11,627. |
| Peck's Run* | Upshur | Va. | 4,618. |
| Penn Hall* | Centre | Pa. | 2,454. |
| Pevely* | Jefferson | Mo. | 10,403. |
| Platte River* | Buchanan | Mo. | S. f. Easton. |
| Pocahontas* | C. Girardeau | Mo. | 10,696. |
| Ralston's | Jefferson | Col. | 14,353. |
| Reeder's Mills | Harrison | Iowa. | 11,116. |
| Rhine | Sheboygan | Wis. | S. f. How'ds G. |
| Riverton | Somerset | Md. | 3,234. |
| Rosencrans | Lake | Ill. | 11,523. |
| Saint John's | Bradford | Pa. | S. f. Or. Creek. |
| Smith's Mills* | Henderson | Ky. | 9,502. |
| South Bristol | Lincoln | Me. | S. f. Pemaquid. |
| South Robinston | Washington | Me. | 86. |
| South Weber | Davis | Utah. | 14,610. |
| Springf'ld Cen* | Otsego | N. Y. | 1,175. |
| Stanley | Putnam | Ohio. | 9,270. |
| Swatara Station | Dauphin | Pa. | |
| Timber Cove | Sierra | Cal. | 14,862. |
| Tioga Valley* | Bradford | Pa. | 2,391. |
| Tonganoxie | Leavenw'th | Kan. | 14,171. |
| Union House | Clinton | Mich. | S. f. St. John's. |
| Vienna | Clark | Ky. | 9,604. |
| Wacousta | Humboldt | Iowa. | 13,534. |
| Waitsborough* | Pulaski | Ky. | 9,526. |
| Walnut Lake | Faribault | Minn. | 13,614. |
| Waterford | Laporte | Ind. | 12,151. |
| West Troy | Waldo | Me. | 1. |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Atfek | Lafayette | Mo. |
| Bunner Mills | Parke | Ind. |
| Beatyville | Adair | Mo. |
| Beverly | Christian | Ky. |
| Boles | Franklin | Mo. |
| Booneshorough | Madison | Ky. |
| Bridgeport Station | Cumberland | Pa. |
| Browning's Ferry | Henry | Mo. |
| Buchanan | Montgomery | Ill. |
| Carbon | Macon | Mo. |
| Carr Mills | St. Clair | Ill. |
| Chalk Level | Hopkins | Ky. |
| Clay's Grove | Lee | Iowa. |
| Clintonville | Cedar | Mo. |
| Coal Grove | Floyd | Ky. |
| Compromise | Obion | Tenn. |
| Crossanville | Perry | Ohio. |
| Crow's Mills | Crawford | Wis. |
| Democracy | Pike | Ky. |
| Eaton | Cedar | Mo. |
| Edwards' Station | Peoria | Ill. |
| Elmville | Highland | Ohio. |
| Fleming | Livingston | Mich. |
| Freeland | Muskingum | Ohio. |
| Garrison | Sauk | Wis. |
| Geneva | Richardson | Neb. |
| Grassland | Boyd | Ky. |
| Grey Cloud | Washington | Minn. |
| Hamburg-on-the-Lake | Erie | N. Y. |
| Hannahs own | Westmoreland | Pa. |
| Haynes' Ranch | Pueblo | Col. |
| Hector's X Roads | Laurel | Ky. |
| Hoyle's Creek | St. Clair | Mo. |
| Jenkins' Bridge | St. Clair | Mo. |
| Johnsville | Frederick | Md. |
| Lancaster | Atchison | Kan. |
| Letart | Mason | Va. |
| Lodge | Fulton | Ky. |
| Lone Star | Placer | Cal. |
| Long Pond | Caldwell | Ky. |
| Lookout | Cole | Mo. |
| Milford | Johnson | Mo. |
| Monticello | Gratiot | Mich. |
| Montgomery's X Rds. | Wood | Ohio. |
| Mount Halleck | Franklin | Mo. |
| Nashville | Barton | Mo. |
| Nohlesville | Noble | Ohio. |
| North Goshen | Litchfield | Ct. |
| Northville | St. Clair | Mo. |
| Oliopolis | Coshocton | Ohio. |
| Overfield | Barbour | Va. |
| Paradise | Clay | Mo. |
| Pleasant Site | St. Clair | Mo. |
| Plum Grove | Cass | Mo. |
| Pool's Landing | Ballard | Ky. |
| Rainer | Columbia | Oreg. |
| Renick's Mills | Lafayette | Mo. |
| Rich Hill | Muskingum | Ohio. |
| Richmond Valley | Richmond | N. Y. |
| River | Clarion | Pa. |
| Ross' Creek | Hennepin | Minn. |
| Rush Bottom | Holt | Mo. |
| Salt Creek | Davis | Iowa. |
| Sandy Furnace | Boyd | Ky. |
| Sebastopol | Ballard | Ky. |
| Siam | Taylor | Iowa. |
| Tabor | Tuscarawas | Ohio. |
| Temple Hill | Barren | Ky. |
| Tovele | Tovele | Utah. |
| Underwood | Hopkins | Ky. |
| Warm Fork | Oregon | Mo. |
| Wolf | Knox | Ohio. |
| Woodfill | Gentry | Mo. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Genoa, Livingston, Mich., to South Genoa.
Harmony, Hennepin, Minn., to Richfield.
Italia, Lyon, Kansas, to Neosho Rapids.
Mantua Centre, Portage, Ohio, to Mantua.
Pierceland, Howard, Md., to Hooversville, Anne Arundel County.
Sandy Bay, Kewaunee, Wis., to Carlton
Smoky Hill, Dickinson, Kansas, to Lamb's Point.
South Wheatland, Macon, Ill., to Elwin.
Syracuse, Otoe, Neb., to Nursery Hill.

### Presidential Appointment.

Biddeford, York, Me., Mrs. Caroline F. Cowan.
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., C. Latham Sholes.
Washington, Washington, D. C., Sayles J. Bowen.

### Post Offices Reopened in Seceded States.

Houma, Terre Bonne, Louisiana.
Tigersville, Terre Bonne, Louisiana.
Thibodeaux, La Fourche, Louisiana.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles ...... 3 cts.
" " over 3,000 " ...... 10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles ...... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles ...... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is optional.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) ...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*

### To Postmasters.

Address Box 4,730, New York Post Office, for Circular, giving description, prices, &c., of articles useful to Postmasters.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 12.45 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| | 5.00 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 2.00 P. M. |
| " (Way,) | 3.30 P. M. |
| " | 2.60 P. M. |
| Freebold and Keyport | 5.00 A. M. |
| Long Island | 1.00 P. M. |
| " " | 4.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 5 00 A. M. |
| North Mail | 2 00 P. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 3.30 P. M. |
| " " | 5 00 A. M. |
| South | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 12.25, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 12.30 P. M.; and 10.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6 30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 4 | .... | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 4 | .... | Southamp. & Ham. |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 8 | .... | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 11 | .... | Southamp. & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 14 | 15 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | .... | Queenst'n & Liverp. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 18 | .... | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 22 | .... | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 25 | .... | Southamp. & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Nassau | G. B. | 25 | .... | Nassau & Havana. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 28 | 29 | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steamer.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 67 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 48 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct. rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 06 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |


HORATIO KING
WILL ATTEND TO
**Business before the Post Office,**
AND THE OTHER
Executive Departments,
WASHINGTON, D. C.


### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.
*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.


POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

A FULL AND COMPLETE

LIST OF POST OFFICES

In the United States of America, with the Names of Postmasters annexed, except at suspended offices, arranged in alphabetical order, also by States and Counties, embracing the Officers of the Post Office Department; Rules and Organization of the Department; Rates of Postage, and other Important Postal Information. Published by J. H. COLTON.

This is the Official Post Office Directory, as issued by the Department at Washington, with Additions, printed in large and handsome type on about 300 imperial octavo pages. Price, in flexible paper covers, $1 25; bound in cloth, $1 50. Orders for the work may be sent to

J. DISTURNELL,
337 Broadway New York.

Agents wanted to sell the above Postal Directory.
New York, April 1st, 1863.


### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Iceboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Solino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3 To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage

4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamberg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

*Delivered by Mail at the following prices.*

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete, ...... one dollar. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ...... 60 cents.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each ...... 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail | .... | *38 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *30 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail | .... | *33 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | .... |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| Argentine Republic, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Ascension, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (South Australia, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | .... | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | .... | 55 | .... | .... |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | .... |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do closed mail, via England | .... | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 7 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 7 | .... |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | .... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | .... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Brazils, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | .... | .... |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen mail | .... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles | .... | *10 | .... | .... |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | .... | *15 | .... | .... |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Buenaventura | .... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, by American pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | .... |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Carthagena | .... | 18 | 6 | .... |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala) | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 6 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | .... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 3 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | .... |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | .... | 55 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | .... | 10 | .... | .... |
| Constantinople, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *32 | .... | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | .... | .... |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail | .... | *35 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 6 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 6 | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | .... | 70 | 13 | .... |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | .... | 38 | 10 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | .... | 64 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Ecuador | .... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit mail, v. Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 6 | .... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 30 | .... | .... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | .... | . |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| German States, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do (except Baden) prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | .... | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | .... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid, | .... | 23 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do do via England, by private ship | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail | .... | *35 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | .... |
| Honduras | .... | 34 | 6 | .... |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do do via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 30 | .... | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 10 | .... |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail | .... | *38 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| do British mail | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| do open British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail | .... | *33 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do do Bremen mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | .... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | .... |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Majorca, British mail | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Martinique, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Mexico, | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 22 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *32 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Montevideo, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | .... | 22 | .... | .... |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland do do do | | | | |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | .... | 16 | 6 | .... |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | .... | 10 | .... | .... |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | .... | 34 | 6 | .... |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail | .... | *46 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | .... | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do do via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Peru | .... | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | .... | .... |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail | .... | *37 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | .... | 46 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *28 | .... | .... |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | .... | .... |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail | .... | *37 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *29 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 2 | .... |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | .... | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | .... | .... |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *35 | 6 | .... |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do do via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian mail | .... | 49 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | .... |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 22 | .... | .... |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | .... | .... |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | .... | .... |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | .... | 18 | 6 | .... |
| do via Havana | .... | 34 | 6 | .... |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | .... | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prussian closed mail | .... | *35 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | .... | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | .... | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt | 33 | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *32 | .... | .... |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| do British Mail, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Venetian States, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | .... | 40 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | .... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | .... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | .... | 34 | 6 | .... |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid, | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do do in Brit. do | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## The New Post Office Act.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*—

That the Postmaster General shall have power to appoint and commission all postmasters whose salary or compensation for the preceding fiscal year shall, at the time of such appointment, have been ascertained to be less than one thousand dollars per year: and in all other cases the President shall appoint. The person appointed postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he shall be appointed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General, all postmasters and special agents, and all persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, hereafter appointed or employed, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emoluments therefor, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A. B., do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and will abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the Post Office and post roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any moneys belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control; so help me God." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties and forfeitures for violating the injunctions or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the Post Office and post roads, whether such persons shall have taken the oath or affirmation above described or not.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt, and keep a record thereof in his office, which record shall be delivered to his successor.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all postage stamps and envelopes, and of all postal books, blanks or property received from his predecessor in office, or from the Post Office Department, or from any of its agents, and also of all payments in money for postages, and all payments for box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of any part of the postal service, and of any other transactions which shall be required by the Postmaster General, and these records shall be preserved and delivered over to his successor in office, and shall be at all times subject to examination of any special agent of the Department.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post office, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster General is hereby required to make a special order allowing proportionately reasonable compensation to the postmaster, and for clerical service during the period of such extraordinary business.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of postmasters to render a quarterly-yearly account to the Postmaster General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe, of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon-holes, or other receptacles of letters or papers, and by them charged for to individuals; or for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place whatever; and of all emoluments, receipts and profits that have come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post offices; and no postmaster shall, hereafter, under any pretense whatever, have, or receive, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary. And the Postmaster General is further authorized to require, by a form to be prepared by him, a sworn statement, to accompany, or following the quarterly account of any or all postmasters, to the effect that such postmaster has in such account truly stated the entire amount of postages, box-rents, and all other charges and emoluments collected or received by him at his office during such quarter; and that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery; and that such quarterly account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts of his office which have been collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been, by due diligence, collected thereat, as he verily believes; and that the credits he claims are just and true, as he verily believes; and any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to regulate the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office, and the time such letters shall be returned to the dead letter office, and to make regulations for their return to the writers from the dead letter office, when he is satisfied they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed. He is authorized, also, to order the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post office, in his discretion, by writing, posted in a public place or places, or in any daily or weekly newspaper, regularly published within the post office delivery, having the largest circulation within such delivery; and where no daily paper is published within the post office delivery, such list may be published in any daily newspaper of an adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post office publishing [the] list; but in no case shall compensation for such publication be allowed at a rate exceeding one cent for each letter so advertised; and no such publication shall be required except where the Postmaster General shall decide that the public interest requires it: Provided, that letters addressed to parties foreign-born may be published in a journal of the language most used by the parties addressed, if such be published in the same or an adjoining delivery.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That dead letters containing valuable inclosures shall be registered in the Department; and when it appears that they can neither be delivered to their address, nor to the writer's, the contents thereof, so far as available, shall be included with the receipts of the Post Office Department, and the amount thereof shall be shown in the annual report, and shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed, or by the sender, for four years from registry thereof, careful account being kept of the same. All other letters deemed of value or of importance to the party addressed, or to the writer, and which it appears cannot be returned to either destination, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General shall direct.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may provide by regulation for the disposition, for the benefit of the Department, of printed matter which remains in any post office, or in the Department, not called for by the party addressed; but the postmaster shall notify the publisher of any newspaper or periodical of the fact when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month, which notice may be sent free under regulation to be provided by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the action of the Post Office Department respecting foreign dead letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That letter-carriers shall be employed at such post offices as the Postmaster General shall direct, for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such post offices are established; and for their services shall severally receive a salary, to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, not exceeding $800 per year; Provided: That, on satisfactory evidence of their diligence, fidelity and experience as carriers, the Postmaster General may increase their respective salaries, from time to time, to any sum not exceeding $1,000, at offices where the income from postages on the local letters shall yield a sum more than sufficient to pay all expenses of the carrier system at such offices; each of the said carriers shall give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the safe custody and delivery of all letters, packets and moneys received by him.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Postmaster General shall have perfected the carrier system in any postal district, so as, in his judgment, to justify him therein, he is authorized to make delivery, within any prescribed postal district, of mail matter by letter-carriers, as frequently as the public convenience in such districts shall require, and shall make all proper regulations for that purpose.

[*Concluded on the First Page.*]

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1863. WHOLE No. 32.

### The Dead Letter Office.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.—There are probably very few of our readers who have the remotest idea of the immense number of dead letters which are sent quarterly, from the several local post offices in the United States, to the dead letter office at Washington, which is under the immediate supervision of Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

During the quarter ending the 31st of March last, there were received at the dead letter office, 628,304 letters Of these 30,303 were letters written in foreign countries, to persons in the United States. The foreign letters are returned monthly to the countries from whence they came. There are none of this class of letters ever opened here. Should they contain money, or other valuables, the Department is ignorant of the fact. Applications for letters of this kind, are needlessly made, unless the party can shew, by a statement from the postmaster at the office to which the letter was directed, that it was actually received, and sent to the dead letter office, and also, when so sent.

Having disposed of the foreign letters, there are left 598,001, written in this country, being an average of 7,666 daily, for the quarter. These letters, as well as the foreign, all pass through the hands of two clerks, who check the post bills which accompany them, by which the postmasters get credit.

The ordinary letters which are really dead, having been advertised and held the usual time, average about 6900 per day, and are sent into the opening room, where there are twelve clerks employed in opening letters. Great care is required in opening, as letters often contain valuable papers, which would be useless if torn. It is therefore work that cannot be hurried. The class of letters opened, but not saved, are sealed circulars—a certain kind of "drops," and letters such as are written from "at home," or from no particular place, signed "Sister M.," "Cousin L.," "Pet," and the like, letters which do not give the slightest clue by which to return them. The writers of such letters, would no doubt be pleased to recover them in order to know they were not received, and that it was hopeless to look for a reply. These letters are fated to go into the basket, to be ground up and made into paper again, when a full signature would have saved them.

In opening letters, those containing money, jewelry, checks, insurance policies, photographs, deeds, wills, certificates, war, law papers, &c. are daily found. Those containing money are sent to the cashier of the dead letter office, who gives the clerk a receipt for the amount they contain. The cashier and his clerks register all money letters, and return them with a blank receipt to the postmaster at the office where they were mailed. Upon being claimed with proof of ownership, the money is delivered, the receipt signed and returned to the Department, where it is filed away and a note of the transaction made by the cashier in the register, opposite the claimant's name.

All photographs, jewelry, gold and silver watches, gloves, laces, in fact every thing that can be made mail matter; together with other articles over the value of one dollar, are sent to a clerk who with his assistants registers them and returns them to the postmasters where they were mailed, who deliver them and take receipts therefor, the same as in the case of money letters.

In the opening room letters in foreign languages, "drops," hospital letters, soldiers' descriptive lists, army papers, and letters containing stamps and change under the value of one dollar are put in separate bundles and with the other ordinary letters are sent as soon as opened to the division from whence the great mass of letters are returned to the writers. No record whatever is kept of such letters and no satisfactory information can be given concerning any one particular letter of this sort, that may be inquired for.

In this division there are twenty-two clerks, eleven of them ladies, whose duty it is to return letters. The letters are distributed daily as they come from the opening room, to the clerks, who send out each two hundred per day, on an average. Letters written in foreign languages are given to a special clerk, as are hospital letters, (written to soldiers and returned free,) as well as money, stamp letters, and army letters. All soldiers' descriptive lists, discharges, &c., are registered in this division, and sent to the Adjutant General's office, where they are filed.

The letters addressed to their writers monthly, will average 85,000. About twenty-two per cent of these come back with reasons given by postmasters, such as "moved away," "cannot be found," &c. A very small per cent. of letters are "refused." The letters which thus come back, are destroyed and no inquiries concerning them can be satisfactorily answered.

Each clerk makes a report weekly to the head of the division, of the work he or she has done, who reports in turn, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Every effort is made to return letters, where there is the slightest clue. For instance, a letter is written in a small town, (where the postmaster is supposed to know all the inhabitants,) by "Sister Mary," addressed say, to Henry Palmer. The letter is returned directed to "Mary, Sister of Henry Palmer." Many such are delivered.

The small change, postal currency and silver, under the value of a dollar, returned to the writers, average $144 a month. Postage stamps returned average in amount $412 per month. Postage stamps which cannot be returned are given to the head of the stamp division, who takes an account of them, and destroys them. They average $75 a month.

Previous to the act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1862, all dead letters, unless they contained important papers, valuables or money, were destroyed.

From the foregoing, it will appear that no satisfactory answers can be given by the Department to inquiries for ordinary dead letters. And postmasters when consulted, should discourage them as fruitless. Enquiries for letters containing money, drafts or other property, or for registered letters, should be accompanied by a statement of the postmaster to whose office they were directed, showing when advertised, and when sent to the dead letter office, (as in the case of foreign letters already mentioned.)

From and after the 1st of July next, the postage on letters returned to the writers, will be reduced—those without valuable enclosures, to three cents instead of six; and others to double the ordinary rates, instead of triple, as now.

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For the U. S. Mail.

TO THE EDITOR: SIR.—The act for the reform of the Post Office, passed by the late Congress, having authorized the free delivery of letters in large cities, allow me to make a couple of suggestions which, if generally acted on, would I have no doubt from what I have seen during a residence of some years in England, very much facilitate the success of the plan.

One is, that every one should place his full address, number and name of street, not merely the city or town, as is now generally done, at the beginning of his letters, requesting his correspondents so to direct their letters. This will save a long and troublesome search in the Directory, (and in cases where several of the same name reside in a town, often an unsatisfactory one), on the part of the letter carriers who would then know at once, on sorting the letters for their different routes, on seeing the direction of a letter, which district letter-carrier ought to take charge of it.

Another suggestion that I would make, is, that all houses and places of business in large cities should be furnished with a letter-box placed in the door, with a hole in the outside in which to place letters. This would obviate the necessity of the carrier waiting until some one comes to take the letters from him. In London, the carrier rings the door-bell, deposits his letters, and has probably done the same at half a dozen other houses before the servant or other person answering the bell at the first house, has reached the door. Where unpaid foreign or other letters renders payment of postage necessary, some delay is unavoidable, but in the large majority of cases this does not occur. By way of security for the safety of letters, the proprietor of the house or place of business, has a lock and key to the letter box, so that no one but himself can have access to it.

The fact that no fee will be demanded by the carrier under the new law, would make the above plan of house and store letter-boxes more applicable to our system than heretofore.

This system of letter-boxes was considered of so much importance to the proper operation of the penny post system in England, that an idea was at one time seriously entertained by the Government, of inserting a clause in the "Building Act" rendering it compulsory on builders of new houses to provide such an arrangement. Whether it was ever actually done, I do not know.

It may also be stated that the letter-carriers in England are paid a salary. This feature may not seem calculated to secure that degree of efficiency and faithfulness to the public, which would result from making the carrier's compensation depend on the number of letters actually delivered. But it must be remembered that like other English post officials, the postman is a fixture. Nothing can disturb him excepting negligence or incompetency. And not only so, but his pay is increased as he advances in value and experience. This supplies an incentive to fidelity of which the public has the full benefit. I wish it could be substituted for the political tests which so much detracts from the usefulness of our American postal system.

H.

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GIVE THE BOX NUMBER.—Considerable embarrassment and delay continue to occur, in large offices, in respect to letters addressed to individual members of firms, officers of institutions, &c., having letter boxes. The rule is, in our largest cities, to confine box letters to such as are addressed to the firm, or members thereof, provided that the latter shall have thereon the number of the box, or the words "Care of" the proper firm. This indispensable requirement, is however frequently neglected by distant letter writers, and owing to the failure of the memory of the clerks, to recollect to what particular firm Peter Blake, Esq. belongs, even though it should happen to be Snooks, Blake & Snooks, the letter goes to the carrier, if addressed to a street and number. He carries it out, and Blake indignantly refuses to receive it, wishing to teach the careless clerks, once for all, that *he* has a box. The box clerks again "don't see it," and the unlucky missive next finds its way to the general delivery or perhaps to Washington. Blake, if lucky enough finally to overtake the obstinate prodigal, is "awful mad" with the clerks for daring to forget that he, Blake, married Miss Tompkins, the adopted daughter of one of the Snookses, thus adding dignity and reputation, if not wealth to the concern, they arranging to support Blake between them—that is, by putting his name after one Snooks and before the other! Still the clerks don't know him, in the midst of the confusion of tongues no less than of names, and the same thing happens again from precisely the same cause, namely, the neglect of B. to request his correspondents to give his letters a suitable direction.

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### The Canadian Mail Service.

We give below a few additional extracts from Inspector DEWE's "*Canadian Postal Guide*:"

"In the evidence given by Franklin before the British House of Commons in the year 1766, in regard to the extent of the post office accommodation in North America, he made the following statement:"—

"'The posts generally travel along the sea coasts, and only in a few cases do they go back into the country. Between Quebec and Montreal there is only one post per month. The inhabitants live so scattered and remote from each other in that vast country that the posts cannot be supported amongst them. The English colonies, too, along the frontier are very thinly settled.'

"In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, the mail was carried once per month between Montreal and Kingston, by a French Canadian named Morisette; between Kingston and York it was carried by Alex. Anderson; and between York and Niagara by a Mohawk Indian. The rate of travel was probably about 20 miles per day; the route being either by a path through the woods or along the shore of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario; no regular road having been at that time in existence.

"Between Canandaigua in the State of New York, and Niagara, the mail was carried once per week at a cost of $200 per annum.

"The late Mr. Wood, who filled the office of postmaster of Cornwall for many years, thus describes the condition of the department in the Upper Canada Province about the year 1807:—

"'When I first took charge of the post office in this place the mail was carried from Quebec to Amherstburg on the back of an old Canadian pedestrian; he performed his trip once in three months, and his arrival was hailed with joy by the then contented and loyal inhabitants throughout the country.'

"The following advertisement, which appeared in the year 1833 in the *Colonial Advocate*, published at Queenston by the late Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, will give some idea of the postal facilities in the Upper Province at that period:—

POST RIDER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

"'The proprietor of this newspaper wishes to contract with a steady man (who can find and uphold his own horse,) to deliver it to the subscribers once a week during the winter, on the route between York and Niagara *via* Ancaster'.

"The charge on letters delivered by Letter Carrier, in Canada, is two cents for each letter in addition to the ordinary postage.

"The rate of commission charged on money orders drawn by one money order office in Canada on any other money order office in Canada, is as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| If not exceeding in amount $10 | | | | 5 | cents. |
| Exceeding $10 and not exceeding | | | $20 | 10 | " |
| " | 20 | " | " 30 | 15 | " |
| " | 30 | " | " 40 | 30 | " |
| " | 40 | " | " 60 | 45 | " |
| " | 60 | " | " 80 | 60 | " |
| " | 80 | " | " 100 | 75 | " |

"No half cents can be introduced into orders.

"No money order exceeding $100 in amount can be granted on any office in Canada; but postmasters are at liberty to grant two or more orders for $100 or for any lesser sum. They cannot, however, grant two or more orders for sums of or under $30 on the same day to the same applicant in favor of the same payee.

"Money orders on the United Kingdom are drawn in sterling money, and may be for any sum from one shilling to ten pounds. They must not, however, exceed the latter amount; but postmasters are at liberty to issue two or more separate orders for ten pounds each or for any smaller sum.

"The rate of commission charged on orders on the United Kingdom, over and above the currency value of the sterling, is as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For orders not exceeding £2 | | | | 25 | cents. |
| Exceeding £2 and not exceeding | | | £5 | 50 | " |
| " | 5 | " | " 7 | 75 | " |
| " | 7 | " | " 10 | $1 | " |

"A letter once posted becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and must be forwarded according to its direction. On no application, however urgent, can it be delivered back to the writer, or to any other person.

"No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a post office except to the persons to whom they are addressed."

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REDEEMED GUM-BACKS.—The aggregate amount of postage stamps redeemed at the several post offices in the United States, may be stated in round numbers at about $420,000. This is according to the official figures, although the redemption accounts are not quite closed up.

Any parties who have neglected to present their certificates for stamps deposited, at the proper post office, are expected to hand them in at once. The opportunity will not be unreasonably extended.

### Loss of Army Letters.

Ever since the commencement of the war, complaints have been painfully numerous of the loss of soldiers letters, generally containing cash remittances. Among them we have heard of a good many cases of peculiar hardship, both to the parties remitting and to those for whose benefit the unfortunate missives were sent, or claimed to have been sent.

While, however, a considerable proportion of these failures have no doubt been occasioned by actual dishonesty in post offices, we have good reasons for believing that in a large number of instances, this class of letters reported as lost never got so far as a post office, or reached the custody of the government. And it is even more than probable that some of them never were written at all. The distance between many of the camps and the post offices, necessarily subjects such correspondence to unusual exposure, and the many detections which have occurred among regimental, brigade and division "post masters" and mail messengers, go far towards explaining the frequency of these heartless robberies; while the unavoidable risks in this particular, have no doubt been taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons employed in post offices.

It is a great pity that some way cannot be provided, by which a poor soldier can be made sure that his scanty earnings in defence of his government, will reach those for whose benefit they are intended. We think certificates of certain denominations, and payable say at the capital of the several loyal States, might be issued by the Treasury Department, and distributed among the soldiers, in whole or in part payment of their dues, which certificates could be remitted by mail instead of money. We know that such an arrangement would be acceptable to the soldiers and their friends, and it would at the same time, relieve postmasters from the great annoyances connected with remittances from the army, to which they have been and still are subjected.

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### Sentence of Brophy.

On pronouncing sentence, His Honor, Judge FIELD, addressed to the prisoner some feeling and highly appropriate remarks as follows:

*Patrick Brophy*,—One of the most painful duties imposed upon a Court, is to be made the instrument for pronouncing the sentence of the law upon those, who either by their own confession or the verdict of a jury, have been found guilty of a criminal offence. I am made deeply sensible of this, now that for the first time I am called upon to perform this disagreeable duty. But painful though it be, it is a duty which must be discharged, and from which I cannot shrink. The Indictment to which you have pleaded guilty, charges you with having, while employed in the Post Office establishment of the United States, embezzled letters containing bank notes and other valuable papers, with which you were intrusted, and which were intended to be conveyed by post. This is a most serious and aggravated offence, and the frequency of its occurrence makes it highly necessary that it should be punished with severity. The Post Office Department is one of the most useful and most beneficent branches of our Government. It circulates from one extremity to the other of our country, letters of a commercial, political, literary, and personal character, with a regularity and dispatch, that in former times would have been deemed fabulous. It thus comes home to the business and bosoms of all classes in the community, and of every individual from the highest to the lowest. By bringing the most distant places and persons near to each other, it promotes the happiness, relieves the anxieties, and cheers the solitude of millions. You have been deemed worthy of being employed in this Department of the Government. You have been selected as one of the agents for carrying out its beneficent purposes. But you have shamefully abused the confidence of the Government, and basely betrayed the trust reposed in you. Congress have marked their sense of the enormity of the crime you have committed, by the severity of the punishment they have annexed to it, imprisonment for a term not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty-one.

As it is the intention of the Court to impose upon you the lowest punishment in its power, it is hardly worth while to inquire whether there are any extenuating circumstances in your case. The only thing of a mitigating character which has come to my knowledge, is the fact that you have made a prompt confession of your guilt. This, at least, is the first step in the path of repentance. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the State Prison of New Jersey, for the term of ten years, to commence from and after this date.

There was another Indictment for a similar offence, to which the defendant pleaded guilty, and upon which he was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years, to begin also from the date of the sentence.

During the sentence, the prisoner was considerably affected, and after writing a letter to his wife, was removed from the Court room and conveyed to the State Prison.

"CANNOT BE FOUND."—A distributing post office, (the precise locality of which we decline to mention, but which may be found in the only State in the Union beginning with P,) has in use a stamp for marking the words "cannot be found" on letters which from that cause are not delivered. Not long since, one bearing the name of the postmaster of the place was so stamped, and after remaining its allotted time in the office, was sent to Washington among other "dead" matter, from whence it soon returned, with an endorsement by a high official of the Department, expressing surprise that a P. M. enjoying a reputation for personal attention to the duties of his office, should have succeeded in eluding for so long a time, the vigilant search of his own clerks, and desiring that further efforts should be made to discover his whereabouts, and the result reported to the Department! Inquiry was made at once for the clerk who caused the stamp to be placed on the letter, but the latest report in regard to him is, that *he* "cannot be found."

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VICTIMIZED POSTMASTERS.—We are very often in the receipt of letters from the postmasters of small offices inquiring as to the whereabouts and responsibility of certain parties from whom they have received circulars containing the most extravagant and tempting promises of valuable premiums and enormous commissions, to be paid on receipt of a certain number of subscribers names, (with the pay in advance) for an agricultural or other newspaper or gift enterprise, or some other of the various doubtful enterprises of which sharpers seem to consider postmasters the legitimate victims. The latter complain to us that they "have sent the money, but have received no reply," etc. In reply, we have no consolation for the past to give, but only advice for the future: and that is, to send us such inquiries *before* sending the money, not afterwards. Show us the bait, if you have any doubts, before entering the trap—do not wait till you are caught.

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STRAINING A POINT.—A large package, sealed with great care, was sent to the "Dead Letter Office" sometime ago, from Singapore, East Indies, addressed to "His Majesty, Phrapen Klau Prachan yu Hua Maha, Uparat of the Kingdom of Siam, Bankok."

The package was franked by an Hon. Member of the House of Representatives, who no doubt forgot that his privilege did not extend to foreign countries. As a matter of course, the American Consul, to whose care the package was addressed, refused to pay the postage, £3 1s. 4d., ($15) and the package was returned. When opened (as all letters and packages are at the Dead Letter Office) it was found to contain six London Illustrated Newspapers only, the perusal of which would no doubt have been exceedingly interesting to the King of Siam, provided he could have mastered our language, though such a rate of postage would have made them rather an expensive luxury, even for a king.

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TAKE THE NUMBERS.—It is very essential that parties enclosing bank notes in letters, for transmission in the mail, should be particular in retaining the number, letter and date of each bill. If lost or stolen this will aid essentially in tracing out the robbery and in the return of the property to the rightful owner, provided it is recovered in whole or in part. It is not enough to be able to say that the notes posted were of particular denominations and on certain banks. Such identification is not sufficient to authorise the restoration, if found.

The practice of retaining a pretty full description, would, if generally followed, tend greatly to prevent depredations, and aid materially in convictions where robberies are committed and detected.

Postmasters are respectfully requested to urge a compliance with the above suggestions upon those having occasion to make cash remitances. It might be well to post up in a conspicuous place, perhaps near the general delivery, such a request.

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### Letter Addresses.

Should you ask the destination,
Destination of this letter,
I should answer, I should tell you,
I should tell you, Uncle Samuel
From this office, thence to take it
O'er the hills along the borders,
Borders of the Lake Chautauqua
To that pleasant inland City,
To that Wondrous side hill City
Jamestown, in Chautauqua County
There, to leave it for my Sister,
Better ½ of Giles the Printer.

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Mrs. Blenker, fort pillow or the wife of an indiana soldier that got off the champion friday evening april third With two small children helped as she said by a captain belonging to the same indeana regiment.

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Haste thee, letter, speed thy way,
To Conn ecticut, without delay,
And when to Milford you have come
Remain in box 171.
Till Sarah Sawyer calls for you,
Then bid her answer quickly, do.

Hurry this on to De Witt C. Waugh,
Or you shall feel the weight of my paw.
He lives, it is said, in Denver City,
At the foot of Pike Peak, thus ends my ditty.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance, All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

## Changes in Foreign Postages.

A number of important alterations will be found in our Table of Foreign Postages this month. A reduction of two cents has been made on the *pre paid* postage of all letters by Prussian closed mail: prepayment of letters to Newfoundland is made compulsory instead of optional, as heretofore; and the postage to Mexico (with certain exceptions, which are noted in the table,) is increased to thirty-four cents per half ounce for letters and six cents each for newspapers. Postage to Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and other places on the south-west coast of Africa, also to St. Helena and Ascension, must hereafter be *pre-paid in full*,— forty-five cents per half ounce for letters, newspapers four cents each.

☞ For the convenience of those posting letters for foreign countries, and in order to save them the unnecessary trouble of frequent examinations of the foreign postage tables, we shall hereafter note immediately under the editorial head any change in such postage rates that may occur. If no such notice appears, it may be taken as conclusive that no alterations have been made during the previous month.

☞ Hon. JOHN A. KASSON sailed for Europe on the 4th ult. in the steamer Saxonia, to be present at the General Postal Convention, which meets at Paris on the 11th inst.

## Important Postal Regulations.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Reduction of Postage on all Pre-paid Letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian Closed Mail.*

We are requested to state that the reduced postage charge of 2 cents the single rate on *pre-paid* letters, will, in future, be extended to the entire correspondence exchanged in the United States and Prussian closed mails, so that letters to or from Baden, Russia, (including Poland,) Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and all other countries beyond Germany, will have the benefit of the reduced pre-paid rate.

The single rate of letter postage *by the Prussian closed mail* will therefore be as follows, viz:

| | *Pre-paid.* | *Unpaid.* |
|---|---|---|
| To Prussia, Austria, and the German States | 28 cents. | 30 cents. |
| To Russia (including Poland) | 35 " | 37 " |
| To Denmark | 33 " | 35 " |
| To Sweden | 40 " | 42 " |
| To Norway | 44 " | 46 " |

And so on with respect to all other countries beyond Germany, 2 cents less postage being charged for *pre-paid* than for unpaid letters.

Rates of Postage to THE CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, ST. HELENA, and ASCENSION, *by British Mail via England.* Also, to Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., *via the United Kingdom.*

We are requested to state, that the British Post Office, having on the 1st of April ult., increased the British postage to one shilling sterling (twenty four cents,) upon letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension; the single rate of letter postage between the United States and those Colonies, respectively, will hereafter be forty-five cents, *pre-payment required.*

Also, letters posted in the United States, which the senders may desire to transmit *via the United Kingdom*, and thence by means of the British Mail Packets, to the following Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., viz: *St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Surinam, Caracoa, Porto Rico,* and the *Mosquito Territory,* will be subject to the same increased rate of forty-five cents, (U. S. and British postage,) *pre-payment required.*

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—A practice prevails at many Post Offices in this country, of delivering, *free of postage*, newspapers received from Great Britain and Ireland. This practice is erroneous, and results either from inattention to the published regulations of the Department, or from the mistaken notion which many postmasters appear to have, that the English penny stamps, attached to such papers, pre-pays the full postage.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom provides that each country shall levy and collect *its own postage only* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence newspapers received in this country from Great Britain, *come pre-paid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents, on their delivery.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
Washington, 1st April, 1863.

In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that Postmasters, in making up their mails whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The question having often been raised whether the old or new postage rates on newspapers are to be adhered to in cases where payments have already been made beyond the first of July next, we addressed the Department on the subject, with the following result:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
Washington, 1st April, 1863.

SIR: Yours of the 14th ult. is received. In answer, I have to say, that in all cases where subscribers have paid postage for a period extending beyond the 1st of July, 1863—at which time the new post office law goes into effect—they are entitled to receive the papers so paid for, without paying the increased rate called for by the new law—provided such payment was made prior to the passage of that law—i. e., 3d March, 1863.

Respectfully, Your Ob't. Serv't.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D.

*Rates of Postage to and from Mexico, via Havana, in the British Mail.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 16, 1863.

In the absence of any direct means of transporting mails by sea between the United States and Mexico, either by United States or Mexican vessels, as provided in the postal convention between the two countries, it has become necessary to use, temporarily, the British mails as a medium of mail communication. Instructions have therefore been given to the postmaster of New York to make up and forward correspondence for Mexico to the office of the British packet agent at Havana, Cuba, for transmission thence to destination, *in the British Mail*, under the provisions of our postal convention with Great Britain.

The correspondence thus forwarded by way of Havana, and transported thence by the British mail packets to Tampico and Vera Cruz—the two Mexican ports at which the British packets call—will be subjected to a combined United States and British postage charge of 34 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under for letters, and 6 cents each for newspapers —*pre-payment required.*

Correspondence *from Mexico*, conveyed to Havana in the British mail, and forwarded thence to the United States, will be subject to precisely the same rates of United States postage, on delivery, as are charged upon like correspondence originating in Cuba and addressed to the United States, viz: 10 cents the single rate for letters, and 2 cents each for newspapers.

Postmasters will take notice of this arrangement, and collect postage accordingly, when the British mail is used as the medium of conveyance.

M. BLAIR.
Postmaster General.

## *The New Specie Law.*

The order of the Postmaster General, under authority of law, for the collection of postage on foreign unpaid letters in coin or its equivalent, took effect on the 1st inst. It is believed that the number of such *unpaid* letters will materially decrease hereafter, as parties will no doubt in very many cases urge upon their correspondents abroad, the propriety of pre-paying their letters. It is hoped that the cause which required this measure, will be but temporary.

When payment of the postage due on this class of letters is tendered in government notes, the rate should be computed upon the value of silver only, and not on that of gold, and the premium to be charged on each letter should be that fixed by the postmaster on the day of its delivery, not that which prevailed on the day of its receipt.

We give this information on the authority of the Department.

SHAMEFUL.—Postmasters in all directions complain that the mails are extensively prostituted to immoral and vicious purposes, and that through this channel obscene books, circulars, &c. are sown broadcast throughout the country. We are informed that some wretch in human form, who is engaged in this soul-destroying business, recently by some means obtained the names of about fifteen hundred young girls belonging to families of the highest respectability in Chicago, Ill., and sent to the address of each, a copy of a circular, offering at fixed prices, books and articles of the most loathsome description.

The authority of the Postmaster General may already be sufficient to enable him to put a stop to such a vile perversion of one of our noblest and most valuable public institutions. If it is not, it no doubt will be ample, soon after the next Congress convenes.

SPEECH OF THE P. M. GENERAL.—At the mass meeting of the Loyal League held at Union Square, in New York, on April 11th, the Hon. Montgomery Blair was present and delivered a most able speech, which was listened to with great interest by the large assemblage, and which has since been the subject of much favorable comment by the press of the country. Judge B's masterly treatment of the aspect of our foreign affairs was especially marked. We regret that our space forbids us to give even an extract.

☞ A communication on the first page, makes an important suggestion in view of the changes to be made by the new law, in the letter carrier system in our large cities. It advocates the plan adopted in London, of attaching private letter boxes to the doors of dwelling houses, stores, offices, &c., by which means a more rapid delivery of letters could be made. The necessity of seeing the owner of a letter personally, in order to get the post-man's fee, will no longer exist, as there will be no such tax except upon unpaid foreign letters, and perhaps occasionally upon a "short paid" domestic letter or parcel.

## Patrick Brophy.

The recent arrest of Patrick Brophy, at Jersey City, for mail robbery, has already been noticed in the New York and other newspapers. For some fifteen years he had held the position of Mail Messenger, having received his appointment directly from the Department. So promptly did he discharge his principal duty—that of conveying the Jersey City mails to and from New York and the Jersey mail trains—that he had gradually won the entire confidence of the government and the community generally as a faithful and reliable officer. As a citizen, he possessed many popular traits of character, and with the party leaders in Jersey City, on all sides, he was recognized as a man of considerable political influence and tact. Hence the great surprise almost universally manifested, when it became publicly known that he had been taken into custody, charged with one of the most heinous crimes known to the criminal laws of the land.

There were those, however, with whom from certain facts officially known, less astonishment was produced by the event just named. An unusual number of recent complaints of missing money letters, for an office of that size, had attracted the attention of the Department and its Agents, and investigations conducted with more or less secresy, while they failed to justify any distinct charge, did not relieve Brophy from strong suspicions. It was known that besides his outside duties, he had for a long time assisted in the post office, in opening and assorting the class of packages which should have contained the lost letters, and that the division of the work at those particular hours, gave him much the best opportunities for dishonesty. But if a depredator, he was known as a man of shrewdness, and as having superior facilities for discovering and thwarting any plans that might be adopted for his detection. Like hundreds of his criminal predecessors, he extended his nefarious practices just one step too far. The Special Agent was in too close proximity this time, to admit of any subterfuge or escape, and in one short hour a fair public reputation for faithfulness and integrity, was exchanged for the position of a detected mail robber and a despised felon! This occurred on the 2d of April, and just twenty days from that date, he had been indicted in the U. S. Court sitting at Trenton, tried, and sentenced to the New Jersey Penitentiary for a term of ten years at hard labor. It is seldom that such sure and speedy justice has so closely followed a crime of this magnitude.

For the family of Brophy—an innocent wife and young child—we entertain a feeling of sincere sympathy and commiseration. For Brophy himself, none whatever. He was a man well advanced in years, and was not ignorant of the nature of the crime he was committing—oft repeated, there is now every reason to believe, for a considerable length of time. His salary of $900 per year, was sure and ample. Many of the depredations fairly attributable to him, included cases of distressing hardship, and on his part, real heartlessness. His indiscriminate plunderings involved in some instances the loss of letters addressed by poor soldiers in the army, and sea-faring men far away, to their almost destitute families.

We trust that the postal atmosphere of Jersey City has been permanently purified by the removal of this disturbing element.

P. S. We have received a copy of the sentence, as delivered by the Judge, since the above was in type. It will be found on the first page.

AN UNEXPECTED CALL.—A somewhat amusing incident occurred in the New York post office a few evenings since, in connection with an unexpected visit from the Postmaster General, who had called in to see this great establisment by gas light, on his way to the Washington train. Entering at one of the rear doors where the mails are received, he had passed nearly to the front part of the office unobserved, when he was discovered by one of the porters, who called to him rather abruptly to "stop." "Hallo Mister," said Martin, "don't you know that no strangers are allowed here at this hour. What's wanting?"

Judge BLAIR rather liking the joke, made no great haste to explain matters, and being soon recognized by one of the principal clerks, an apology was tendered. But the Judge wanted nothing of the kind, remarking however, that "strangers" should not be allowed to penetrate even that far into the office, without being "brought to." The admonition was a wholesome one, and it has been noticed that the man on "picket duty," has since moved his position nearer to the Liberty street "front."

CARE IN STAMPING LETTERS.—Complaint is made that in the process of stamping letters, sufficient care is not taken to avoid injury to any articles which may be enclosed, and that the utter destruction of such articles has sometimes been the result, although pains had been taken to secure their protection by confining them in the left hand lower corner of the letter, and as far away from the postage stamp as possible.

In large offices, especially, it is hardly possible that every letter can be examined sufficiently to determine whether or not it has such enclosures, and they must necessarily take their chances if not placed and confined in a part of the letter or envelope not liable to receive a blow from the post-marking or cancelling instrument. But when this precaution has been taken, we don't see how any damage can result from that cause, short of special pains on the part of the stamper, who is supposed to strike upon the postage stamp, and near it in affixing the post mark. What can he be doing on the opposite corner? The damage may sometime happen by the letter lying unevenly beneath the one being stamped. All possible care should be taken to avoid such injurious consequences.

## "Sands of Life."

The detection of Brophy, the Jersey City mail robber, is of course regarded as of no small public benefit by the citizens of that place; and perhaps by none more so than that long-suffering individual, the celebrated "retired physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out," (or who, as another expressed it, "has been afflicted with a loose tail-board to his mortal sand-cart.") This superannuated disciple of Galen, it appears, has for many years been awaiting the final exhaustion of his stock of sand in the peaceful retirement of Jersey City, from whence he issues his well known advertisements, and where his letters are addressed; and as most of these were handled by Brophy, it is not surprising that the number which reached their destination recently began to grow "small by degrees." Since Brophy's arrest, however, the heart of the aged and afflicted ex-practitioner has been gladdened by a very perceptible increase in his correspondence, while, as we learn, from that (or some other) cause, he would now hardly be supposed, from his appearance, to be over thirty-five years of age! This apparent juvenility may however be accounted for by the fact that some benevolent individual recently forwarded to him by express, a large (though *unpaid*) package, which on being opened was found to contain a half-bushel bag of the very article of which he was in such evident need—sand!

A NEW POSTAGE STAMP.—The rate of postage fixed by the new law, for local or drop letters, has rendered it necessary to provide a new stamp of the proper denomination, namely, two cents. There are various designs and specimens under consideration at the Department, none of which we understand, have as yet been adopted.

As after July first, all letters delivered, or collected for the mail by carriers, are to be free of charge beyond the legal pre-paid rates, namely, two cents the half ounce or fraction thereof, on "drop" letters, and three cents per ½ ounce or fraction, on those passing through the mails, the extra penny stamp now required on mail letters deposited in the lamp post or pillar boxes, will be dispensed with. Although this feature in the carrier system in our large cities has heretofore been deemed necessary, still we will venture to congratulate the public on its prospective abolishment, as from the first it has been the cause of no little perplexity and disappointment to city correspondents. In many cases their memory seems to have become exhausted with the pre-payment of the simple mailing rates, thus dooming their letters to temporary confinement, under the familiar sentence of "held for postage." We could furnish some serious as well as amusing results to this penny-lacking correspondence. Upon no single postal requirement has it been so difficult to educate [illegible] question. We trust that the new two-penny system will be more easily comprehended and uniformly regarded.

P. S. Since we prepared the above, we learn from the Department that the portrait of GENERAL JACKSON has been adopted as a design for the new postage stamp above mentioned. Stamped envelopes of the same rate, for circulars, are to be provided.

AN HONORABLE ACT.—While Brophy, the mail robber, whose arrest is noticed in another column, was in jail at Hudson City, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, his unfortunate wife, with a true woman's constancy and devotion, made every effort in her power, to assist her guilty husband. Being possessed of a little property in her own right—about $400—she applied to E. B. WAKEMAN, Esq., of Jersey City, (who acted as Brophy's counsel at the preliminary examination,) to defend him on the trial, and offered him all her little fortune for his services. Mr. WAKEMAN, however, with a magnanimity, honorable alike to him as a gentleman and as a professional man, refused the offer, and knowing the entire uselessness of attempting a defence, advised Mrs. B. not to waste her money in lawyer's fees, but to retain it against the day of need. It gives us the more pleasure to record this action of a true gentleman, from the contrast it affords to the conduct of some of those harpies who disgrace the legal profession, by accepting as fees, the hard earnings of the friends of the guilty, whose defence they know will be a hopeless task.

A BAD PRACTICE.—In the investigation of some recent complaints of the loss of remittances by mail, where the letters themselves had come to hand, it appeared that more than one prominent business house had been in the habit of placing such valuable contents *outside* of the letter sheet, and between that and the envelope. In one case, in which a firm was called to mourn the mysterious absence of some $20,000 in notes, checks and drafts, it was satisfactorily ascertained that the innocent absentees had formed a part of the contents of the waste basket in the house in Boston to which they were sent, having accompanied the cast-off envelope as far as that convenient receptacle, and thence to the paper mill.

Previous to this discovery, the valuables had of course been advertised as having been "stolen from the mails." The careless sender squelched the notice after the first insertion, and has, in consequence of the above mortifying accident, abandoned the use of envelopes altogether.

PRINTED SLIPS FOR WRAPPERS.—In the communication from the Postmaster of Derby, Conn., published in the *Mail* for March, briefly describing a mode adopted by him for preparing printed slips for letters and other packages, an offer was omitted, to supply any postmaster with a sample sheet of the labels used in the above office. We are authorized to say, that those wishing such samples will be cheerfully accommodated, on application direct to the postmaster of Derby.

## The New Act.

Since the passage and publication of the recent law of Congress, involving several important changes in the postal business of the country, there has been manifested no little anxiety among postmasters, publishers and others, as to the proper construction to be put upon some of its principal provisions. For the information of those interested, we will state that the Department will soon publish, in pamphlet form, the law itself, with full and simple instructions for the guidance of all officers, in its execution. A copy of this pamphlet circular, will no doubt be in the hands of all postmasters, route agents, etc., prior to the 1st of July, when the Act takes effect.

This will explain our silence upon points upon which our humble opinion has been already sought, by correspondents and patrons, inasmuch as it is no part of our duty to forestall in the least, the official action of the proper officers of the Department, in such matters.

Our advice is that none of our postal brethren should resign, under the impression prevalent to some extent, that it "won't pay" to stay in the service beyond the present fiscal quarter.

THE WEST.—We can assure a Western postmaster that the "only fault" he finds with the "Mail," namely, that we do not give quite enough attention to postal matters in the West, is by no means intentional, and that this neglect, so far as it exists, is rather more the fault of himself and his brother postmasters and agents than our own. The strictly official matters which we publish from time to time, are of course alike applicable to all the States, and as for Western local items it is somewhat troublesome to obtain them, excepting through correspondents. We confess we have been somewhat disappointed in the meagre contributions received from distant points and sections. There is hardly a post office in the land that could not furnish a column of appropriate and readable matter monthly, and with but very little trouble or ingenuity. Those not accustomed to putting things in the right shape to print, need not hesitate to send them in the "rough," as we will always do our best to give them a tolerably readable shape.

Special Agents will please favor us with more frequent selections from the abundant stock of raw materials which must be constantly accumulating on their hands.

JUVENILE MAIL ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Two boys, both under twelve years of age, one of them the son of the Postmaster at Churubusco, N. Y. were arrested at that place lately, on a charge of mail robbery. The evidence of their having taken over two hundred letters from the Churubusco post office, is very clear, and the U. S. District Attorney, Dart, upon an investigation of the case, has decided to prosecute them, notwithstanding their youth.

[OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1863.

SIR—Under existing postal arrangements, postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted for by the Department to foreign governments in specie or its equivalent; and at the present rate of exchange, the remittance of the balances of postage due to foreign Post Departments, in consequence of the very large excess of collections made in the United States, has been attended with heavy loss to the revenues of this Department.

The following joint Resolution to remedy this evil was approved March 3d, 1863—

A RESOLUTION

"Authorizing the collection in coin of postages due on unpaid mail matter from foreign countries—

Whereas the failure to prepay foreign correspondence throws upon the Post Office Department of the United States large balances, which have to be paid in coin—Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and is hereby authorized to take such measures as may seem to him advisable to collect postages on letters from abroad not prepaid, in order to avoid loss in the payment of such balances."

In pursuance of the provisions of this resolution, you are hereby directed, from and after the first day of May next, to collect in gold or silver coin all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, and to hold the coin so collected subject to the special drafts or orders of this Department. Should, however, payment of such postage and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin be tendered you in United States notes, you are authorized to accept the same in lieu of coin.

You will report weekly to the Third Assistant Postmaster General the amount of coin thus collected at your office, and also report separately the amount thereof received in the ordinary course of business, and retain the same subject to special draft or order.

For the present, this order will apply exclusively to the mails received from the countries above mentioned.

On outgoing letters the existing regulations remain unchanged.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Postmaster General has issued the following order, which we publish for the information of postmasters and the public, viz:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, March 18, 18[illegible].

"It appearing that postage is levied and collected in the province of Newfoundland upon all letters received from the United States, without reference to prepayment made in this country; and that the arrangement establishing a combined international rate of postage, the prepayment of which is optional, each country to retain the postage it collects, which has been made between the United States and Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, has not been adopted, in practice, by the General Post Office of the province of Newfoundland—it is therefore ordered, that hereafter the United States postage only, of ten cents the single rate for any distance not exceeding 2,500 miles, and of twenty cents for greater distances, established by the act of March 3, 1851, be levied and collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be, upon all letters addressed to or received from New Foundland, by the route of New Brunswick.

"All letters addressed to or received from Newfoundland, via Boston, "by British Mail Packet," are subject to a United States postage of five cents the single rate, to be prepaid at the mailing office, and collected at the office of delivery, in the United States, as the case may be.

"Postmasters are instructed to carry this order into effect immediately. "M. BLAIR, Postmaster General."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1863.

Yours of the 27th inst. is received. In answer I have to say that the Department has decided that Photographic Albums are not, properly considered, "mailable matter," and that when sent in the mails they are subject to letter rates of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 30th of August, 1852.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant P. M. General.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### "Played Out."

Stray lots of soiled postage stamps—emphatically "filthy lucre"—occasionally reach the Department, accompanied by pathetic appeals to the head of the Finance Office, and all sorts of excuses for disregarding the limitation fixed for the stamp redemption. Failing to move the controlling officer by such grassy arguments, other and more solid ones are sometimes resorted to. Occasionally a disappointed applicant casts about to find among his many old acquaintances, some one who knows somebody in the Department, supposed to possess sufficient influence with the receiving teller to procure an opening of the bank of redemption just long enough to transact his own particular business, not caring how soon thereafter the gates may be shut down on other late customers begging for discounts. But all to no purpose. The time is out, the accounts footed up, and the books closed, and notwithstanding all these appliances are brought to bear on a most accommodating officer, business is business, and the only comfort left for these urgent petitioners, is to ask "leave to withdraw" the papers. This is promptly granted in all cases. We can speak from our own experience on this subject, having sent on a small lot just to please a very economical friend, who thought that a Special Agent ought to be good at headquarters for the trifling amount of $1.18! But we were not, as against the inexorable "rule," and our brief apology for our tardy principal was sacrificed, as well as the dilapidated gum-backs. This result, by no means unexpected, has answered our purpose admirably in shaking off many other similar commissions.

Port Royal post office.—B. K. Lee. Jr., has been appointed postmaster at Port Royal, S. C., in place of Mr. Sears. In retiring from office the latter gentleman remarks among other things in his valedictory published in the *New South*:

"We have labored under the most discouraging difficulties for nearly eighteen months, having had nothing but the attic of an old cotton shed, and that in one of the most unhealthy spots on the island. It is impossible to do the business of the Department in a proper manner in such quarters. We understand that Mr. Lee goes North in the Arago to perfect his arrangements. We leave the office with no feeling of regret, but of absolute relief. The intense labor of a year and a half has made us long for rest. We have hardly known what a quiet Sabbath was since our appointment; the day seeming to be fated with the arrival or departure of a mail, and a very large portion of our assorting has had to be done during the night."

☞ A Commission of Special Agents of the Post Office Department, has been ordered by the Post Master General to assemble in New York on the 1st of June, for consultation on subjects pertaining to the interests of the postal service.

Sentenced.—Hiram D Van Vleit was recently sentenced by Judge Cadwalader, to three years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. He was found guilty of procuring from the Easton, Pa. Post Office, a letter addressed to Amos Gum, Madison, Wisconsin, and embezzling its valuable contents, a draft of $121.76.

The ill effects of the practice of entrusting youth with the duty of depositing in or procuring from the post office the most valuable correspondence have another illustration in the above case. We think that employers hardly realize the extent of the temptation to dishonesty which is thus presented, or they would be more careful in regard to the matter. The number of similar cases is startling, though, as the protection of the post office laws does not cover correspondence after delivery to a person authorized to receive it, most of the offenders escape legal punishment.

☞ A prominent postmaster in California writes as follows:

"Sir—I desire to continue my subscriptions for your paper. I find it a very valuable, and *now* almost indispensable visitor. It has been and no doubt will be, very valuable to me, in performing my duties, and I do not intend to be without it while I remain in the employ of the government, as postmaster. My motto is, if a person accepts an office, let him do his whole duty and do it right, and your publication to me, in this far off coast, is a very material aid in so doing."

Mail Messenger Service.—A postmaster cannot employ or change a mail messenger without express authority from the "Contract office" at Washington. All receipts for payments made for such service, must be signed by the appointed mail messenger himself, and not by an agent or substitute for him.

Fifty-two Different Ways of Spelling "Seneca."—"Fred" has had the curiosity to note down the various ways in which the name "Seneca" is spelled, on letters passing through the post office and the following is the result:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinecky, | Synaka, | Senague, |
| Senaka, | Sincka, | Senace, |
| Sencel, | Sincoe, | Senic, |
| Cenack; | Sineky, | Senecca, |
| Senekn | Sineca, | Senca, |
| Senaka, | Sinaca, | Senica, |
| Sinick, | Senecee, | Sinica, |
| Seneco, | Sennaca, | Ceneca, |
| Senecy, | Senece, | Sinnka, |
| Siniokaw, | Sinecca, | Synica, |
| Syneca, | Simsca, | Cennaka |
| Cinica, | Sinecy, | Senaca, |
| Sceneca, | Cineck, | Sinneke, |
| Senecek, | Cinnica, | Semica |
| Cinnikay, | Sceanca, | Cenege, |
| Senega, | SCiniCika, | Sinac, |
| Senice, | Sinecak, | Sinekes, |
| Senick. | | |

Contract for Mail Bags.—The various proposals for supplying the Department with Mail Bags, for the term of four years, have been examined. The contract for leather pouches has been awarded to E. Gaylord, of Chicopee, Mass., and for the canvas pouches and bags, to R. P. Lamden, of Baltimore.

To Postmasters. A young man who is thoroughly acquainted with Post Office business, having had charge of a large office, wishes a situation as assistant or clerk, in some Post Office.
Address W. Z. S. New York Post Office.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of April:—

ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alma | Wabaunsee | Kan. | Route 14,160 |
| | | | Supplied from |
| Anthony | Hunterdon | N. J. | Whitchall |
| Arnoldsville | Buchanan | Mo. | S f Platte River |
| Bear Canon | Douglas | Col | Route 14,354 |
| Bevier* | Macon | Mo | " 10,463 |
| Black Oak Point* | Hickory | Mo | " 10,577 |
| Bolton* | Boyd | Ky | S f Riffes x Roads |
| Brumley | Miller | Mo | Route 10,591 |
| Brush Creek | Laclede | Mo | " 10,648 |
| Burke Centre | Dane | Wis. | " 13,092 |
| Burnside | Clinton | Ind | " 12,200 |
| Cains Store | Pulaski | Ky | " 9,609 |
| Cainsville | Rock | Wis. | " 11,511 |
| Cap au Gris* | Lincoln | Mo | " 10,404 |
| Cedar Grove | Cole | Mo | " 10,568 |
| Centre | Schuyler | Ill | " 11,901 |
| Chincateague Is'd | Accomack | Va | " 4,655 |
| Clear Creek | Christian | Ill | S f Bonds Point |
| Clifton | | Nev. | Route 10,773 |
| Crows Pond | McLean | Ky | " 9,671 |
| Dames Quarter* | Somerset | Md | " 3,239 |
| Deer Lick | Saginaw | Mich. | " 12,720 |
| Dover | Shawnee | Kan. | " 14,224 |
| East Setauket | Suffolk | N. Y. | " 1,016 |
| Edwards Station* | Peoria | Ill | " 11,515 |
| Edwina | Monroe | Ohio. | " 9,047 |
| Farm Hill | Olmsted | Minn. | " 13,615 |
| Fernandina* | Nassau | Fla. | Special |
| Flat Rock | C. Girardeau | Mo. | Route 10,680 |
| Fleming* | Livingston | Mich. | " 12,625 |
| Flower Creek | Oceana | Mich. | " 12,701 |
| Fort Schuyler* | Westchester | N. Y. | S f New York |
| Gatchellville | York | Pa. | S f York |
| Glendale* | Jefferson | Iowa | Route 10,926 |
| Grant | Hardin | Ohio. | " 9,393 |
| Greenland | Butte | Cal | S f Chico |
| Grove Hill | Crawford | Ohio | Route 9,257 |
| Havelock | Alleghany | Pa | " 2,651 |
| Harrisburgh | Washington | Utah. | " 14,603 |
| Hooker | Shelby | Ill. | " 11,507 |
| Island Falls | Aroostook | Me | " 98 |
| Jasper* | Schuyler | Ill. | " 11,901 |
| Keystone Ranch | | Col | " 14,354 |
| Kirkwood* | New Castle | Del | " 3,101 |
| Letart* | Mason | Va. | |
| Lincoln | Worth | Mo | S f Allendale |
| Little Niangua* | Camden | Mo | Route 10,599 |
| Locust Grove | Clark | Mo | " 10,473 |
| Long Lake | Hamilton | N. Y | S f Minerva |
| Lookout* | Cole | Mo | Route 10,401 |
| Louisa Centre | Louisa | Iowa. | " 10,907 |
| Lowland | St. Clair | Ill | " 11,809 |
| McMinnville* | Yam Hill | Or'gn | " 15,006 |
| Melbourne | Kent | Md. | " 3,105 |
| Metcalfe Land'g* | Bracken | Ky | " 9,309 |
| Millers Station | Crawford | Pa | " 2,812 |
| Mineral Ridge | Mahoning | Ohio | S f Ohlstown |
| Mineral Springs | Pike | Ill | " Perry |
| Mt. Washington | Adams | Iowa | Route 11,093 |
| Nazareth | Nelson | Ky | " 9,512 |
| Newark* | Worcester | Md | " 3,116 |
| Newcomb | Essex | N. Y | S f Minerva |
| Nobleville* | Noble | Ohio | Route 9,026 |
| Nolo | Indiana | Pa | " 2,532 |
| Old Mines* | Washington | Mo | S f Cadet Stat'n |
| Pine Rock | Ogle | Ill | " Tanner |
| Pinnebog | Huron | Mich | Route 12,739 |
| Powellton | Centre | Pa | S f Tyrone |
| Prospect | Madison | Ind | Route 12,028 |
| Randall | Hamilton | Iowa | " 11,042 |
| Rosecrans | Clinton | Pa | " 2,471 |
| Royce | Ogle | Ill | S f Ogle Station |
| Short Creek* | Brooke | Ky | Route 9,668 |
| Smileytown* | Spencer | Ky | " 9,509 |
| Smith Creek | Warren | Mo | S f Warrenton |
| Stackeysville | Bedford | Pa | Route 2,552 |
| Tarkio* | Holt | Mo | " 10,523 |
| Thompson | Washington | Wis. | " 13,183 |
| Turnersville | Tolland | Ct. | " 912 |
| Two Rocks* | Sonoma | Cal | " 14,683 |
| Union | Chase | Kan. | " 14,115 |
| Union Mills | Mahaska | Iowa. | " 11,093 |
| Valley City | Harrison | Ind | S f N Amsterdam |
| Valley Farm* | Jackson | Ind | Route 12,126 |
| Victor Centre | De Kalb | Ill | " 11,599 |
| Walnut Hill | Bourbon | Kan | " 14,213 |
| Waverley | Middlesex | Mass | " 604 |
| West Batavia* | Genesee | N. Y. | " 1,073 |
| West Oasco | Allegan | Mich. | " 12,595 |
| Yaleville | Chenango | N. Y. | " 1,471 |
| York Prairie | Cedar | Iowa. | " 10,943 |

DISCONTINUED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Albeeville | Klamath | Cal. |
| Allendale | Green | Ky. |
| Almeda | Newton | Mo. |
| Ayere | Indiana | Pa. |
| Bells Trace | Carter | Ky. |
| Bewleyville | Breck'nridge | Ky. |
| Blairs Creek | Shannon | Mo. |
| Blue Point | Wayne | Ill. |
| Boone | Boone | Ky. |
| Bradys Mill | Alleghany | Md. |
| Browns Mills | Harrison | Va. |
| Buck Creek | Green | Ind. |
| Bocksport | Humboldt | Cal. |
| Burbois | Franklin | Mo. |
| Burnsville | Caldwell | Ky. |
| Cabell C H | Cabell | Va. |
| California | Campbell | Ky. |
| Cane Creek | Butler | Mo. |
| Capps Creek | Newton | Mo. |
| Cedar | McLeod | Minn. |
| Central | Kent | Md. |
| Chariton Mills | Putnam | Mo. |
| Chesapeake | Lawrence | Mo. |
| Clear Creek | Knox | Ky. |
| Cross Plains | Dallas | Mo. |
| Cuivre | Lincoln | Mo. |
| Dixmont | Alleghany | Pa. |
| Duroc | Benton | Mo. |
| Elk Creek | Texas | Mo. |
| Ellsworth | Texas | Mo |
| Forest Grove | Mississippi | Mo. |
| Forest Home | Lawrence | Mo. |
| Forks of Elkhorn | Franklin | Ky. |
| Forsyth | Taney | Mo. |
| Frankville | Alleghany | Md. |
| Georgeville | Monongalia | Minn. |
| Glenbrook | Hart | Ky. |
| Glendale | McLeod | Minn. |
| Grand Mound | Thurston | Wash. |
| Greensburgh | Preston | Va. |
| Green Spring Furnace | Washington | Md. |
| Greenwood Valley | Wayne | Mo. |
| Bay Fork | Trinity | Cal. |
| Hovines Station | Jefferson | Mo. |
| Jackson's Summit | Fulton | N. Y. |
| Jefferson | Park | Col. |
| Johnsville | Putnam | Ind. |
| Jones Point | Holt | Mo. |
| Kings Point | Dade | Mo. |
| Kirkwood | New Castle | Del. |
| Lake Spring | Dent | Mo. |
| Laura Furnace | Trigg | Ky. |
| Laurel Fork | Bath | Ky. |
| Lead Creek | Montgomery | Mo. |
| Long Beach | Burlington | N. J. |
| Lower Station | Bourbon | Ky. |
| Massack | McCracken | Ky. |
| Mitchellville | Steuben | N. Y. |
| Mount Holly | Warren | Ohio. |
| Nelsonport | Potter | Pa. |
| Newaucum | Lewis | Wash. |
| New Marysville | Pike | Ill. |
| Newport Centre | Johnson | Iowa. |
| Oakland | Laclede | Mo. |
| Osakis | Todd | Minn. |
| Otter Tail City | Otter Tail | Minn. |
| Papitazec | Brown | Minn. |
| Parsonville | Jefferson | Iowa. |
| Peoria | Bates | Mo. |
| Pine Grove | Clark | Ky. |
| Pleasant Gap | Bates | Mo. |
| Pond River Mills | Muhlenburgh | Ky. |
| Port Hermon | Cecil | Md. |
| Repports X Roads | Fayette | Pa. |
| Rovella | Linn | Kan. |
| Saratoga | Lyon | Ky. |
| Symsonia | Graves | Ky. |
| Tiverton | Coshocton | Ohio. |
| Warrington | Escambia | Fla. |
| Waseeta | Toombs | Minn. |
| West Point | Bates | Mo. |
| Wheatland | Dorchester | Md. |
| Wickliffe | Crawford | Ind. |
| Winthrop | Polk | Minn. |
| Woodstock | Pulaski | Ky. |

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles...... 3 cts
" " over 3,000 " .... 10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles.................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is optional.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps; but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, (instead of six, as heretofore,) if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.)...... 39 cts.
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*.

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases. removed from office for their neglect.*

**THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE,** illustrated with fac simile engravings of new and rare stamps, will be forwarded regularly for twelve months, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of one dollar, which may be remitted in unused five cent postage stamps.
Address STAFFORD SMITH & SMITH,
13 George Street, Bath, England.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 12 45 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 1.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 12.25, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10.40 P. M
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 12.30 P. M.; and 10.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 4 | .... | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 4 | .... | Southamp. & Ham. |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 8 | .... | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 11 | .... | Southamp. & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 14 | 15 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | .... | Queenst'n & Liverp. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 18 | .... | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S | 21 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 22 | .... | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 25 | .... | Southamp. & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Nassau | G. B. | 25 | .... | Nassau & Havana. |
| Cunard | G. B. | 28 | 29 | Liverpool. |

A closed Mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland. Russia, Greece. Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this steamer.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Date of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 10th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 21 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.

[*Consult first the "Table of Foreign Postages," to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.*]

| 39-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. | 51-CT. RATE. | $ | CTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz. | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.*
Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.
*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

**Just Published.**

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

A FULL AND COMPLETE

LIST OF POST OFFICES

In the United States of America, with the Names of Postmasters annexed, except at suspended offices, arranged in alphabetical order, also by States and Counties, embracing the Officers of the Post Office Department; Rules and Organization of the Department; Rates of Postage, and other Important Postal Information. Published by J. H. COLTON.

This is the Official Post Office Directory, as issued by the Department at Washington, with Additions, printed in large and handsome type on about 300 imperial octavo pages Price, in flexible paper covers, $1 25; bound in cloth, $1 50. Orders for the work may be sent to

**J. DISTURNELL,**
337 Broadway New York.

☞ Agents wanted to sell the above Postal Directory.
New York, April 1st, 1863.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ihraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3 To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage

Burg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent, each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete,..... one dollar.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)
Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each .... .......... 50 cents.
Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each.......................... 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail [illegible] | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chagres, (New Granada,) for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit mail, v. Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid, 28c. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *31 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | [illegible] | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal, | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *80 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Taltcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid. 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail, | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some [illegible] marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, [illegible] marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 2 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | Gt. Brit. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 9 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 0 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | 13 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 16 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 23 | | Havana & Nassau, |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | 27 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 30 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1863. WHOLE No. 33.

## Official Instructions.

Full instructions applicable to the various sections of the postal law passed at the last session of Congress, have been prepared by the proper officers of the Department, and are now being issued in pamphlet form for the use of all postmasters. When copies of this convenient and necessary guide shall have been circulated, answers will be found to the many applications which have been made to us.

They will, no donbt, reach most if not all post offices, nearly as soon as this sheet will be in the hands of those to whom it is sent. Therefore, owing to the lateness of the hour at which we received our pamphlet copy, we are compelled to limit our extracts to such points as are immediately material, and upon which our official friends are most anxious.

SECTION 1.—PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

INSTRUCTION No. 1. The Auditor for the Post Office Department will report to the Appointment Office, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, any change in the annual compensation of a postmaster which would change the classification of the office from presidential or departmental, or *vice versa*. Its grade will be ascertained and entered accordingly in the books of the Appointment Office.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General, all postmasters, and special agents, and all persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, hereafter appointed or employed, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emoluments therefor, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A. B., do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post office and post roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any moneys belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control; so help me God." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance or management of the mail shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violating the injunctions or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post office and post roads, whether such persons shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

INSTRUCTION No. 2. This oath and that required by the act of July 2, 1862, may be combined in one affidavit.

SECTION 3.—PREPAYMENT AND BOX RENTS.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt, and keep a record thereof in his office, which record shall be delivered to his successor.

INSTRUCTION No. 3. This section absolutely prohibits the delivery of any letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or package whatever, until the postage charged thereon shall be paid. Postmasters must strictly conform to it. Printed matter must be retained until it is paid for, either as a transient package or for a quarter, as provided in sections 18 and 35

Each Postmaster must keep a list of all box holders, with the number of the box assigned to each, and the time during which he has used it. This list will be examined by special agents, and be delivered to his successor in office. The postmaster must state in his quarterly returns the amount of box-rents accrued in each quarter, whether he has collected them or not.

SECTION 6.—ACCOUNTS, &C.

INSTRUCTION No. 6. The form of the account which postmasters are required to render of all emoluments received by them from box-rents, branch offices and otherwise, together with the form of the accompanying affidavit, will be found in Chapter XXIII, Sections 275 and 276, of the Regulations of 1859.

Postmasters will observe that, by the present law, they are moreover required to forward, with their quarterly accounts, a sworn statement that such quarterly accounts exhibit truly and faithfully the entire receipts collected at their respective offices, and the entire sum which could have been by due diligence collected thereat, and that the credits claimed are just and true, as they verily believe.

No change whatever in the compensation of postmasters is made by the following clause of Section 6 of the new law, viz: "And no postmaster shall hereafter, under any pretence whatever, have or receive, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary." By the term "salary," here used, is to be understood the entire compensation which each postmaster receives from his commissions, emoluments and allowances, as established by previous enactments.

[Sections 7 and 8 relate to Dead Letters, Advertised Lists, etc. The Instructions on these subjects are necessarily quite elaborate, and we must, for the present, refer the reader to the official pamphlet itself.]

SECTION 11.—LETTER CARRIERS.

INSTRUCTION No. 11. Under this section special regulations will be adopted applicable to the several offices where the delivery system shall from time to time be introduced. Postmasters will exercise the greatest possible care in selecting and nominating letter carriers.—They must be men of good intelligence and good physical ability, of unquestionable integrity, and interest themselves in the service. The salary of each will be regulated by his experience, fidelity and diligence, beginning at a low sum, with advancement from time to time according to merit. Postmasters in nominating carriers will state their age previous occupation, and any other fact touching the question of their fitness. Only those candidates should be recommended who desire to continue permanently in the duties of the office. It is not intended to remove carriers except for cause of unfitness, and to reward their diligence by promotion in the postal service. Delivery districts for each carrier will be so arranged by postmasters as to give full employment to the carriers with the least loss of time in the delivery and collection of letters. The amount of local mail matter will be greatly increased by perfect regularity and promptitude in the movement of the carriers. Some dress or badge should be adopted by which the public will readily recognize them.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all expenses for the letter-carriers, branch offices, and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be entered and reported in a separate account from the ordinary postal expenses of such post office, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds of the postages on local mail matter at each office, in order that the Postmaster General may be guided in the expenditures for that branch of the postal service by income derived therefrom; and all such expenses shall be paid out of the income of the post office at the district in which they are incurred.

INSTRUCTION No. 14. Each postmaster, where the letter-carrier system is or shall be established, will keep an account and make quarterly report of the expenses incident thereto under the following heads:

1. Compensation of carriers.
2. Expense of branch offices.
3. Cost of receiving boxes.
4. Expense of repairs.
5. Cost of local transportation.
6. Miscellaneous expenses.

He shall also exhibit quarterly the income derived from local postage.

NOTE.—As this section provides that the expenses of the system of free delivery shall be paid out of the income of the post office of the district in which they are incurred, it is important that the department should be early advised as to the number and compensation of letter-carriers and collectors at all offices where they are now employed. Postmasters will therefore send to the Appointment Office at the earliest practicable moment after the receipt of these instructions a full statement of the number and compensation of each, as well as all other information in their possession relating to this subject, the better to enable the Postmaster General to determine at what offices the system shall be continued, and to fix the amount of salary of carriers.

SECTION 18.—PREPAYMENT ON PRINTED MATTER.

INSTRUCTION No. 18.—No newspaper or magazine, not prepaid at the mailing office, can be delivered under this law until the postage has been paid for at least one quarter, unless the party addressed shall pay on each such paper or magazine the rate required on transient matter by section 34 of this law. If the quarterly postage shall be paid at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, that is to say, on the first day of January, April, July and October, it must be paid to the end of the next following quarter; thus, if the subscription commences from the 1st of August, payment must be made to the 31st of December. Not more than one year's postage can be collected in advance. If postmasters deliver any mail matter without first collecting the postage thereon, they must immediately charge themselves with the amount, and report it as paid in their quarterly account. Any failure to do this will be cause for removal.

SECTION 22.—UNIFORM LETTER POSTAGE RATES.

INSTRUCTION No. 22. On and after July 1, 1863, the single letter rate of postage will be three cents throughout the United States. The Pacific rate of ten cents is abolished.

An additional rate of three cents is required for each additional half ounce or fraction. It must be prepaid in all cases, subject to the exceptions mentioned in section 27.

SECTION 23.—LOCAL OR DROP LETTERS.

INSTRUCTION No. 23. On and after July 1, 1863, mail letters, are collected and delivered without any charge. All local letters, however, are chargeable with two cents postage, to be prepaid by stamps in all cases. But no fee is to be paid to the carriers, thereon.

SECTION 26.

*And be it further enacted*, That if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such pre-payment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

INSTRUCTION No. 26. Postmasters will give particular attention to this section. It applies to all letters not duly franked or prepaid (except soldiers' and naval letters), and all printed matter except that sent to regular subscribers, and to all miscellaneous mail matter mentioned in third class of section 20.

If postage is partly prepaid the unpaid postage will be charged at double rates.

SECTION 27—SOLDIERS' AND UNPAID LETTERS.

INSTRUCTION No 27. The following regulations are in force, from July 1, 1863, under this section—

1. Letters written by commissioned officers in the military or naval service cannot be certified as soldiers' or naval letters.

2. Letters written by non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service, or in the naval service, (embracing the marine corps), on which the postage is not prepaid by stamps, must be plainly marked on the outside, over the address, soldier's letter or naval letter, (as the case may be,) and this certificate signed with his official designation by a field or staff officer of the regiment to which the soldier belongs, or the officer in command of his detachment, or of the post, or by a surgeon or chaplain at an hospital. In the navy or marine corps by the officer in command of the vessel, or by a chaplain or surgeon on board, or by the officer commanding a detachment of marines on shore.

3. If any military or naval letters not thus duly certified shall be deposited at any post office for mailing, they shall nevertheless be mailed, but rated up with double postage to be collected on delivery, as in other cases of unpaid letters.

4. This law requires prepayment of postage on all ordinary letters by stamps, as heretofore; but this section intends, and postmasters are instructed, to use a liberal discretion in forwarding unpaid letters deposited for mailing where there is any reason to believe that such failure to prepay was the result of accident, ignorance, or any other cause than design, charging them with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery. The former practice of notice to the party addressed is abolished.

In all cases where the failure to prepay postage on letters of civilians, when the same are deposited for mailing, is evidentally intentional, such letters should be forwarded with other "unmailable" letters to the Dead Letter office.

SECTION 30.

*And be it further enacted*, That all letters directed to any person not found at the office addressed may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found, with additional charge of postage therefor.

INSTRUCTION No. 30. In all cases where the party addressed leaves directions for the forwarding of his letters to another office, and in all cases where the postmaster has knowledge that they will reach him if forwarded to another office, (and no contrary directions have been given,) such letters should be immediately forwarded, charged with additional postage at the prepaid rates.

SECTION 32.—REGISTERED LETTERS.

[Instruction 32 respecting registered letters is given in much detail. It establishes 20 cents as the regular fee, in lieu of 5 cents the present rate. Postmasters will be allowed 50 per cent on the amount of registration fees received at their several offices.]

SECTIONS 33 AND 34—PRINTED MATTER, TRANSIENT DO., AND CIRCULARS.

INSTRUCTION No. 34. By sections 33 and 34 of this law the rate of postage on all transient matter and upon all mailable matter, except letters and regular papers and periodicals, is fixed by the weight of the package, (excepting circulars.) This standard weight is fixed at four ounces, and passes at the rate of two cents, an extra rate of two cents being added for each additional weight or fraction of it. Double this rate (that is four cents) is charged for books by the same standard of weight. Three circulars or any less number, in one unsealed envelope to one address, pass at the same rate of two cents. Seeds, engravings, and the other miscellaneous matter mentioned in the third class of section 20 of this law, are also charged at the same rate of two cents for each four ounces, or fraction of it sent to one address. These postage charges must in all cases be prepaid by stamps. No extra charge is made, as heretofore, for any business card or address printed on the wrapper.—(See also No 39, last clause.)

SECTION 38.—ROUTE AGENTS TO DELIVER NEWSPAPERS, &C.

INSTRUCTION No. 38. Postmasters in cities and large towns will particularly observe the provisions of this section. Large additions to the postal revenue may be made by securing to the mail car the daily transportation of newspapers and periodicals now carried by expressmen. Ample power is conferred by this section to secure that result.

Route agents will receive and deliver such packages with care and promptitude whenever notified that arrangements have been made by the postmaster. Postmasters in cities from which such packages are sent will inquire and report to the department whether publishers and news agents will not transfer such packages to the care of the route agents, and at what rates, reporting the facts, with their recommendation, to the Postmaster General.

Route agents will use every exertion in aid of this purpose.

SECTION 40.

And be it further enacted, That postmasters, at the office of delivery, are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage, nor lawfully franked, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon, or connected with, any such printed matter or in such package any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

INSTRUCTION No. 40. If postmasters cannot make this examination without destroying the wrapper, they will rate the package with letter postage, and collect the same on delivery.

SECTION 44.

*And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

INSTRUCTION No. 44. From and after the 1st July 1863, postmasters are expected to conform to the requirements of this law.

SECTION 45.—REPEALING CLAUSE.

INSTRUCTION No. 45.—This section repeals all former postal laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act. Many of the old regulations are in consequence abolished, but such portions of former instructions as are not in conflict with the new law or regulations will still remain in force.

M. BLAIR, *Postmaster General.*

[The schedules of postage rates on transient and miscellaneous matter, also on books, unsealed circulars, and the quarterly rates on regular newspapers and periodicals, are also embraced in the new Instructions, and will be given in the *Mail* by the time the new law goes into effect, namely, July 1st 1863.]

## The Lost Found.

There has just come to light in Norwich, Conn., one of those remarkable cases of conscience which we think is worth recording

Just *eighteen* years ago, there was received at the Norwich post office a letter which had been mailed in Vernon, Conn., purporting to contain one hundred dollars. This letter was addressed to Mrs. —— Walker, and was delivered by the postmaster (Enoch C. Chapman) to Horace Walker, son of the lady to whom it was addressed; but, on opening the letter, it was found *not* to contain the money. The case was not then, nor has it since been cleared up; but there was much ill-feeling created, and all the usual accusations of carelessness, possible dishonesty, &c., passed between the parties.—Feuds were created which had never been settled for all of this long period of eighteen years.

The second chapter in this mysterious and perplexing affair was opened a few days since. It was in this wise: A stranger called on Mr. Enoch F. Chapman, and asked him it his name was Enoch Chapman, who was postmaster here about eighteen years ago. Mr. C. said it was not him but his father, who then held that office; whereupon the stranger stated that a brother of his had stolen a one hundred dollar bill from a letter, on its way from Vernon to Norwich. This letter, he said, was addressed to Mrs. Walker, and also that Mr. C. was postmaster at the time, giving many other particulars. This brother had early enlisted in the army. He joined the —— regiment, New York State Militia, at Hornelsville, N. Y, was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and did not then expect to live very long. He had therefore entrusted this brother with the money, and requested him to go at once to Norwich, Conn., and find the ex-postmaster, and give him this $100 bill, which the stranger now proceeded to take from his pocket, requesting Mr. Chapman to go at once to Mrs. W. and hand her the same, and to assure her of his (the unknown culprit's) sincere repentance, and to say to her, also, that nothing but pecuniary inability precluded him from sending the interest.

Mr. C. proceeded at once to the house of Mrs. W., and handed her the $100, and took her receipt in full of all demands, pecuniary and otherwise. The old lady now expresses herself as perfectly satisfied, and in fact glad that she had not received the money before, as it would have been spent long ago but now, she says, it comes just in play, and that she considers it so much clear gain.

The stranger would answer no questions as to his name or residence, and he left town on the very instant of his obtaining the promise from the young Mr. C. that his brother's request should be strictly complied with.

A YOUNG OFFENDER.—A girl only seventeen years of age, daughter of the postmaster at Sandwich, England, was lately arrested, charged with extensive mail depredations. Rings, earrings, gold chains, a silver crucifix, and various other articles of value, which had been lost in transmission through the mails, were found in her possession, and the accused was remanded for trial.

## Letters "Beyond the Lines."

The *National Intelligencer* publishes the following:—

RULES FOR LETTERS GOING SOUTH.—In order to secure the transmission of letters across the lines, the following rules, established by order of Gen. Dix, must be complied with:

1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to other than purely domestic matters.
2. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full.
3. All letters must be sent with five cents postage enclosed if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.
4. All letters must be enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. No letter sent to any other address will be forwarded.

All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, except for prisoners of war, will be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office.

In reply to some inquiries as to the above rules, Gen. Dix writes us as follows:—"The rules adopted in relation to the transmission of letters across the lines are not to be considered as authorizing correspondence, and it is not to be inferred that all letters complying with those rules will be forwarded. It is entirely discretionary with the commanding officer here, (Fortress Monroe,) and there may be times and circumstances which will render all correspondence inexpedient except with prisoners of war. The published memoranda are only intended to give notice that no letters of any description would be forwarded unless certain rules were complied with." All such letters should be left *unsealed*, of course, or the authorities will most assuredly open them (under the war power) before transmitting them to Rebeldom.

## Curiosities of the Dead Letter Office.

We last month published an article giving some statistical and other details in regard to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Below will be found a few items gathered from the experience of a gentleman connected with that branch of the service.

THE INEVITABLE P. S.—Letters are daily examined in the Dead Letter Office, for the purpose of selecting those with valuable enclosures. A clerk of inquiring mind, who had that duty to perform one day last week, placed by themselves all letters written by females, and at his leisure ascertained that there were only 375, out of 6,850, without a P. S., and some contained three. The 375 were written, no doubt, by strong-minded women.

Here are some specimens of the thousand-and-one ways in which correspondents terminate their letters:

"Blots excuse, mistakes forgive—
Think of the writer as long as you live.
"MARTHA."

"If I my trust betray,
I shall forever die.
"Good bye."

"I still remain the same old sixpence, and yours at that, LYDIA."

"The grass grows green around the stump—
You are a great big sugar lump.
"Believe me, as ever, your loving friend,
"ANNIE, Jr."

"You are the rose of the mountain.
And the lily of the West;
You are the only companion—
You are the one I love best.
"Don't let any one see this.
"CHARLES & HATTIE."

"The rose is sweet,
The lily is blue,
And so are you. T. M."

"If you conclude to save my life, send me your heart direct. MOLLIE."

"Hoping that when we meet again, we may meet like angels in heaven.
"Your affectionate LOVER."

"Excuse my way of speling, for you now me.
"Your friend, SAM."

"Adieu, and may the benediction of these covering heavens fall on thy head like lead.
"Yours respectfully, *au revoir*,
"Box 936, City."

"I know that nothing is improbable in these times, since Tom Thumb has departed the single life.
"Truly your friend, J."

"Write to me as soon as possible, if not sooner I remain yours truly, DELIA."

"David, if you don't get my letters, I don't want you to think I don't write to you." A kiss and then I will leave you for this time. I love you as I love my own life. I remain your true lover until death. From MARY."

"No one to love—none to caress—
None to respond to this heart's tenderness.
Sad is my heart—joy is unknown,
For in my sorrow I'm weeping alone. LIB."

"My dearest girl, just hare in mind
A constant friend is hard to find;
Give my respects to all.
No more this time. Yrs, MAT."

"From your Rose. I wish that you was a comming home now, you would get some tight hugs. E."

## Letter Address.

"To Long John ——,
He's my cousin you know;
I'm very desirous this letter should go.
He lives in East Unity,
That secession town,
And he with the rest is a Copperhead clown"

## Stamp Collection.

We noticed last month the appearance of a new magazine in England, devoted exclusively to the subject of postage stamps, the rage for the collection of which seems to be even more violent in Europe than in this country. We have since received from the publishers their advertisement, which will be found in another column, and several copies of this odd publication, and shall try to find space for an extract or two in a future number. The following amusing notice, from the London *Saturday Review*, will give an idea of the character of the work:

THE POSTAGE-STAMP MANIA.—Any one who wants a half-hour's amusing reading cannot do better than buy the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*. He will find himself in a completely new world. The first thing that will strike him is that these poor enthusiasts are stimulated quite as much by a thirst for gain as a thirst for information. At their Stamp Exchange, "buying, selling and exchanging were carried on with spirit and pleasurable excitement, all ranks (we have seen one of Her Majesty's Ministry there) and all ages taking part in the traffic." Will some independent member ask Lord Palmerston some night who this stamp-hunting Minister is? Can it be Earl Russell, getting up a knowledge of foreign States with a view to despatches during the recess—or Mr. Gladstone, naturally drawn to a subject that offers a number of different heads for consideration? "The variation in prices," continues the writer, "was noteworthy. We have seen a set of the Nevis stamps pass from hand to hand, for four, six and eight shillings successively, and even at this last price bought to sell again at a profit." A speculator from Clifton "wishes to know where to procure a Nicaraguan stamp," and the feeling but cautious editor replies, "We sympathize with him." Another, who has been shamefully taken in—for they are not all honest these people, and we gather that there is a good deal of forgery among them—is told that his stamp is not genuine Argentine, "the cap of liberty is wanting." Then there are nearly four columns of advertisements. One firm call themselves "dealers in obsolete stamps;" another "buys and sells collections;" a third offers French two-centime and Maltese half-penny stamps at the low price of twopence each. Some foreign stamps, however, cannot be got in this way, and then the collector's ingenuity is taxed. "We know a zealous collector, visiting a provincial town, who, wishing to procure a quantity of the tens to take back to England for exchanging, wrote a letter to himself every day, dropped it into the letter box unpaid, and received it duly ornamented by the coveted ten centimes a percevoir."

BE FAITHFUL IN SMALL THINGS.—Recent investigations lead to the belief that in too many cases postmasters are not sufficiently strict in regard to the small cash collections of which all post offices continue to have more or less, notwithstanding our present system of general prepayment. We refer more particularly to trifling sums received on foreign newspapers and pamphlets, and on domestic printed matter getting into the mail unpaid, undercharged, &c. The amount item by item, is small, but in the aggregate it is by no means insignificant. In some instances post masters have so little personal knowledge of how things are going, and the delivery clerks leaving the control of the accounts to their employer, the Department is often the loser without any really fraudulent design. But as there is no excuse for these delinquencies, the alleged absence of such motives will not avail at headquarters. Some directions on this subject will be found in sec. 167 of the Regulations.

FORWARDED LETTERS.—The 30th section of the new Postal Act, as published in the *Mail* for April, provides that "all letters directed to any person not found at the office addressed, may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found, without additional charge of postage therefor." Such *was* the intention of the Post Master General and the Committees, and the section was so drawn, but on an examination of the Bill as passed, it was found that the important word "without," probably in the engrossment of the Bill, had been shorn of its last syllable, by which error the above class of letters will have to be charged extra postage as heretofore—that is, every letter which from any cause is required to be forwarded, the original address having been strictly followed. Where a letter is out of its course, however, from an error in any post office, such as missending, the original postage covers the entire transportation.

The new Instructions will of course settle all points which may have been misunderstood from any cause.

WANTED HIS TITLE.—A Government Officer had a letter returned to him a short time ago, from the "Dead Letter" office—the address corresponding with the signature. The indignant officer, however, informed the Department by note, "That he had letters passing constantly through the Washington P. O. addressing him by his title—and that he ought to be well known; and doubtless the title had been omitted in this case, to gratify, without any provocation, the spite of some impertinent and contemptible puppy—whoever he may be." The valliant Officer should in future sign his name with *all* the titles—to prevent a reoccurrence of such a deplorable mistake.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General.

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

CHANGE IN FOREIGN RATES.—It will be observed that the single half ounce rate of letter postage on letters to or from the Republic of Costa Rica, has been reduced from 20 to 10 cts., 10 cts. additional to be collected on the next half ounce or fraction thereof.

This constitutes the only change in the foreign postage table for the present month.

THE LATEST INSTRUCTIONS.—On our first page will be found the most important of the official Instructions just issued by the Postmaster General, explanatory of the various sections of the late law of Congress, which will be in force from and after the 30th of the present month.

### Rule for Rating Letters to Great Britain, &c.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces, and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz one rate for each half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO COSTA RICA.—The following order has been issued by the Postmaster General, viz

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1863.

"Pursuant to authority vested in the Postmaster General, and by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, (which advice and consent more fully appear by an instrument of writing this day filed in the Department,) and with the view to establish better postal arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica, the Government of Costa Rica having agreed, on its part, to reduce the local postage charges in that country to one-half the rates hitherto levied upon letters to and from the United States:

*It is hereby ordered*, That on and after the First of June, 1863, the postage to be levied and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Costa Rica, shall be 10 cents, an additional rate of 10 cents to be charged for each additional weight of half an ounce, or of less than half an ounce.

And the postage to be levied and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other kinds of printed matter addressed to or received from Costa Rica, shall be two cents on each newspaper or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; *Provided*, That no book, bound or unbound, weighing over two pounds (avoirdupois) shall be admitted in the mails at less than full letter rate of postage as hereinbefore prescribed; *And provided further*, That newspapers and printed matter of every kind shall be enclosed in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and be subject in all respects to the restrictions imposed by the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

☞ The postage stamps in use by the Canadian Post Office Department, as also those of Nova Scotia, are engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, in New York. These stamps, as works of art, are acknowledged by *connoisseurs* of postage stamps, to be superior, in design and execution, to anything of the kind produced elsewhere.

### Important Postal Changes.

The Postmaster General, on the recommendation of Postmaster Wakeman, has ordered some very important changes in the postal arrangements of Manhattan Island.

It may not be generally known that at present there are no less than eight post offices, including that located in Nassau street, all within the limits of the city proper. It is proposed, and in fact has been decided upon, to discontinue some of these offices on the 30th inst., namely, Yorkville, Harlem, Harsenville, Manhattanville, Washington Heights, King's Bridge, and King's Bridge Park, and to extend the system of Station and letter carriers over the territory formerly supplied by the above offices, by establishing a Station at each of the localities thus made vacant. The distance over which the Carrier System will thus be extended, is about 13 miles from the Battery, or the entire length and breadth of Manhattan Island, and in fact embracing the whole county of New York.

Some of the advantages of these important improvements are, a uniform free letter delivery throughout the entire city limits, under the new law, excepting perhaps in certain sparcely populated districts, in which cases letters will be called for at the proper Station, for the present,—more frequent deliveries above 55th street,—the preventing delay to correspondence occasioned by the present process of regularly post billing, mailing and remailing letters now sent to and from the post offices soon to be abolished. Instead of awaiting the arrival and departure of regular mails, the citizens of Yorkville, Harlem, &c., can rely upon their local letters being more frequently and promptly forwarded by the means stated; and all letters written on Manhattan Island, to be sent from one point to another, become drop letters, and as such, are chargeable with a postage of 2 cents each instead of 3.

Much advantage will also be gained to local correspondence, by a direct exchange of mails between the several up town Stations, without passing through the post office.

It should not be forgotten that after the 31st of June, all "drop" or local letters must be prepaid by stamps, at two cents the single half ounce rate, and two cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. This of course applies to all post offices throughout the country.

By the late law, authority is given to post masters in large cities to contract with publishers for the delivery by carriers, of newspapers, periodicals or circulars not coming through the mails, and of the denomination of local matter. The law also provides for the delivery by the same means, when so ordered by the Postmaster General, of small packets other than letters or papers, to be paid by stamps at the rate of two cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—It may be of service to some postmasters, to explain the plan adopted in the New York office in carrying out the recent Order to collect postage on unpaid foreign letters, in coin or its equivalent.

Letter stamps are prepared, with changeable figures, with which all such letters for this delivery are rated, as soon as they arrive by steamer; the premium on *silver* at that time being adopted as a basis. Thus on a letter from Great Britain 32 cts. would be stamped, if the coin then ruled at 33 per cent. No matter when the letter is called for, the rate stamped must be paid, unless the gold or silver is offered, when of course only the 24 cts. can be demanded if the letter weighs a single rate only. This has been the practice up to the 1st inst., in the New York office, respecting letters for delivery here, as before stated; but by order of the Department it was on the 1st inst. extended to all such foreign letters passing through for other offices. We mention this in order that distant postmasters may understand the new rating, and collect accordingly. The arrangement will no doubt relieve them of some trouble.

Similar instructions have also been given to the postmasters of Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco, there being the regular United States Exchange Offices for foreign mails.

DISTRIBUTING OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has ordered the discontinuance of the Distribution feature of the Post Offices at Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa.

The subject of distribution, generally, its advantages and disadvantages, and whether the interests of the service and the public, would not on the whole, be subserved by dispensing with distribution at other points, has been for some time under consideration. The delay of correspondence owing to a want of geographical knowledge or its proper application in forwarding letters requiring to be re-mailed, and the extra expense to the Department, arising from double and sometimes treble commissions on this class of matter, are among the principal objections to this system.

ARREST OF A LETTER CARRIER.—Thomas Van Cott, a letter carrier attached to station D, New York Post Office, was arrested on the 21st ult. on a charge of purloining letters from the mails. Several losses—some of them quite serious—having been reported, of letters addressed to parties on the route of another carrier at the same station, suspicion was attracted to the latter, and steps taken for his detection; but the result proved his entire innocence, and at the same time furnished strong evidence of the guilt of Van Cott, who occupied a seat at the sorting desk next to the carrier on whose route the losses had taken place, and who doubtless availed himself of the opportunity thus offered to appropriate letters with apparent safety to himself. Money abstracted from one of these letters was found on his person. He was examined before U. S. Commissioner Osborne, and held to bail in $5000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

### A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

A few months ago, several of the students in one of our Theological Seminaries were somewhat surprised, and a good deal annoyed, at the non-receipt of the usual supply of the root of all evil, which should have reached them by mail, and which had heretofore never failed to arrive in due time. On writing to their friends to ascertain the cause of this "*unremitting* kindness," the young men discovered that the missing money had all been duly mailed to their several addresses, and that its non-arrival must be attributed to some other cause than the neglect of their parents and guardians. Some of the unlucky students brought the story of their loss to the attention of the Special Agent, who, on inquiry, found that all letters addressed to the Seminary were placed in one box at the post office, whence they were delivered every day to some one of the students, who called, each in his turn, to receive them. Finding, however, that one of these gentlemen was in the habit (having daily business down town) of calling rather oftener than the others, it was suggested that perhaps it was not impossible that he might have *lost* (it would have been scarcely polite to use a stronger expression in regard to an embryo clergyman) the letters.—But this view of the case, the losers declared, was impossible—the young man's character was irreproachable, etc. No, the trouble was undoubtedly in the post office, not among the innocent flock of students—and the officer was requested to detect the guilty clerk forthwith. This, however, he failed to do.

Meanwhile the losses continued—drafts and checks enclosed in letters to the students were presented at the banks and paid on forged endorsements; the attention of many of the young theologians was painfully distracted from the study of Divinity by the more urgent necessity for the study of pecuniary ways and means; and finally the Postmaster General was appealed to, in a letter written by one of the sufferers, to take some measures to "put a stop to the plundering of the mails in the New York post office." This grave charge, of course, required an immediate investigation; and the officer took such measures as resulted in the detection of a candidate for the ministry named Geo. C. D. S. Gauthier, as the perpetrator of all the robberies. He denied his guilt stoutly at first, but afterwards made a full confession—acknowledging the commission of all the thefts and of no less than four forgeries. When arrested, he had just returned from instructing a Sunday school class, and was about going forth to assist, as usual, in the services of the church! His room at the Seminary was tastefully furnished, (at the expense of kind but mistaken benefactors,) and his library well stocked with books. On searching his desk, however, the most ample evidence of his disgusting hypocrisy was discovered; for there—mingled with theological books and his own written sermons—were manuscript songs and prose, and books and pictures of the most obscene description, while his diary was filled with pious remarks and virtuous sentiments!

Of course the losses of the students' letters ceased at once, and an ample apology was made for the unfounded charge they had preferred, while Mr. G. has "received a call" to exercise his talents in quite a different field. The "arrangements" which led finally to the detection of this bad specimen of humanity, were conducted by Mr. J. Gayler, of the Special Agent's Department.

HOW TO WRITE TO SOLDIERS.—At a complimentary dinner recently given to Brigade Surgeon J. B. WHITCOMB, at his home in Brooklyn, Conn., the Doctor, in responding to a toast, gave some information of the results of his observation and experience in the hospitals.

"The soldiers were much more comfortably cared for than was supposed at home. He urged that the friends of the soldiers write to them often, and always in a *cheerful* vein. None but those who had seen the disconsolate appearance of the soldiers after receiving a 'blue' letter from home could appreciate the benefit of a hopeful epistle from the dear ones at home. He would urgently impress this fact upon the people. The soldiers are in good spirits, and are willing to fight for their country, but do not want their hearts sickened by doleful letters from home."

These sensible suggestions of the Doctor, if generally followed, would have a wonderfully beneficial effect upon our troops. To those engaged in the active duties of a soldier's life, a cheerful letter is sure to be the most welcome of blessings—while it is not difficult to imagine that such a letter, gladdening the heart of a sick or wounded hero in hospital, may prove more effectual in arresting the uplifted hand of death than all the drugs of the apothecary. Let all, then, who have friends in the army, see to it that words of hope and encouragement shall reach them as often as possible. And perhaps the soldiers, too, need reminding that there are those at home whose hearts, at the first tidings of a battle, are filled with a cruel anxiety, which only a letter from the absent husband, brother or son can relieve.

☞ Sec. 11. new law, is the first legal recognition in the postal laws of this country, if we mistake not, of the wholesome principle of rewards for "diligence, fidelity and experience" of those employed in the mail service. It applies to letter carriers. We wish it could be extended to all classes of public employees, especially in the postal service. The people would be greatly the gainers we have no doubt.

☞ A meeting of Special Agents of the Post Office Department, convened at the Astor House in this city on Monday last, the 1st inst. Quite a number of these officers from the Middle and Western, and South Western States, were in attendance. The conference was held by direction of the Post Master General, its objects having sole reference to the matters connected with the efficiency and improvement of the mail service.

### The Paris Convention.

The first news from the Postal Convention which convened in the French capital on the 11th ult., is contained in a letter from a Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, under date of May 15th. Of course the delegates had hardly got fairly at work, but the report nevertheless is important as furnishing some of the topics which are under discussion. We quote from this correspondence the following:

"An International Postal Convention, to consider matters of interest to people all over the world who write and receive letters, is now in session in Paris. The idea of this Convention originated with the Hon. John A. Kasson, formerly Assistant Postmaster General, and was partially developed in a circular sent by Mr. Seward to the governments of Europe and America in August last. Other communications, subsequently made by Mr. Blair, resulted in the meeting of the Convention here on Monday last, and they have already held three sessions, at which various interesting matters have been discussed. The following governments are represented:—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Sandwich Islands, Switzerland and the Hanseatic cities Among the topics proposed for an attempted agreement between the different governments are the following:—

1. A uniform standard weight for the single rate of written correspondence.
2. A uniform standard for adjusting postal rates on printed correspondence exchanged.
3. Uniformity of rates to destination by whatever route of intermediate transit.
4. Uniform conditions of prepayment, whether compulsory or optional; or, if optional, a double rate when not prepaid.
5. A uniform scale for increase of rates.
6. Whether each country may collect and retain the postages collected by it, whether compulsory or optionally prepaid, or remaining unpaid, thus avoiding accounts except for intermediate and postal charges.
7. Transit postal charges overland, by intermediate countries, to be established on a uniform basis, and accounted for by the ounce, by the despatching country, on matter transmitted in closed bags or otherwise.
8. The same proposition for ocean transit in closed bags or otherwise.
9. The disposition to be made of all letters not delivered in the country of destination.
10. A uniform international system for the registration of letters and postage charges therefor.
11. Classification of printed matter which may be transmitted by mail, and the rights reserved by each country in respect thereto.
12. The rights reserved by each country in respect to the route of transit of correspondence despatched by it.
13. The practicability of an international limited money order system.
14. Such other topics of postal importance as may be offered to the consideration of the conference by either national post department.

One of the most important changes which Mr. Kasson, the representative of our government in this convention, is endeavoring to bring about, is a uniformity of weight for single letters, by which much confusion and loss would be avoided. Now the French government allows 7½ grammes, or about a quarter of an ounce, while England permits half an ounce. Mr. Kasson proposes a compromise of twelve grammes, but will accept ten, as a uniform weight for a single letter all over the world.—Another matter which is occupying his attention is newspaper postage. Now newspapers sent from the United States here are required to be each prepaid twice, at the rate of two cents there, and upon their arrival in France are each taxed either an additional postage of thirty centimes, or about six cents, which makes the postage on the daily NEW YORK HERALD, received in Paris, amount to the snug sum of twenty-nine dollars and twenty cents a year.—Mr. Kasson's proposition in this matter is to reduce the postage to three or four cents, and make it all payable in the United States.

Many other topics of interest in connection with postal matters will come up in the subsequent meetings of the convention, to which the French Post Office Department is rendering every assistance, and it is probable that some very satisfactory results will grow out of this meeting.

### Duties of Mail Carriers.

SIR:—Is a mail carrier obliged to take the mail from the post office, and bring it to the office, or must a postmaster carry the mail bag to the middle of the street, and also to go there and get the mail?

A mail carrier has no right to behave as above intimated; and we think such cases must be very rare, perhaps too rare to warrant any argument or even comment on the subject. It is clearly the duty of such carriers to deliver the mail at and take it from the *the post office.* And any contractor who should refuse to do this from any cause, would insure a fine if reported to the Inspection Office. On the other hand post masters and their clerks should manifest a spirit of accommodation, by handing out the mail when called for at the door of the post office, especially when it is inconvenient for the carrier or driver to receive it outside the office.

WANTED, AN OWNER.—The statement in the papers recently in regard to the finding of five one thousand dollar Treasury notes, greenbacks, by an Irish girl, while engaged in picking over the waste paper in one of the paper mills at Lenox, Mass., is substantially true. At least a number of such notes of the denomination stated, were found in the manner described.

At first it was thought to have been a loss through the post office, much of the waste paper in such mills being obtained from such sources. An examination of the complaint books of the Department, however, failed to bring to light any one loss of actual cash, agreeing with, or approaching the amount reported found. Great secrecy is said to have been observed by the lucky finder and her advisers, and it is reported that an envelope which contained the treasure, was at once destroyed. The inference is, therefore, that it contained writing of some kind which might have furnished a clue to the rightful owner.

A certain post office Agent visited her officially, but came away about as wise as before. Meantime Bridget thinks this a pretty good country.

LOCK BOXES.—The new postal law (Sec. 3,) provides that "no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid." A strict compliance with this requirement would seem to involve the necessity of abolishing the system of "lock-boxes," the lessees of which have heretofore been in the habit of removing their mail matter therefrom, leaving the postage due to be charged against them by the postmaster. Several inquiries having reached us as to whether some plan could not be adopted by which the law might be complied with, and the convenient lock-boxes still retained, we have written to the Deparment on the subject, suggesting that persons using such boxes be allowed to deposit with the postmaster a sufficient sum in advance, to cover the postage due on their mail matter. We have received a reply which satisfies us that the Department will not object to the adoption of such a plan, provided that care is taken by postmasters that the deposit is duly renewed as soon as exhausted. Those who have written us in regard to the matter may therefore consider themselves authorized to put the deposit system in operation.

### Lady Officials.

MR. EDITOR:—Why have we "female postmasters" been twice omitted in your list of post office appointments and changes? It cannot be by the order or sanction of our gallant Chief at Washington, Judge BLAIR. Such an idea is inconsistent with his complimentary allusions, in his speech at the late dedication of a great post office. He then said of the ladies:

"They are great letter-writers, my friends.—I have had a great many letters from them in my time, and I know of none that I more willingly receive or joyfully peruse. It is a new recommendation of my friend, that in this case he has provided for the comfort of the fair correspondents, some of whom I see here on this occasion."

Nor can the fault have been that of our worthy First Assistant; for he too, if I read the *Mail* aright, has recently given the best evidence in the world of his respect for, and high appreciation of the "fairer sex." Will you please explain, then, why we have been thus "left out in the cold?" L.

As it seems we are, in effect, charged with "conduct unbecoming a gentleman," in the matter of this important omission, perhaps a *court* martial ought to be convened. We don't believe that if the investigation should embrace the entire Department, the "findings" would bring to light a single gentleman wanting in true gallantry. Let us file *our* brief answer.

The appointments were all furnished us each month; but, in the case of the first omission, the ladies got knocked into "pi," and the printer had lost the copy; and the next time, we were compelled to leave out their names as a matter of convenience to that same printer.

The slight did not pass unnoticed, however, as will be seen by the above copy of a note received from one of the *un*-"erring sisters."

By reference to the proper column, it will be seen that we have "mended the honorable"—as a noted politician used to say—by giving all the appointments which had before been omitted.

AN UNFORTUNATE POST OFFICE.—The post office at Kingston, N. Y., was entered by burglars on the night of the 25th ult, and most of the letters broken open, but left on the premises.—They appear to have contained but a small amount of available funds. The safe was blown open, and 30 or 40, dollars worth of postage stamps abstracted, and a few dollars in silver. It is thought to have been unfortunate that the thieves did not begin with the safe, as the sight of so much silver coin these times, would probably have alarmed them, and thus saved the letters!

It will be remembered that this office was subjected to a similar rifling process, a few months since.

The frequency of these robberies is truly alarming, and no precaution to prevent them should be neglected. Where it cannot well be arranged to have a person sleep on the premises, the next best protection is a good dog.—This expense we should think would readily be incurred, rather than the risk of losing the property of others, as well as the loss of that for which a postmaster is solely responsible, such as postage stamps and government funds which may be at the time in his custody.

### Disinterested.

Some time since we gave an account of an experiment tried by a gentleman of New Haven, who invested a small sum, which he deposited with the postmaster there, and which was to be applied to the payment of the amounts due on letters which would otherwise have been held for postage. Mr. C. M. Peck, of the Detroit office, sends us his experience in the same line:

"About the 15th of March I set aside a fund of $5 to pay postage on letters 'held for postage.' I intend to use it as long as the stamps hang out.

"I have sent 388 letters, and have received stamps from 149 letters. The funds stand good to-day for 33 cts. Draw your own conclusions. Yea, verily, as the Scripture saith, 'Put not your faith in princes;' and, you may add, 'or any other man.' I now confine myself to soldiers' letters. About two-thirds of them send me stamps. I receive a good many letters of thanks, but none so satisfactory as from the soldiers. Most of the others simply say, 'Here's your stamp—go to grass.' A few, more appreciative, come and express themselves personally. Some enclose 5, 10, 20 cents; and I have received from one person 50 cts. for the fund.—Upon the whole, I am not sorry that I have tried the experiment.

"'T is not often we say aught against the fair sex; but between ourselves, they are the most negligent of all in this matter."

☞ The post office at Plainfield, New Jersey, was robbed on the night of the 15th of May.—Missing, some fifty or sixty letters, about $10 in stamps, and some money. Look out for these night visitors.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Closing the Mails.—We find complaints are not uncommon, particularly in country towns, that the mails are closed at an earlier time than is necessary, and are inclined to think that in too many cases the limitations fixed by the Department on this subject, are over-looked, or purposely disregarded. Section 72 of the regulations, requires that at all except the largest class of offices, the mails is to be kept open until within half an hour of its departure. It is not, therefore, a matter of option with a postmaster when he shall close his mails, nor has he authority to refuse a citizen the right which is guaranteed to him by the established rules of the Post Office Department. But even this privilege should not be abused. It is well known that in every community there are certain late (we will not say lazy) customers who delay their letters until the last moment, when they might just as well as not have had them in the office long before. Such correspondents ought to consider that should all their neighbours pursue the same course, the mails could not be got ready when called for. Besides, mistakes are much more apt to occur when letters are thrust upon an accommodating post master at the last moment. The half hour limitation was no doubt designed to meet cases in which letters could not well be deposited at an earlier moment.

## Important Postal Regulations.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Reduction of Postage on all Pre-paid Letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian Closed Mail.*

We are requested to state that the reduced postage charge of 2 cents the single rate on *pre-paid* letters, will, in future, be extended to the entire correspondence exchanged in the United States and Prussian closed mails, so that letters to or from Baden, Russia, (including Poland,) Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and all other countries beyond Germany, will have the benefit of the reduced pre-paid rate.

The single rate of letter postage *by the Prussian closed mail* will therefore be as follows, viz:

| | *Pre-paid.* | *Unpaid.* |
|---|---|---|
| To Prussia, Austria, and the German States | 28 cents. | 30 cents. |
| To Russia (including Poland) | 35 " | 37 " |
| To Denmark | 33 " | 35 " |
| To Sweden | 40 " | 42 " |
| To Norway | 44 " | 46 " |

And so on with respect to all other countries beyond Germany, 2 cents less postage being charged for *pre-paid* than for unpaid letters.

Rates of Postage to the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension, *by British Mail via England.* Also, to Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., *via the United Kingdom.*

We are requested to state, that the British Post Office, having on the 1st of April ult., increased the British postage to one shilling sterling (twenty four cents,) upon letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and those Colonies, respectively, will hereafter be forty-five cents, *pre-payment required.*

Also, letters posted in the United States, which the senders may desire so transmit *via the United Kingdom*, and thence by means of the British Mail Packets, to the following Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., viz: *St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Eustatius. St. Martin, Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Surinam, Caracoa, Porto Rico*, and the *Mosquito Territory*, will be subject to the same increased rate of forty-five cents, (U. S. and British postage,) *pre-payment required.*

Postage on Newspapers from Great Britain.—A practice prevails at many Post Offices in this country, of delivering, *free of postage*, newspapers received from Great Britain and Ireland. This practice is erroneous, and results either from inattention to the published regulations of the Department, or from the mistaken notion which many postmasters appear to have, that the English penny stamps, attached to such papers, pre-pays the full postage.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom provides that each country shall levy and collect *its own postage only* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence newspapers received in this country from Great Britain, *come pre-paid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents, on their delivery.

Army Letters—Important Order.—We call the special attention of all postmasters to the following order from the Department, which has for its object the more prompt delivery of letters addressed to our soldiers in the field. A general compliance with this order will, we have no doubt, do much towards decreasing the number of complaints of delayed and missing soldiers' letters.

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office.
Washington, 1st April, 1863.

In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that Postmasters, in making up their mails whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in package, by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

St. John B. L. Skinner,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

Newspaper Postage.—The question having often been raised whether the old or new postage rates on newspapers are to be adhered to in cases where payments have already been made beyond the first of July next, we addressed the Department on the subject, with the following result:

Post Office Department,
Appointment Office.
Washington, 1st April, 1863.

Sir: Yours of the 14th ult. is received. In answer, I have to say, that in all cases where subscribers have paid postage for a period extending beyond the 1st of July, 1863—at which time the new post office law goes into effect—they are entitled to receive the papers so paid for, without paying the increased rate called for by the new law—provided such payment was made prior to the passage of that law—i. e., 3d March, 1863.

Respectfully, Your Ob't. Serv't.
St. John B. L. Skinner,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

J. Holbrook, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of May:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE, | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayr | Goodhue | Minn | R. 13,555 |
| Benton | Mills | Iowa | Supplied from Glenwood |
| Boomer Grove | Pottawattomie. | " | R. 11,116 |
| Burtis | Lapeer | Mich | " 12,678 |
| Busseyville | Jefferson | Wis | S f Albion |
| Carrollton St'n | Montgomery | Ohio | R 9,303 |
| Cedar Grove | York | Pa | " 2,427 |
| Chattan | Adams | Ill | " 11,910 |
| Chilesburg | Fayette | Ky | " 9,527 |
| Cleveland | " | " | " 9,528 |
| Corcoran | Hennepin | Minn. | S f Lenz |
| Crow's Mill | Sangamon | Ill | R. 11,629 |
| Cub Hill* | Baltimore | Md | " 3,202 |
| Dallasburgh | Owen | Ky | S f New Liberty. |
| Dixmont* | Allegany | Pa | R. 9,051 |
| Dunn | Moultrie | Ill | " 11,677 |
| Forkner's Hill | Laclede | Mo | " 10,648 |
| Funk's Mills | Decatur | Iowa | S f Waterville |
| Gilead* | Lewis | Mo | R. 10,461 |
| Gilgal* | Pike | Ill | " 10,404 |
| Greensburgh | Berkeley | Va | S f Martinsburgh |
| Highland* | Vermillion | Ind | R. 12,183 |
| Humberstsville | Somerset | Pa | " 2,567 |
| Iola | Columbia | " | " 2,462 |
| Kendrick | Greene | Iowa | " 11,038 |
| Konigsberg | Douglas | Neb | S f Carson City. |
| La Farge | Vernon | Wis | R. 13,140 |
| Linwood | Osage | Mo | " 10,422 |
| Marr* | Muskegon | Mich | " 12,701 |
| Marshland* | Richmond | N. Y. | " 1,007 |
| Menominee | Menominee | Mich | " 12,712 |
| Minneola | Goodhue | Minn | " 13,553 |
| Muddy Creek | Marion | Kan | " 14,465 |
| New Frankfort | Saline. | Mo | S from Cambridge. |
| North Landgrove | Bennington | Vt | S f Landgrove |
| Ora Labor | Huron | Mich | R. 12,739 |
| Palmyra | Lyon | Nev | S f Dayton. |
| Rockport | Ohio | Ky | " Hartford |
| Sand Spring | Webster | Mo | R. 10,648 |
| Saw Mill | Seneca | Ohio | " 9,411 |
| Shelby | La Crosse | Wis | " 13,150 |
| Silver Creek | Burt | Neb | " 14,003 |
| Simmer | Iowa | Wis | " 13,116 |
| Snow Branch | Carroll | Mo | S f Pleasant Park. |
| Sonora | Pettis | Mo | S f Lamonte |
| Spalding | Saginaw | Mich | " E Saginaw. |
| Onion | Baker | Oreg | " Wall Wala-fa Wash. |
| Wall Rose | Beaver | Pa | S f Baden |
| Waltham | Tama | Iowa | R. 11,040 |
| Wayne | Washington | Wis | S f Kewaskum |
| Welch's Creek | Butler | Ky | R. 9,627 |
| Williamsport | Shawnee | Kan | S f Topeka. |

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

Austin, Cass, Co., Mo., nearest office, Harrisonville.
Cana, Buchanan, Iowa, nearest office, Quasqueton.
Cato, Pulaski, Ky., nearest office, Somerset.
Cedartown, Rice, Minn., nearest office, Shieldsville.
Centreville, Reynolds, Mo., nearest office, Pilot Knob.
Clover, Henry, Ill., nearest office, Bishop's Hill.
Cornwall Hollow, Litchfield, Ct., North Cornwall.
Cross Roads, Montgomery, Md., Rockville.
Delaware, Davis, Ky., nearest office, Owensborough.
Elm, Knox, Ind., nearest office, Vincennes.
Ferrysburgh, Ottawa, Mich., Grand Haven.
Fryeburgh Centre, Oxford, Me., North Fryeburgh.
Jackson Furnace, Jackson, Ohio, Iron Furnace.
Kansas, Bartholmew, Ind., nearest office, Edinburgh.
Kingsbury, La Porte, Ind., nearest office, La Porte.
Kingsville, Johnson, Mo., Warrenburgh.
Kroh's Mills, Carroll, Md., nearest office, Manchester.
Linwood, Benton, Iowa, nearest office, Florence.
Lone Oak, Bates, Mo., nearest office, Butler.
Meeting Creek, Hardin, Ky., nearest office, Big Clifty.
Michigan House, Jefferson, Col., Denver City.
Mingo, Vinton, Ohio, nearest office, Mount Blanco.
Mitchellsburgh, Boyle, Ky., nearest office, Danville.
Mount Freedom, Jessamine, Ky., Nicholasville.
Muse's Bottom, Jackson, Va., Murraysville.
Nazareth, Nelson, Ky., nearest office, Bardstown.
New Castle, Gentry, Mo., nearest office, Albany.
New Retreat, Washington, Me., Machias.
Northfield Depot, Merrimack, N. H., Northfield.
Port Jackson, Crawford, Ill., Claremont.
Rice City, Meeker, Minn., nearest office, Forest City.
Rich Bar, Plumas, Cal, Spanish Ranch.
S. Bridge, Washington, Pa., Taylorstown.
Sioux Falls City, Minnehaha, Dak, Yancton.
West Beaver, Columbina, Ohio, New Lisbon.
West Greenwich Centre, Kent, R. I., Summit
Willimantic, Winneshiek, Iowa, Plymouth Rock.
Wilson's Ford, Alamakee, Iowa, Waterville.

### Presidential Appointments.

Nashua, Hillsboro' Co., N. H., George Swain.
Sonora, Triolome, Cal., Harlan L Street.
Waterbury, New Haven Co., Ct., Charles W. Gillette.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Academia, Juniata, Pa., Fannie C. Patterson.
Auburn, Mahaska, Iowa, Laura R. Benton.
Belle Fountain, Mahaska, Iowa, Miss Josie Ewing.
Birch Run, Saginaw, Mich., Mrs. Laura S. Marvin.
Blue Lick, Clark, Ind., Mrs. Abigail Dietz.
Biddeford, York, Me., Mrs. Caroline F. Cowan.
Brodhead, Greene, Wis., Mrs. Eleanor Clinton.
Copi, Johnson, Iowa, Mrs. Ruth Davis.
Castle Fin, York, Pa., Miss Lydia A. McCalla.
Cave-in-Rock, Hardin, Ill., Mrs. N. P. Miller.
Charlotte Centre, Chautauqua, N. Y., Mrs. M. Estee.
China, St. Clair, Mich., Mrs. Sarah A. Drone.
El Paso, Woodford, Ill, Mrs. Martha A. Robinson.
Englishville, Kent, Mich., Mrs. Sarah Cheney.
Gerrardstown, Berkley, Va., Mrs. Harriet Sibole.
Homer, Potter, Pa., Mrs. Laverna Chesebro.
Kingston, Somerset, Md., Mrs Emily A. Long.
Lexington, Taylor, Iowa, Miss Catherine Hamilton.
Lowland, St. Clair, Ill., Mrs. Elizabeth Weber.
Millersburgh, Dauphin, Pa., Miss Mary Steever.
Mountain Eagle, Centre, Pa., Mrs. H. A. Dearthberno.
New Moscow, Coshocton, Ohio, Mrs. Rachel Brown.
Nazareth, Nelson, Ky., Mrs Columbia Carroll.
Oswego Village, Dutchess, N. Y., Miss Annie Drary.
Rockton, Winnebago, Ill., Mary L. Comstock.
Rosby's Rock, Marshall, Va., Mrs. Mary J. Kimmins.
Rushford, Kewaunee, Wis., Mrs. Fidelia C. Pierce.
Spring Forge, York, Pa., Mrs. Mary E. Haner.
Sandy Hook, Washington, Md., Miss L. A. Kilham.
Walnut Bottom, Cumberland, Pa., Miss E. Marquart
Waterville, Lycoming, Pa., Miss Ellen Barris.
Wild Cat, Carroll, Ind., Mrs. M. S. Rankin.
Chilesburgh, Fayette, Ky., Miss Alice M'Grady.
Croghan, Lewis, N. Y., Miss Josephine Rivet.
Gomersal, Benton, Iowa, Eliza Shatts.
Mellington, Kendal, Ill., Miss Eva Delamater.
Neosho Rapids, Lyon, Kan, Miss Amanda Davis.
New Cumberland, Hancock, Va., Miss Mary Campbell.
Steel Centre, Steel, Minn., Minerva P. Sawyer.
Warren, Jo Daviss, Ill, Miss Angoline Phelps.

### Offices Re-opened in Seceded States.

El Paso, El Paso, Texas, George T. Putnam.
Fernandina, Nassau, Fla, William C. Morrill.

### NAMES CHANGED.

Angola, Lake, Ill., to Sand Lake.
Bear Creek, Poweshiek, Iowa, to Brooklyn.
Dodson, Montgomery, Ohio, to Bachman.
Flag Spring, Campbell, Ky., to California.
Otterville, Orange, N. Y., to Burnside.
Plum Spring, Delaware, Iowa, to Greeley.
Wrightsville, Clark, Mo., Uniontown.


[ADVERTISEMENT]

Postmasters:—If you should see a package directed to Elkton, Dunn Co., Wisconsin, please forward the same to Menomonie, Wisconsin, and oblige F. R. CHURCH, P. M.

Menomonie, Wis., May 12, 1863.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those to officers of the government having the franking privilege, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, pre-payment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, one cent each, by postage-stamps.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

Letters weighing one half ounce or under, to United States offices, being single rate, will be charged as follows:

For any distance not over 3,000 miles........ 3 cts
" " over 3,000 " ........ 10 "

Ten cents is also the charge on each single letter from points in the United States east of the Rocky mountains to any State or Territory on the Pacific, and from the Pacific to points east of the Rocky mountains in the United States, whether sent overland or by sea, and must be prepaid.

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles..................10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..............15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Nova Scotia, to which pre-payment is optional.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

The charge on a letter conveyed by private ship or vessel is five cents, [instead of six, as heretofore,] if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive. If forwarded by mail, two cents in addition to the domestic rate to which it would be subject if originating at such office.

Upon letters and packets received from the masters, clerks, or other employees of steamboats on waters deemed post-roads, the persons addressed will be charged, when delivered to them, the same postage as if the letters and packets had been conveyed in the mail overland, although not conveyed under an arrangement with the Department.

If a letter be received as above, to be sent in the mail to another office, there will be charged the proper rate of postage for the distance between the place at which the letter was placed on board the boat and the office to which it is addressed.

Postmasters are required to keep a supply of postage stamps for sale, and to see that letters are duly prepaid by stamps: but it is not intended to throw upon them the labor of affixing the stamps upon letters when the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it themselves.

A person having the franking privilege can not lend his frank to be sent away or to be used by others for their private correspondence; and letters thus improperly franked must be treated like other unpaid letters held for postage.

No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and he must be an actual resident of the city or town wherein the post office is situated or within the delivery of the office.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (3 months.) ..... 39 cts
For Tri-Weekly, " " ...... 19½ "
For Semi-Weekly " " ...... 13,
For Weekly " " ...... 6½

Newspapers and Periodicals weighing not more than one and a half ounces, when circulated in the State *where published*, shall be charged with one half the above rates.

Weekly Newspapers, to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published, go free.

Small Newspapers, published monthly or oftener, and Pamphlets containing not more than 16 octavo pages each, when sent in packages weighing not less than 8 ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half a cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Regular dealers in newspapers and periodicals are allowed to receive and to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, sheet music, fashion plates, engravings, lithographs, or photographic prints, on rollers or in paper covers, books, bound or unbound, phonographic paper, and letter envelopes, in packages not exceeding in any case four pounds, the rate is one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under fifteen hundred miles, and two cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce over fifteen hundred miles, prepaid by postage-stamps.

Same rates on cards, either blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at least eight ounces, and seeds or cuttings in packages not exceeding eight ounces.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Circulars.—Unsealed circular, advertisement, business card, transient newspaper, and every other article of transient printed matter, (except books and small publications, as above,) not weighing over *three ounces*, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by *postage stamps*

When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. A business card, or the name of the sender, on an *unsealed* envelope of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage.

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon, *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage cannot be prepaid on regular newspapers or periodicals, for a less term than *one quarter*, [except by regular dealers, as above;] and in all cases *postage* must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent out of the state where published to any point in the U. States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the postage must be collected on delivery at the full rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases, removed from office for their neglect.*


**THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S MAGAZINE,** Illustrated with fac simile engravings of new and rare stamps, will be forwarded regularly for twelve months, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of one dollar, which may be remitted in unused five cent postage stamps.

Address STAFFORD SMITH & SMITH,
13 George Street, Bath, England.


## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M |
| New York Central R. R. | 3 00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5 00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2 00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

## Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 10.30 A. M; and 9.30 P M

## Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 0 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | [illegible] | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 21 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 13th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 30th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

Table of Progression, showing the rates of postage from the U. S. to the above places, via Marseilles.

[Consult first the "*Table of Foreign Postages,*" to ascertain the rate per ¼ oz. to the point to which it is desired to send.]

| 39-ct. rate. | $ | cts. | 51-ct. rate. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ¼ oz | | 39 | ¼ oz. | | 51 |
| ½ | | 45 | ½ | | 57 |
| ¾ | | 84 | ¾ | 1 | 08 |
| 1 | | 90 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| 1¼ | 1 | 62 | 1¼ | 2 | 10 |
| 1½ | 1 | 68 | 1½ | 2 | 16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | 74 | 1¾ | 2 | 22 |
| 2 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 2¼ | 2 | 52 | 2¼ | 3 | 24 |
| 2½ | 2 | 58 | 2½ | 3 | 30 |
| 2¾ | 2 | 64 | 2¾ | 3 | 36 |
| 3 | 2 | 70 | 3 | 3 | 42 |
| 3¼ | 3 | 42 | 3¼ | 4 | 38 |
| 3½ | 3 | 48 | 3½ | 4 | 44 |
| 3¾ | 3 | 54 | 3¾ | 4 | 50 |
| 4 | 3 | 60 | 4 | 4 | 56 |
| 4¼ | 4 | 32 | 4¼ | 5 | 52 |
| 4½ | 4 | 38 | 4½ | 5 | 58 |
| 4¾ | 4 | 44 | 4¾ | 5 | 64 |
| 5 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 70 |
| 5¼ | 5 | 22 | 5¼ | 6 | 66 |
| 5½ | 5 | 28 | 5½ | 6 | 72 |
| 5¾ | 5 | 34 | 5¾ | 6 | 78 |
| 6 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 84 |
| 6¼ | 6 | 12 | 6¼ | 7 | 80 |
| 6½ | 6 | 18 | 6½ | 7 | 86 |
| 6¾ | 6 | 24 | 6¾ | 7 | 92 |
| 7 | 6 | 30 | 7 | 7 | 98 |
| 7¼ | 7 | 02 | 7¼ | 8 | 94 |
| 7½ | 7 | 08 | 7½ | 9 | 00 |
| 7¾ | 7 | 14 | 7¾ | 9 | 06 |
| 8 | 7 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| 8¼ | 7 | 92 | 8¼ | 10 | 08 |
| 8½ | 7 | 98 | 8½ | 10 | 14 |
| 8¾ | 8 | 04 | 8¾ | 10 | 20 |
| 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 26 |
| 9¼ | 8 | 82 | 9¼ | 11 | 22 |
| 9½ | 8 | 88 | 9½ | 11 | 28 |
| 9¾ | 8 | 94 | 9¾ | 11 | 34 |
| 10 | 9 | 00 | 10 | 11 | 40 |

## TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| | | St Louis, Mo | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |


## A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

HORATIO KING,
No. 510 H, between 7th and 8th Streets,
Washington, D. C.,

Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.


## UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.
*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.


**Just Published.**
POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1863.
A FULL AND COMPLETE
LIST OF POST OFFICES

In the United States of America with the Names of Postmasters annexed, except in suspended offices, arranged in alphabetical order, also by States and Counties, embracing the Officers of the Post Office Department; Rules and Organization of the Department; Rates of Postage, and other Important Postal Information. Published by J. H. COLTON.

This is the Official Post Office Directory, as issued by the Department at Washington, with Additions, printed in large and handsome type on about 300 imperial octavo pages. Price, in flexible paper covers, $1 25, bound in cloth, $1 50. Orders for the work may be sent to

J. DISTURNELL,
337 Broadway New York.

☞ Agents wanted to sell the above Postal Directory.
New York, April 1st, 1863.


## RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Salino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete,..... one dollar. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)
Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each .... .......... 50 cents.
Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each........................ 25 cents.
Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 25 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit mail, v. Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria.) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |

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NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 5 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal, | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

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NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Matter | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Not exceeding half ounce. | Newspapers. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail., (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 3 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do to Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter,* is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Reunion, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that no particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 6 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 6 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | 10 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 13 | | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 20 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | 24 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 27 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 27 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 10. NEW YORK, JULY, 1863. WHOLE No. 34.


## New Law and Instructions.

Copies of the official pamphlet, embracing all required information regarding the operations and execution of the new postal law, are being rapidly distributed among postmasters, and have doubtless already reached a large majority of the offices. We therefore deem it unnecessary to give in our columns the entire contents of the pamphlet in question. We make, however, some further extracts as follows:

SECTION 4.

And be it further enacted, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all postage stamps and envelopes, and of all postal books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor in office or from the Post Office Department, or from any of its agents, and also of all payments in money for postages, and all payments for box-rents, and of all other receipts on account of any part of the postal service, and of any other transactions which shall be required by the Postmaster General; and these records shall be preserved and delivered over to his successor in office, and shall be at all times subject to examination of any Special Agent of the Department.

INSTRUCTION No 4.—The record required in this section may be in the form of an account against the postmaster, in which he will charge himself with the articles as received, under the date when received, or it may be kept as a simple record of each day's transactions. Payments for postages made in money may be entered daily, showing the entire amount received in any one day. The entry should, if possible, show separately the amount received for letter postages, for regular newspapers, &c., &c., and miscellaneous. The entry of money received for box-rents should show the number of the box for which the payment was made.

When stamps or stamped envelopes are sent to a postmaster, any discrepancy between the amount stated in the bill accompanying and that actually received must be reported *immediately* to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, with the affidavits specified in section 404 of the regulations of 1859.

*Postmasters are especially requested, in all cases, to count their stamps before signing and returning the receipt therefor.*

Credit will not be allowed in cases where offices have been robbed of stamps or stamped envelopes. In an opinion of a former Attorney General the following occurs: "If the stamps should be stolen or lost, and get into the hands of those who may use them, and thus deprive the government of so much revenue, the postmaster shall be held for them. One who has the custody of public money or property, and is paid for taking care of it, cannot get rid of his responsibility by showing a theft or accidental loss. He is an insurer of its safety against all perils of that kind."

*The use of the office-dating or postmarking stamp* as a cancelling instrument is prohibited, and a separate instrument must in all cases be used.

SECTION 9.

And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General may provide by regulation for the disposition, for the benefit of the Department, of printed matter which remains in any post office, or in the Department, not called for by the party addressed; but the postmaster shall notify the publisher of any newspaper or periodical of the fact when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month, which notice may be sent free under regulation to be provided by the Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTION No. 9.—In the absence of special instructions to any office, the undelivered matter shall, at the end of each quarter, be sold by the postmaster for the highest price attainable therefor; and the amount of proceeds thereof shall be entered in his quarterly account.

When any newspaper or magazine regularly sent through the mails has been refused by a subscriber thereto, or not called for by him for one month, the postmaster will write a statement of the facts to the postmaster where such publication is mailed, to be by him communicated to the publisher.

SECTION 16.

And be it further enacted, That no postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

SECTION 32.

And be it further enacted, That, for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the payment of the postage, as well as a registration fee not exceeding twenty cents, on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof; and provision shall be made by regulation for a return receipt to the writer, showing to whom and when such registered letter was delivered, which receipt shall be received in the courts as *prima facie* evidence of such delivery.

INSTRUCTION No. 32.- Postmasters will observe and call attention to the important provisions of this section. The return receipt is made legal evidence of the delivery of the letter to the party addressed. To entitle a letter to registration the regular postage must be prepaid by stamps; and in addition to this, the registration fee must be paid in money.

The registration fee is *twenty* cents. It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters, so that they may be able to make affidavit that a given registered letter was despatched from their respective offices on a certain day and in a designated mail pouch. The receipt delivered to the sender of the letter, and the corresponding marginal entry in the receipt book, should specify his *name and residence*. The postmaster will at the same time prepare a blank return receipt, which must contain the same items and number as the receipt given the sender, and which is to be forwarded with the registered letter for the signature of the receiver. In addition to the registered number in the upper left hand corner of the letter, the word "Registered" should be plainly written or stamped on the face of the same. The blank return receipt to be signed by the receiver of the letter, should be enclosed in the same *sealed* wrapper with the left hand or registered letter-bill accompanying the parcel of letters to which it relates.

In all large offices where letters are received, entered, and mailed by different persons, it shall be the duty of the postmaster either to keep the receipt book, or to designate some one specially for that service, and to see that it is made the duty of the clerk receiving a letter for registry and keeping the account of *registered letters sent*, after making up each package of registered letters for mailing, to enter the same in a book to be kept for the purpose, in which shall be stated the date on which the package is sent away from the office, the name of the office to which the package is sent, and the number of each letter contained therein. Before the hour of mailing arrives, the package shall be passed to the mailing clerk, who will compare the letters in it with the entry on the book; and if found correct, shall SEAL and receipt for the same by signing his name opposite the number of each letter contained therein, and specifying the hour at which the letters are despatched from the office. The mailing clerk will see that the registered letter package is enclosed in the same package with the unregistered letters, sent by the same mail, and in the margin of the ordinary account of mails sent, opposite the entry of the post-bill accompanying said mail, shall be written the word "*Registered*," and the same word, or its initial, "R," written on the post-bill.

On the receipt at an office of a mail containing a package of registered letters, the clerk who opens and distributes the mail will pass the registered package to the clerk keeping the account of registered letters, who will receipt for the same by signing his name to the post-bill; he will then compare the letters found in the package with the accompanying bill, and will indorse it correct if he find it so, or will note the error, if there be one, and then enter the contents in the account of *registered letters received*, and deposit the letter or letters in a secure place to be kept, with the blank return receipts, until delivered to the persons addressed.

On receipt at a distributing office of a mail containing a package of registered letters for distribution, the clerk who opens the mail will proceed in same manner as above prescribed for registered letters received for delivery. The letters will then be entered in the account of registered letters received for distribution, and disposed of in same manner as above provided for registered letters originally mailed at the office.

The postmaster at the office of delivery will not deliver a registered letter until the person authorized to receive it shall have first signed the return receipt therefor, and also a second acknowledgment to the same effect, to be filed at such office of delivery. The return receipt, duly filled up and signed, is to be forwarded as soon as practicable to the post office where the letter to which it relates was originally mailed, and it shall be the duty of the postmaster at the latter office to cause the same to be delivered without delay to the sender. In case the postmaster at the mailing office has not received a printed form of blank for the return receipt, he will make use for the purpose of the present printed receipt designed for the sender, with the requisite additions and modifications. And should the postmaster at the office of delivery fail to receive a blank return receipt, he should make out from the data in his possession a receipt of this kind, and return the same duly signed by the receiver to the mailing postmaster.

The use of a return receipt is not required for registered letters sent to or received from foreign countries.

From and after July, 1, 1863, postmasters will be allowed a commission of *fifty* per cent. on the amount of registration fees received at their offices.

Such portions of former regulations with regard to registered letters as are not modified by the preceding instructions should be strictly observed.

## Misuse of the Mails.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* sends the following:

Great quantities of bogus jewelry, cheap novels and obscene works are daily coming into the army through the mails. General Patrick has nearly broken up the business, however, though bundle after bundle reaches him every day. The parties sending these make claim to be the firms of Winslow & Co. and Mackey & Co., New York. Every package that arrives at headquarters in the mails is turned over to General Patrick for examination. Those which contain nothing objectionable are forwarded to their owners; the rest are burned. We have already had a number of large bonfires, and there is yet material for several more. By this examination of the mails Gen. Patrick has secured a list of every officer and enlisted man sending for these obscene works, and it is now utterly impossible for any man to receive by mail a book, wood cut, or anything else that may be considered prejudicial to the morals of the army by the Provost Marshal General. The proper authorities have been put on the track of the parties sending these packages to the troops, and we may not wait long to hear of their arrest and punishment.

No little credit is due postmasters Haslett and Cooley for the energy displayed in their department. The headquarters mail has been under their charge since early last year, and in that time nothing has occurred to interfere with the safe delivery of all letters to the troops. Among the letters we find curiosities that would fill a volume. The addresses of two letters which arrived here yesterday will serve as specimens:

*W. HACK, D.,*
Notorious Card-Player of Co. E.,
Belle Plain, Va.

for Walter Humphres a colard boy in General hookers division but i do not now where. Wishing you would pleas to let som of your men make a scrch if there is sutch a boy in your camp.

MARY E. HUMPHRES, his mother.

MOURNING STAMPS.—A few days since, a female entered the post office in Pekin, Ill., for the purpose of mailing a letter to a friend who is in the army. Calling for an envelope, and while depositing the document therein, she gravely informed the postmaster that it contained very bad news—no less than the decease of a beloved nephew. As she dilated upon the melancholy theme her feelings became very much excited, and the epistle being duly sealed and superscribed, she in sorrowing tones inquired, "If the gentleman would be kind enough to place a *black postage stamp* upon it, that her friend might know there was a death in the letter before she opened it?"

Notwithstanding the mournful tone in which the question was propounded, the Government official could not restrain his risibilities, and was compelled to answer that "Uncle Sam had not yet furnished his deputies with any postage stamps especially adapted to mourning purposes. This announcement seemed very much to surprise the good woman, who was also equally shocked at the want of feeling displayed by the Government in not furnishing its children with such an outward sign of inward woe, for, to use her own expression, "It would be so convenient."

☞ Correspondents may dismiss all fears that their epistolary secrets will leak out through the Dead Letter Office. Not one letter in fifty is read, and removal follows undue curiosity.

## Changes in Rates of Postage from 1792 to 1863.

We are indebted to B. T. INGRAHAM, Esq., of the Dead Letter Office, for the following interesting statistics in regard to the changes in the rates of domestic postages since the establishment of the government:

At the session of the first Congress of the United States, an act was passed for the *temporary* establishment of the Post Office, and authorizing the appointment of a Postmaster General, &c., which act was approved Sept. 22, 1789.

The rates for postage on letters conveyed by mail were first established in the United States by an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1792, and are as follows:

Letters composed of a single sheet for a distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 60 miles, 8 cents; over 60 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cents; over 100 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 200 miles, 15 cents; over 200 miles and not exceeding 250 miles, 17 cents; over 250 miles and not exceeding 350 miles, 20 cents; over 350 miles and not exceeding 450 miles, 22 cents; over 450 miles, 25 cents.

The law authorizing the above rates was in force until March 2, 1799, when the following rates were established;

Letters composed of a single sheet for a distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 miles and not exceeding 90 miles, 10 cents; over 90 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 300 miles, 17 cents; over 300 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25. Which law was in force until April 9, 1816.

An act for establishing a General Post Office at the seat of government under the direction of a Postmaster General passed Congress and was approved April 30, 1810.

Dec. 23, 1814. An act providing additional revenue passed Congress, which added 50 per cent. to the rates of postage then established by law, which act was repealed February 1, 1816.

The following changes were made in the rates on letters April 9, 1816:

Letters composed of a single sheet for a distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 miles and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents; over 150 miles and not exceeding 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. This law was in force until March 3, 1845, when an act passed Congress establishing the rates of postage on every single letter for any distance under 300 miles at 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents: which was in force until March 3, 1851.

An act of Congress, approved May 29, 1846, authorized the same rates of postage to be charged and collected in Texas as in other States of the Union.

Postage on all single letters conveyed by the United States mail from any place on the coast of California to any place on the Atlantic was rated at 40 cents; and all single letters from one part of California to another, 12½ cents. By act of Congress approved August 14, 1848.

The following rates of postage were established by act approved March 3, 1851:

Letters composed of a single sheet to any place within the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, 3 cents, if prepaid; when not prepaid, 5 cents. For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, double rates. All drop letters 1 cent each, and all advertised letters 1 cent in addition to the postage. This law was in force until March 3, 1855, when Congress passed a law reducing the rates of postage on all single letters carried by the United States to any distance between places not exceeding 3,000 miles to 3 cents; for any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, 10 cents; prepayment required. These rates were in force until March 3, 1863, when, by act of Congress, the rates were still further reduced, making a uniform rate of postage of 3 cents on all domestic letters transmitted in the mails of the United States, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight. Drop letters to be 2 cents each, which insures their delivery by carriers.

Previous to 1792, the postage rates established by the Colonial government were in force.

Postage stamps were first introduced in the United States by act of Congress; approved March 3, 1847.

Stamp envelopes were introduced by act of Congress; approved August 31, 1852.

The act authorizing the registration of valuable letters passed Congress March 3, 1855.

## Postage, Box Rents, &c.

The postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind., sends us the following:

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—I see by the June number of your paper that holders of "Lock Boxes" are in a quandary as to how to get their unpaid mail matter directly through their boxes without delay. I solved that matter satisfactorily two years ago. I will state that all boxes and drawers in my office are furnished with locks. At present we have one thousand occupied. Box occupants who wish to receive their unpaid mail matter direct through their boxes, deposit any sum they please in an odd-colored envelope in their box, from which the clerk distributing unpaid matter takes out the amount due. If the box-owners have suspicion of "gouging," they can keep their own checks as they take out such matter. The above plan does away with the trouble of the postmaster keeping the accounts. Where box-owners do not make a deposit, we have a regular set of printed cards to notify them to present the card, for so and so, to the delivery clerk, and it is then retained by him for further use.

The above plan has worked to a charm in this office for two years.

M. DRAKE, JR., P. M.

Mr. Drake sends us samples of the cards referred to. They are of various colors, and are marked, "call for registered letter," "call for dead letter," "call and settle newspaper postage," "call for unpaid letter," etc., etc. We should think that this system, in all but the largest offices, would be a saving of time and trouble both to box-holders and postmasters.

## Distribution.

At the late Convention of Special Agents of the P. O. Department, held at Cleveland, Ohio, the subject of Letter Distribution being under discussion, a paper was read, from which we here make some extracts. They will no doubt be interesting as showing the origin, objects and history of our Distribution system:

The distributing system is peculiar to the postal establishment of the United States, existing in no other country as far as known, and was devised in the early years of the Republic, to insure certainty and regularity in the transmission of letters and packets between remote points. This was when the nation was emerging from the Revolution, and population spreading to vacant and unoccupied lands: when the names of many localities were necessarily either unknown or imperfectly known to the offices in the old States, and some stopping places short of remote points, and particularly of new settlements and offices, were essential to the safe transit and delivery of correspondence. This was, also, before the era of steamboats and railways—when mails were conveyed on horse, in sulkies and stages, over rough and mountainous roads, and through almost trackless forests and prairies; subjecting letters and small packages to injury from friction and from wet, unless closely and securely enveloped. These facts rendered it necessary for some larger offices to be designated as receptacles for the correspondence of a district of territory to which it could be addressed in aggregated packages, and from which it could be distributed to the more remote and obscure places of destination with facility and safety. The conveyances for the mails, often conveying passengers, allowed and required long pauses at particular stations for their refreshment, during which there was sufficient time for examining, distributing, and despatching mails, without subjecting them to further detention; and it was one of the earliest instructions of the Depar't that "postmasters and distributing officers are to distribute and remail all letters *before the departure of the mail*, and on no account delay them a single post." During that period, and in that state of things, many points were central and convenient for mail distribution which ceased to be so, and in fact became more obstructions to the rapid transit of correspondence, as improvements were made in the modes and speed of conveyance. Thus in 1810 Bennington and Brattleboro', in Vermont; Portsmouth, in New Hampshire; Pittsfield, in Massachusetts; Sharon, Suffield and Stamford, in Connecticut; Wilmington, in Delaware; Chambersburgh, and Easton, in Pennsylvania; Marietta, in Ohio; Salem, in North Carolina, &c., &c., &c, were charged with distributing duties: and at later periods, Hanover and Walpole, New Hampshire, Windsor, Vermont; Owego, New York; Hagerstown, Maryland; Zanesville, Ohio, &c., &c., are found on the list, and no doubt all did useful duty in their day; but, as improvements advanced, they were severall discontinued—in every case, probably, against the wishes and the remonstrances of their respective incumbents, who found their emoluments suddenly diminished.

In reference to many of the offices mentioned, distribution was discontinued while the mails were yet carried in stages; the delays and detentions were then being found prejudicial to the public interest.

As railroads were constructed and the mails carried upon them, the evils of the system became more apparent, occasioning delays of from twelve to twenty-four hours in correspondence, and causing very loud and just complaint. Since the completion of twenty-four thousand miles of railway, now in operation and carrying the mails, many offices heretofore favorably located for distribution became mere way offices, the trains passing them with slight pauses only, and thus largely increasing the evil of detention.

The emoluments derived by postmasters at distributing offices consist of a commission on the letters distributed. Originally the commission was five per centum on letter postage, paid and unpaid. This was afterwards increased by law to 7 per cent., and then to 12½ per cent., at which it now stands. It is obviously the interest of those having charge of such offices to increase business of this kind to the utmost, and, though expressly forbidden by the Department to invite distribution from its legitimate channel, it has often been done, and it is believed that the Post Office revenue has in this manner been largely defrauded. Letters have been subjected to so many distributions as entirely to absorb the postage charged upon them; and in some cases the distribution commission of a postmaster has largely exceeded the whole proceeds of his office, and required a balance to be paid him quarterly from other sources. Even when no abuse is practised, and letters are subjected to only the necessary and proper distribution, a large portion of the correspondence of the country pays an unnecessary tax of 25 per centum, besides the regular commission of 40, 50, or 60 per cent., to which the mailing office is entitled. For instance: a hundred letters, on which the postage is three dollars, originating in small offices in Ohio and west of Pittsburgh, and destined for New England, are sent to Pittsburgh for distribution, and there subjected to a commission of 12½ per cent.; from Pittsburgh they are sent to New York or Boston, and there charged with a second commission of 12½ per cent., and then forwarded to destination. Assuming the average commission taken at the mailing offices to be 50 per cent., this three dollars' worth of letters pays a tax of 75 per cent. in the shape of commissions while passing through the mail, or $ 2,25 out of $ 3.

SHREWD.—Judging from remarks occasionally accompanying applications to us for information, we fear we may occupy, in the estimation of some inquirers, the not very enviable position of "scape-goat" between themselves and the Department. One postmaster, for instance, (and not a very obscure one,) asks us a few questions, and informs us that he does so because he hates to make his inquiries at head-quarters, lest he should exhibit an undue degree of ignorance! On the same principle, we suppose, after we have posted him up, he will communicate with the Department to show how much he knows!

## Speedy Justice.

A rare case of conviction, under the Act of March 3, 1825, relating to offences against the Post Office Department, took place in the United States District Court, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of June. The 129th section of the Act referred to subjects a person who advises and procures another to commit any of the offences set forth in the 126th and other preceding sections, to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subjected to who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes; and it was under the operation of the two sections mentioned that the conviction was effected.

The principal witness was Henry W. Fletcher, a lad about 13 years of age, son of the postmaster at Jackson, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He testified that a man named Pardon Barrett, and another whose name it would not be proper to give at present, in the latter part of February, suggested to him that, "as the boys in the Army were sending home money, he might have the luck to get some, if he were to take letters out of the post office." In order to entice him into the commission of the offence, these wicked men not only agreed to "see him out of the scrape," if he should happen to be detected, but they promised to take him to Buffalo, and thence across the Lake into Canada, where, as one of them remarked, nobody could find them.

Barrett, as the boy testified, gave him definite instructions how to proceed. Jackson having but a semi-weekly mail, and matter for several offices in the neighborhood having to lie over twenty-four hours, he was to take only such packages as were passing *through* the Jackson office, and these were to be confined to such as contained letters mailed at Washington City. The first package which the boy abstracted was taken out in the early part of May. He succeeded in getting $20, two of the letters having each a $10 U. S. Treasury note in them. He reported the fact to Barrett, who said: "Good—you had pretty good luck; keep it a-going!" And the lad did "keep it a-going" until he had abstracted upwards of forty letters, out of which he realized $224 in money. One of the letters contained a check of $34.93, which Barrett told him he must not attempt to use, as it would be unsafe, and might lead to their detection. Accordingly, it was hidden with the letters under a barn near by. Another precaution which Barrett impressed on the boy was not to carry the money with him, but to hide it until the 4th of July, at which time the three were to meet at Susquehanna Depot, a village on the Erie Railway, and divide the "spoils," the arrangement being that each was to have a third. Barrett, on several occasions, tried to *borrow* $10 from the boy; but the latter "held him to the bond," and refused to advance any until the day agreed upon. It seems, however, that he manifested a more liberal spirit towards another boy, a boon companion, to whom he gave $45 to enable him to run away.

The boy was corroborated in his statement, in a number of particulars, by other witnesses. The letters which were not entirely destroyed were found at the place he designated. The bulk of the money ($169) was found in a shed adjoining the Baptist meeting house. It was ascertained that a *silver* half dollar, which young Fletcher alleged he had got out of a letter, had been sent by a man in the Army to his little son. There were other circumstances brought to light, but enough has already been narrated to give a correct idea of the case.

The Post Office Department was notified of the losses on the 9th of June. The boy Fletcher was at first supposed to be the only person who was concerned in the affair; but a few days later Barrett was implicated, and arrested at Genesee, New York, he having left Jackson on the pretext of selling a patent butter-worker. On the 16th he was conveyed to Williamsport, Pa.; on the 17th he was put upon trial; the next day the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty; and on the 20th he was lodged, in accordance with the sentence, in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Alleghany City. In consideration of his age (56), His Honor Judge McCandless sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for a period of but three years. The investigation was conducted by Special Agent Row.

## Letter Addresses.

By steamboat, by railway, by wagon or buggy,
No matter if weather is chill, hot or muggy,
Overcome every obstacle, and do not stop short
Of taking this down to one Charles Henry Hoyt;
He's down in the Army, in Banks's Division,
Where the mail goes, I fear, with but little precision;
For I've written, and written, and they do not get there:
I guess I'll complain to Postmaster BLAIR.
In 23d Regiment, Connecticut men,
You'll find this tall fellow—(for *short*, he's called "Hen.")
But if you can't find him? Why, then, if you can't,
Then give these few papers to Edgar Wygant;
He's in the same company, whose letter is "B,"
As, when you get down there, you surely will see.
But this is sufficient—I'll stick on the stamp,
For my muse has already got quite a bad cramp.

Now, Mr. Clerk of Uncle Sam,
I've writ a letter, and here it am;
Just give it your mark, and send it on
Down to Wilhelm's, for it's for John—
A noble fellow, a landlord's son—
Who lives at a hamlet called Tomb's Run,
Lycoming Co., Pa.

Pray, Uncle Samuel, take this letter;
I send it 'cause I have none better.
Its value you will much enhance,
If you will take it to Long Branch;
And you and I will then not quarrel,
If you will give it to Joe Morrell;
Your mission then will not be done,
Unless it's given to the old man's son.

To Charles F. Hunt this letter I write,
With the hope that its contents his mind may delight;
If it don't make him *good*, it can't do him evil—
For it comes from a friend, and not from the d—l;
In Manchester City, New Hampshire State,
He's working for "Limpy" both early and late.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN POSTAGE.—By an order of the Department which will be found elsewhere, the rates of postage to Borneo, China, Japan, Java, Philippine Islands, Labuan and Moluccas, *via* Marseilles, have been materially changed. The former rate of 51 cents per *quarter* ounce has been superseded by the rate of 53 cents per *half* ounce—$1,06 for one *ounce*, and an additional rate of $1,06 for each additional ounce or *fraction of an ounce*. This is the only change in foreign rates during the last month, and our table has been corrected accordingly.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE TABLE.—Our Table of Domestic Postages has been arranged to meet the requirements of the new law, and having been revised at the Department, may be considered entirely reliable.

[OFFICIAL.]

## Foreign Postage.

*Rates of Postage to Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, in the British Mail via Marseilles.*

Notice has been given by the British Post Office, that on the 1st of June, 1863, and thenceforward, the whole postage upon letters forwarded from the United Kingdom, *via Marseilles*, to Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, will be charged by the British scale of weight, instead of, as previously, by the British scale for the British inland and sea postage, and by the French scale, advancing by quarter ounces, for the French transit rate; and that, to cover the payment made to France for the transit of the letters over the French territory, there will be levied the sum of 4*d*. (8 cents) up to the weight of half an ounce, instead of levying 3*d*. (6 cents) for each quarter of an ounce.

In future, therefore, upon letters posted in the United States, and despatched in the mails to the United Kingdom, to be forwarded, *by way of Marseilles*, to any of the countries and places above mentioned, the following rates of postage (United States and British) must be prepaid at the mailing office, viz.:

On a letter not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, 53 cts.
" " above ½ and not exceeding 1 ounce, ........ $1.06 "
On a letter above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, ........ 2.12 "

and so on, making an additional charge of $1.06 cts. for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

[OFFICIAL.]

The following order has been issued by the Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, INSPECTION OFFICE, June 1, 1863.

SIR—With a view to promote official responsibility and system in the postal service, the Postmaster General directs that, from and after the first day of July, 1863, there shall be provided and kept, in every post office the gross receipts of which amounted, in the previous fiscal year, to the sum of $100 or more, a book, to be designated and known as the "Complaint Book," in which shall be entered, from time to time, all complaints of missing letters of value claimed to have been deposited in and addressed to such office, together with a brief statement of the most essential facts in each case.

Where reasonable doubts arise as to the truthfulness of any complaint, the postmaster may require it to be accompanied by the sworn affidavit of the party alleged to have posted the letter.

The "Complaint Book" is to be kept in a neat and substantial manner, and, at the close of each quarter, the *aggregate number* of complaints which shall remain at that time unaccounted for, is to be transmitted to the Department (Inspection Office) in the following form, to wit:

POST OFFICE, ________________, 186 .

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That for the quarter ending ________________ 186 , there have been made to this office complaints of missing letters of value, to the number of ________ of which still remain unaccounted for.

A. B., *Postmaster.*

N. B.—The above order is not to supersede or change the rule embraced in section 206 of the Standing Regulations, requiring reports of supposed depredations, as such cases may arise, from time to time.

*In small post offices, the complaints above mentioned should be entered upon sheets of foolscap paper, stitched together, leaving a margin for binding when necessary.*

WILLIAM A. BRYAN,
Chief Clerk Post Office Department.

## Postal Items for the Public.

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW LAW.—In order that our readers who are not officially connected with the mail service, may have a full understanding of the changes in postal matters effected by the new law, which went into operation on the first of the present month, we give below a condensed summary of those of its provisions of which it is necessary for persons using the mails to "take due notice and govern themselves accordingly."

1. The rate of postage on *all* domestic mail letters to be carried *any distance within the United States* is now THREE CENTS per half ounce or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps. The former rate of *ten* cents to California, Oregon and Washington Territory is abolished.

2. All *local* or "*drop*" *letters* must hereafter be prepaid by stamps, at the rate of TWO *cents* for every *half ounce* or fraction thereof, instead of *one cent each*, as heretofore.

3. The postage on *transient newspapers* and *periodicals*, sent in one package to one address, is now TWO cents for *each four ounces* or fraction thereof, to be prepaid by stamps; on *books*, double that rate. The postage on single transient newspapers not weighing over four ounces is now *two* cents.

4. The rate of postage on *circulars* is now as follows: Three or any less number may be sent, unsealed, to one address, at the single rate of TWO cents, and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for every three circulars directed to one address. They can no longer be sent at the former rate of one cent each. *No* extra charge is now made for business cards stamped or printed on the envelopes of circulars.

5. The former *carriers' fee* of one cent on each letter delivered, is *abolished*. Hereafter, carriers collect nothing, except such unpaid postage as may be due on the letters delivered by them.

6. The *extra one cent stamp* formerly required on all letters deposited in lamp-post boxes and branch stations, is *no longer necessary*.

7. All communications to any officer or department of the government (including the President), written by a private citizen, whether on "official business" or otherwise, *must now be prepaid* by stamps.

8. A fee of TWENTY cents (instead of *five*, as heretofore) must hereafter be paid on each *registered letter*, in addition to the postage.

9. A letter cannot be forwarded without a charge of extra postage, when it has once been mailed according to its original address.

## Special Agents' Convention.

The Commission of Special Agents ordered by the Postmaster General, and which convened in this city on the 1st ult., held an adjourned session at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th ult. There were present at the last meeting Messrs. Sloane, Tyner, Brandscomb, Waller, Humphrey, Clark, and Holbrook. E. L. Childs, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Contract Office, was also present as the representative of that bureau, and the postmasters of Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, and Dubuque, Iowa, also attended the meeting by direction of the Department.

The subjects of Letter Distribution and Distribution Offices occupied a good deal of the time of the Convention, and their importance and necessity, as a feature of the postal system, was unanimously agreed to. The expediency of continuing distribution at certain points already designated for that purpose, was also considered according to instructions, and a revision of the manner in which distribution duties are now performed, particularly in the West, with a view to proper alterations and improvements, having been previously assigned to a sub-committee, the results of its labors were adopted, and are to be submitted to the Department. A report is also to be made upon various other postal matters.

The doings of this Convention are of course considered as merely advisory. It is hoped, however, that they will be productive of good in many particulars.

## Box Rents.

The 3d section of the new law seems to have alarmed postmasters unnecessarily. Many have been led to suppose that all their collections for Box Rents were required to be paid over to the Department, even in cases where the boxes were put up or purchased by the postmaster, and remain strictly his private property.

We have the authority of the Department for saying that no change is authorized or contemplated in regard to such receipts from Box Rents. They must be correctly stated, however, in the quarterly returns, in connection with other similar items of compensation.

Payment for Box Rents may be made either quarterly, semi-yearly, or yearly in advance, according to the choice of the lessee. Postmasters, for the sake of uniformity, can establish the term of payment themselves; but their customers cannot be compelled to pay for more than one quarter at one time.

THREE CENT PIECES.—The annexed official letter will settle a matter which has frequently been referred to us;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE, Washington, June 24, 1863.

SIR; In answer to your letter of 22d instant, I have to say, that by the law authorizing their coinage three cent pieces were made a legal tender for any sum not exceeding thirty cents. They are therefore to be received to that extent by postmasters.

Unpaid foreign letters being stamped with two amounts—one representing the postage payable in coin, and the other that payable in currency—the latter only is charged upon the postbills, and the instruction has invariably been given, that in the event of payment in coin, the difference between the two amounts should be entered as an overcharge.

Respectfully yours,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General.
J. Holbrook, Esq., Special Agent P. O. Dep't.

## New Postal Arrangements.

The following named post offices in the city of New York, have been discontinued by the Postmaster General, namely:—Yorkville, Harlem, Harsenville, Manhattanville, Washington Heights, King's bridge Park, and King's Bridge. All letters for the above named offices should hereafter be addressed to New York city.

The operations of the New York post office are thus extended over the entire length and breadth of Manhatten Island.

The short time allowed after the order, for the necessary preparation for these radical changes and improvements—involving the establishment of six new Stations, the selection of the Superintendents, Clerks Carriers, and other perplexing details—has certainly been well improved by postmaster Wakeman, and his experienced General Super intendent of the Stations and Carriers, John H. Hallett, Esq. Of the amount of labor and responsibility attaching to the arrangement and working of a system which is to supply such vast and varied postal facilities throughout this great metropolis, the public can form but a very slight conception.

There will be under the new arrangement, five deliveries each day by Carriers, from the general post office and most of the thirteen Stations, and six collections from the lamp post boxes, 586 in number. On Sundays only one collection will be made, and that at 8 15 P. M.

The above changes are of course of great benefit to the whole city, inasmuch as they embrace more prompt and frequent exchanges of mails between the main office and all the Stations than heretofore. To the people residing above 55th, Street, however, until now dependent on the comparatively slow facilities afforded by small post offices, this substitution of the Station and Carrier system will be of invaluable convenience, as will soon become apparent, and which cannot fail to be fully appreciated by the public.

## Letter Carriers.

The idea somehow prevails among postmasters, at offices where letter carriers are employed, that their salaries under the new law must depend entirely on the receipts from postages on local or drop letters—and that, as in many large towns the income from that source has heretofore been comparatively small, therefore the penny-post system would have to be given up altogether. This is a false alarm. Section 14th clearly provides that the expenses of the letter carriers are to be paid "out of the income of the post office at the district in which they are incurred."

PROVOST MARSHALS, COLLECTORS, &c.—Information is asked by several postmasters as to the rights of Provost Marshals and the Collectors' departments, under the Revenue laws, in the matter of franking. Application by us to the Department, has been answered by Gov. RANDALL in a letter, from which we extract the following:

Letters and packages upon the official business of the Government, from the Assessors to their assistants, or to the Treasury Department at Washington, are entitled to be mailed free of postage. Similar matter from the *assistants* to the *principals* is entitled to be mailed free; but other correspondence conducted by them must be prepaid by postage stamps.

The same rule will apply to mail matter passing between Collectors and their assistants.

In regard to the Provost Marshals in the several States, they have no right to mail any packages free of postage, except such as may be addressed to the Provost Marshal General, or to the War Department at Washington.

These regulations have been in force, and will not be materially changed under the new law.

THE NEW TWO-CENT STAMPS, which have just been issued by the Department to meet the demand created by the new law fixing the rates on drop letters, circulars, transient printed matter, etc, at two cents, will soon be in the hands of most of our readers. They are black in color, and bear a finely engraved head of General ANDREW JACKSON—a design especially appropriate at the present time, when his well-known saying, "The Union *must* and *shall* be preserved," needs to be considered as something more practical than a mere piece of fine sentiment. The portrait of the old hero occupies nearly the entire surface of the stamp, and the character of the engraving is such that the process of defacement, to which it must unfortunately be subjected, is easily and effectually performed.

THE PARDON OF HAYDEN.—We learn that the pardon of Richard Hayden, who had been convicted of taking from the New Bedford, Mass., post office a letter containing articles of value, was granted solely on the ground that he was "in an advanced stage of pulmonary consumption." This was certified to by the attending physician and by the jailer, the physician certifying that in his opinion Hayden was rapidly declining, and the family of the latter petitioning that he might be allowed to die at home. The ground on which the pardon was granted was stated in the warrant, and was approved by the United States Attorney.

We state this that the case alluded to may not be regarded as another instance of the somewhat free use of the pardoning power in cases of post office and mail robbery.

☞ It is to be feared, from the complaints which reach us of newspapers, books, and other printed matter failing to reach their destination, that some postmasters and clerks are inclined to consider this class of mailable matter as of not much consequence, and neglect to pay proper attention to its forwarding and delivery. This is a serious error, and for the benefit of all concerned we will state, that the *detention or delay* of such matter, by any person employed in the mail service, subjects the offender to a fine of $50.—[*Sec. 128 P. O. Laws.*]

## Be Obliging.

We would suggest to postmasters and clerks the propriety, as well as good policy, of *looking* for letters when called for, even if satisfied that there are none on hand to the address of the applicant. To say nothing of the possibility of a mistake in the matter, which a search may rectify, the disappointment of a person expecting in vain the arrival of a letter is, perhaps, hard enough to bear, without the additional burden of a suspicion that it is possibly not so much due to the neglect of their correspondent, as to the indifference and carelessness of a postmaster or clerk, who is disinclined to take the trouble of looking over a few letters. It is a safe rule, moreover, in dealing with the public at post offices, to assume that *all* letters inquired for are of business or domestic importance, and to make it a matter of conscience to see that they are delivered at the earliest possible moment after they are received.

PRIVATE LETTER BOXES.—The suggestions of a former correspondent in regard to private boxes for letters, to be attached to dwelling houses, stores and other places of business, an arrangement extensively provided in London, becomes more and more important in view of other improvements in the carrier system about being introduced in New York and elsewhere. Such a general introduction of the plan here, would greatly facilitate the delivery of letters, and prove exceedingly convenient to those receiving them. Heretofore it could not well be adopted, as the carrier was obliged to seek an interview with the citizen, in order to collect any postage that might be due, or at least his fee of one penny. That necessity no longer exists under the new provision for free delivery, the only exceptions being unpaid foreign letters and those short paid. Nine out of ten of the letters supplied by carriers, could be dropped into such a box without troubling the owner, who might keep his own key, or intrust it with some careful member of his family. By opening it from the inside, he would thus secure his correspondence against any dishonesty on the part of servants or others.

We cannot think of anything in itself so cheap and simple, which would be so important an auxiliary to the letter carrier in the discharge of his duties, and we trust that our citizens will generally try the experiment.

MR. EDITOR:—If a postmaster should be drafted, would he be compelled to resign his office?

Not necessarily. Where a postmaster finds himself thus situated, the case should be reported to the Appointment Office for special instructions, and if a proper and acceptable person is employed to take charge of the office temporarily, there would probably be no objection in any quarter.—ED. MAIL.

GOOD BEHAVIOR.—We are gratified that the "good behavior" test is hereafter to be applied to so important a class of officials as our letter carriers. By the law and instructions of the Department, they are not only to be retained in office if competent and industrious, but their salaries are to be gradually increased according to their fidelity, experience and usefulness. This is right, and we trust the application of so just a principle, both as it regards the public interest and its public servants, will not long be thus limited.

Now that the carriers are to receive salaries instead of being paid as formerly according to the number of letters delivered, fears have been expressed that less pains would be taken in hunting up the owners of letters. If, however, there is negligence in this respect, it will soon appear from the number of letters returned undelivered. Should any just grounds arise for suspecting unfaithfulness, complaint should at once be made in the proper quarter.

It is the determination of the Postmaster General that this branch of the postal service shall be made to answer the public wants and expectations wherever it is put in operation.

☞ A young man named J. L. H. Cargill, employed as a clerk at Station E, New York Post Office, was arrested on the 24th ult., on a charge of secreting and embezzling a mail letter. Sundry losses of letters having occurred at the Station, and circumstances pointing very strongly to Cargill as the cause, measures were taken for his detection by Mr. Gayler, of the Special Agent's Department, which resulted in finding a valuable letter secreted upon the prisoner's person. He was held to bail in $5,000, and has had a partial hearing before U. S. Commissioner Stilwell.

☞ The U. S. Grand Jury at New York have found a bill of indictment for mail robbery against Thomas Van Cott, the letter-carrier, whose arrest was noticed in our last. His trial is postponed until the Fall.

☞ Geo. C. D. S. Gauthier, the theological student, of whose untheological doings we gave an account in our June number, was on the 27th ult, arraigned on a charge of forgery, to which he plead guilty, and was remanded for sentence till the next term of the Court of Sessions.

☞ Maj. R. K. SCOTT, Chief Clerk of the Inspection Office, is acting in place of W. A. BRYAN, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, during his temporary absence from Washington.

☞ There seems to be some confusion in respect to the postage on printed matter reaching a post office without having been prepaid. In all such cases, double postage should be collected. See section 26 of the new law.

☞ The numerous official and personal friends of Hon. A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant P. M. General, will be glad to learn that he has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to resume his duties at the Department.

## The "Complaint Book."

In another column will be found the order of the Department requiring, in all post offices the yearly gross receipts of which amount to over $100, the keeping of a "Complaint Book." Postmasters should lose no time in complying with the requirements of the order, a reference to which will show the object and mode of keeping the book. It will be observed that the details of alleged losses are *not* to be sent to the Department with the quarterly report of complaints, but only entered upon the book, which is to be retained in the office.

## Newspaper Postage.

"In all cases where subscribers have paid newspaper postage for a period extending beyond the 1st of July, 1863—at which time the New Post Office Law goes into effect—they are entitled to receive the papers so paid for, without paying the increased rate called for by the new law, provided such payment was made prior to the passage of the law."

In connection with the above decision of the Department, we are asked: "How is it in cases in which payments have been made under similar circumstances, and which *exceed* the rate called for by the new law? Should the *excess* be refunded?"

Of course not. The old contract must be respected when it pinches the citizen no less than when the Department is the loser. "It is a poor rule that won't work both ways."—[ED. MAIL.]

☞ We may save city letter Carriers here and elsewhere, some time and trouble by calling attention to the fact, that they are now compelled by law to demand double postage on all unpaid printed matter, as well as on written correspondence, arriving by mail, drop letters or papers, &c., being also included.

For instance, a single transient newspaper, if unpaid, is four cents. And an unpaid drop letter, if weighing over the half ounce and less than an ounce, would be eight cents, and if three rates, twelve cents. Also, an unpaid mail letter, if single rate of half ounce, would be six cents, and if two rates, twelve cents, and so on.

MARK YOUR MONEY.—Persons in the habit of remitting bank bills, treasury notes, etc., through the mails, would find it a very useful practice to affix a small private mark to each note, taking a memorandum of the same, so that it could be readily identified by them in case of "accident." If this plan were generally adopted, the ends of justice, as well as the restoration of lost money to the losers, would be accomplished with much less difficulty than they sometimes are at present. The mark should be a peculiar one—not a cross or circle—and should be a different one, if possible, on the money sent in each letter.

MISTAKEN.—The synopsis of the New Postal Law, as given by some of the city papers, is in several respects erroneous. It is mistaken, for instance, that postmasters are now to be paid salaries, instead of by commissions as heretofore. Such a section was contained in the first draft of the new bill, but it was stricken out in the House, and the former mode of compensation remains intact. A similar error occurs respecting letters forwarded from one point to another. No additional charge is to be made, says the *Daily Times*. Directly the reverse is the fact. On all such letters the law requires extra postage, unless the letter is off its course by the carelessness of the mailing office, in which case the postage already paid is sufficient.

REGISTRATION.—A perusal of that section of the late Act relating to registered letters, and the instructions thereon, will remind postmasters that several important changes are ordered. One of the most important is the taking of duplicate receipts, on the delivery of a letter of that class, and forwarding one of the same to the post office at which the letter was mailed, to be handed over to the writer of the letter.

Another new requirement makes it the duty of a postmaster or clerk taking charge of a registered letter or package at the delivery office, to place his name on the accompanying postbill. This plan has been voluntarily adopted to some extent heretofore; but it is now made obligatory, and we think very properly so.

The greatest degree of care and accuracy in the custody of this class of letters, is due to those who faithfully fulfil their part of the contract by paying the extra fee, &c. They do so in good faith, believing that the Government will fulfil its whole obligations.

## Rule for Rating Letters to Great Britain, &c

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces, and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz: one rate for each half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Important Postal Regulations.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Reduction of Postage on all Pre-paid Letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian Closed Mail.*

We are requested to state that the reduced postage charge of 2 cents the single rate on *pre-paid* letters, will, in future, be extended to the entire correspondence exchanged in the United States and Prussian closed mails, so that letters to or from Baden, Russia, (including Poland,) Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and all other countries beyond Germany, will have the benefit of the reduced pre-paid rate.

The single rate of letter postage *by the Prussian closed mail* will therefore be as follows, viz:

| | *Pre-paid.* | *Unpaid.* |
|---|---|---|
| To Prussia, Austria, and the German States | 2 cents | 30 cents. |
| To Russia (including Poland) | 35 " | 37 " |
| To Denmark | 33 " | 35 " |
| To Sweden | 40 " | 42 " |
| To Norway | 44 " | 46 " |

And so on with respect to all other countries beyond Germany, 2 cents less postage being charged for *pre-paid* than for unpaid letters.

Rates of Postage to THE CAPE of GOOD HOPE, NATAL, ST. HELENA, and ASCENSION, *by British Mail via England.* Also, to Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., *via the United Kingdom.*

We are requested to state, that the British Post Office, having on the 1st of April ult., increased the British postage to one shilling sterling (twenty four cents,) upon letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension; the single rate of letter postage between the United States and those Colonies, respectively, will hereafter be forty-five cents, *pre-payment required.*

Also, letters posted in the United States, which the senders may desire to transmit *via the United Kingdom*, and thence by means of the British Mail Packets, to the following Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., viz: *St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Surinam, Caracoa, Porto Rico*, and the *Mosquito Territory*, will be subject to the same increased rate of forty-five cents, (U. S. and British postage,) *pre-payment required.*

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—A practice prevails at many Post Offices in this country, of delivering, *free of postage*, newspapers received from Great Britain and Ireland. This practice is erroneous, and results either from inattention to the published regulations of the Department, or from the mistaken notion which many postmasters appear to have, that the English penny stamps, attached to such papers, pre-pays the full postage.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom provides that each country shall levy and collect *its own postage only* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence newspapers received in this country from Great Britain, *come pre-paid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents, on their delivery.

ARMY LETTERS—IMPORTANT ORDER.—We call the special attention of all postmasters to the following order from the Department, which has for its object the more prompt delivery of letters addressed to our soldiers in the field. A general compliance with this order will, we have no doubt, do much towards decreasing the number of complaints of delayed and missing soldiers' letters.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
Washington, 1st April, 1863.

In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that Postmasters, in making up their mails whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The question having often been raised whether the old or new postage rates on newspapers are to be adhered to in cases where payments have already been made beyond the first of July next, we addressed the Department on the subject, with the following result:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
Washington, 1st April, 163.

SIR: Yours of the 14th alt. is received. In answer, I have to say, that in all cases where subscribers have paid postage for a period extending beyond the 1st of July, 1863—at which time the new post office law goes into effect—they are entitled to receive the papers so paid for, without paying the increased rate called for by the new law—provided such payment was made prior to the passage of that law—i. e., 3d March, 163.

Respectfully, Your Ob't. Serv't.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., Special Agent P. O. D.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO COSTA RICA.—The following order has been issued by the Postmaster General, viz

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1863.

"Pursuant to authority vested in the Postmaster General, and by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, (which advice and consent more fully appear by an instrument of writing this day filed in the Department,) and with the view to establish better postal arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica, the Government of Costa Rica having agreed, on its part, to reduce the local postage charges in that country to one-half the rates hitherto levied upon letters to and from the United States:

*It is hereby ordered*, That on and after the First of June, 1863, the postage to be levied and collected in the United States on each letter or parcel, not exceeding half an ounce (avoirdupois) in weight, addressed to or received from Costa Rica, shall be 10 cents, an additional rate of 10 cents to be charged for each additional weight of half an ounce, or of less than half an ounce.

And the postage to be levied and collected in the United States on newspapers, unsealed circulars, and other kinds of printed matter addressed to or received from Costa Rica, shall be two cents on each newspaper or unsealed circular, and one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, on pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed papers; *Provided*, That no book, bound or unbound, weighing over two pounds (avoirdupois) shall be admitted in the mails at less than full letter rate of postage as hereinbefore prescribed; *And provided further* That newspapers and printed matter of every kind shall be enclosed in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and be subject in all respects to the restrictions imposed by the laws and regulations of the Post Office Department.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster-General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of June:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bent's Fort. | | Col. T. | Route 14,465 |
| Bewleyville*. | Breckenridge. | Ky | Supplied from Brandenburgh. |
| Big Buffalo. | Harrison. | Va | Route 4,619 |
| Blue Mounds. | Linn | Kansas | Route 14,208 |
| Bolinas | Marin | Cal | Supplied from San Rafael. |
| Cleopatra*. | Mercer | Mo | Supplied from Ravanna. |
| Cross Roads. | Wayne | Ill | Supplied from Pleasant Grove. |
| Diamond | Rice | Minn | Route 13,620 |
| East Cabot. | Caledonia | Vt | Route 403 |
| E. Rochester. | Strafford | N. H | Supplied from Rochester. |
| Folk's Stat'n. | Harrison | Ohio | Route 9,009 |
| Forest Cove. | Baker | Oregon | Sup. f. Walla-Walla, Wash. T. |
| Genoa | Livingston | Mich. | Route 12,624 |
| Gr'nd Mound. | Thurston | Wash. T. | Supplied from Tumwater. |
| G.'s Basin. | Lancaster | Neb. T | Supplied from Weeping Water. |
| Jefferson | Winona | Minn | Supplied from Utica. |
| Keokuk Jun. | Adams | Ill | Route 11,917 |
| Kingsbury* | La Porte | Ind | Supplied from La Porte. |
| La Grande | Baker | Oregon | Sup. f. Walla-Walla, Wash. T. |
| Landmark,* | Howard | Mo | Supplied from Fayette. |
| Lawton | Orange | N. Y | Route 1,424 |
| Little Rock. | Jefferson | Mo | Supplied from Kimswick. |
| Mattole | Humboldt | Cal | Route 14,852 |
| Mill Bluff | Camden | Mo | Route 10,599 |
| Mosher | McLean | Ill | Route 11,614 |
| Nottingham. | Cuyahoga | Ohio | Route 9,095 |
| Pea Vine | Lafayette | Mo | Route 10,572 |
| Pond Grove. | Benton | Ind | Route 12,148 |
| Rock House. | Buchanan | Mo | Supplied from Easton. |
| Rosecrans | Manitowoc | Wis | Supplied from Manitowoc. |
| R'nd Valley. | Plumas | Cal | Supplied from Taylor's Ranch. |
| Santa Ynes | S. Barbara | Cal. | Route 12,592 |
| Shamrock* | Callaway | Mo | Route 10,450 |
| Tobacco | Johnson | Ill | Route 11,835 |
| Umatilla | Umatilla | Oregon | Route 15,017 |
| Union Star. | De Kalb | Mo | Route 10,525 |
| Verd. Falls | Gr'nwood. | Kansas | Route 14,220 |
| W. G. C'tre*. | Kent | R. I. | Supplied from West Greenwich. |
| W. Hamb'gh. | Erie | N. Y. | Route 1,302 |
| W. Pemb'ke. | Wash'n | Me. | Route 86 |
| Willow Prairie | | Calumet Wis | 13047 |
| W. Wood | Lawrence | Ohio | Route 9,233 |
| Woodson | Morgan | Ill. | Route 11,886 |
| Wrightsdale. | Lancaster | Pa | Route 2,278 |

*Reestablished.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

Albrightsville, Carbon, Pa., nearest office Hickory Run.
Arizona, Dona Ana, N. Mex., San Francisco, Cal.
Arlington, Sibley, Minn., nearest office Henderson.
Athens, Richardson, Neb. T., near. of. Middleburgh.
Bloomington, Polk, Oregon, nearest office Corvallis.
Borodino, Wayne, Mich., nearest office Plymouth.
Breckenridge, Toombs, Minn., near. of. Alexandria.
Bridgeport, Jackson, Iowa, nearest office Maquoketa.
Bunker Hill, Butler, Ohio, nearest office Reily.
Cain's Store, Pulaski, Ky., nearest office Waterloo.
Codorus, York, Pa., nearest office Jefferson Station.
Davidsburgh, York, Pa., nearest office York.
Dixon, Dixon, Neb. T., near. office Vermillion, D. T.
Essex, Kankakee, Ill., nearest office Union Hill.
Estel Flat, Carter, Ky., nearest office Olive.
Farmer's Grove, Fillmore, Minn., Chatfield.
Farmington, Dickinson, Kan., near. of. Lamb's Point.
Forest Oak, Montgomery, Md., near. of. Middlebrook.
Fort Henry, Randolph, Mo., near. office Huntsville.
Frezno City, Frezno, Cal., nearest office Visalia.
Green Bay, Clark, Iowa, nearest office Oceola.
Haerlem, New York, N. Y., nearest office New York.
Harsenville, New York, N. Y., near. office New York.
Hazleton, Sarpy, Neb. T., nearest office Bellevue.
Holman, Dearborn, Ind., nearest office Manchester.
Hopewell, Macon, Ill., nearest office Decatur.
Industry, Scotland, Mo., nearest office Memphis.
Inverness, Columbiana, Ohio, near. of. Salinesville.
Isabella Centre, Isabella, Mich., n. of. Isabella City.
King's Bridge, New York, N. Y., near. of. New York.
King's Bridge Park, New York, N. Y., n. of. N. Y.
Leesburgh, Harrison, Ky., nearest office Cynthiana.
Manhattanville, New York, N. Y., near. of. New York.
Milford, Brown, Minn., nearest office New Ulm.
Mill Creek, Fulton, Ohio, nearest office Gorham.
Montcalm, Montcalm, Mich., near. office Greenville.
Nevada, Vernon, Mo., nearest office Fort Scott, Kan.
Otisco, Wascka, Minn., nearest office Wilton.
Pequaback, Litchfield, Conn., near. office Litchfield.
Pond Creek, Wood, Va., nearest office Belleville.
Pond Creek Mills, Knox. Ind., near. of. Lovely Dale.
Providence, Lucas, Ohio, nearest office Gilead.
Raven Creek, Harrison, Ky., near. of. Williamstown.
Redman, Tama, Iowa, nearest office West Irving.
Ridge Road, Allen, Ind., nearest office Chamberlain.
Riffe's X Roads, Lawrence, Ky., nearest office Louisa.
St. Nicholas, Atchison, Kan., nearest office Atchison.
Shannon, Muskingum, Ohio, near. of. Frazersburgh.
Sol'ns Temple, Livingston, Ky. near. of. Smithland.
Solon, Monroe, Wis., nearest office Dorset
Superior, Washtenaw, Mich., near. of. Plymouth.
Taylor Hill, Grundy, Iowa, near. of. New Hartford.
Wallonia, Trigg, Ky., nearest office Cadiz.
Washington Heights, New York, N. Y., n. of. N. Y.
Wheatland Mills, Belmont, Ohio, n. of. Armstrong's Mills.
Wheeling, Vernon, Mo., nearest office Butler.
Yorkville, New York, N. Y., nearest office New York

### NAMES CHANGED.

Amador, Franklin, New York to North Bangor.
Bynumville, Chariton, Mo. to Westville.
Elliottsville, Jefferson, Ohio, to McCoy's Station.
Pitman, Adams, Ill., to La Prairie.
Randolph's Landing, Meigs, Ohio, to Reedsville.
Richland, Richland, Ohio to Shiloh.
Whitesville, Racine, Wis. to Thompsonville.

### Presidential Appointments.

Belvidere, Boone, Ill., J. Nelson Rockway.
Glen's Falls, Warren, N. Y., Carlos Morgan.
Holyoke, Hampden, Mass., Charles B. Prescott.
Lee, Berkshire, Mass., Eliphalet Wright.
Placerville, El Dorado, Cal., Oscar F. Greeley.

### Office Re-opened in Seceded States.

Donaldsonville, Ascension, La.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Brandy Camp, Elk, Pa., Mrs. L. A. M. Little.
East Windham, Cumberland, Me., Miss Jane M. Allen.
Fairview, Randolph, Ind., Mrs. Sarah Street.
Grundy Centre, Grundy, Iowa, Miss Sophia Severance.
Kinzua, Warren, Pa., Mrs. Maria M. Powell.
Lena, Stephenson, Ill., Mrs. Mary J. Dodds.
Luceroe, Knox, Ohio, Miss Mary C. Balch
North Barton, Tioga, N. Y., Mrs. Catharine M. Reed.
Northport, Waupaca, Wis., Miss Carrie F. Brown.
Numa, Parke, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth Hagor.
Ono, Lebanon, Pa., Mrs. Mary Mealy.
Stewartsville, De Kalb, Mo., Mrs. Alzora D. Downs.
Sylvan Dale, Hancock, Ill., Mrs. Fannie O. Simmons
Transit Bridge, Allegany, New York, Miss Fidella E. Goodrich.
Zenas, Jennings, Ind., Miss Mary C. Rayborn.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

*Newsdealers* may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz, 8 cts.; over 8 oz and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts, and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz, 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply, to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

## Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10.40 P. M

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.

WEST—Due 10.30 A. M.; and 9.30 P. M.

## Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 67 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 10th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 26th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

## TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25 .26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., BOSTON, MASS.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary. WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

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Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

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Will attend to business before any of the Executive Departments. To those having business to transact at the Post Office, Army and Navy Departments, or any other branch of Government, his services may be available. He will attend to procuring Pensions, Bounty-Land Warrants, see to the correct and prompt settlement of the accounts of Postmasters, Mail, Army, Navy, and other Government Contractors—to applications for the establishment or change of mail routes, &c.

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A limited number of copies of this Work can be had on application to the publisher of the U. S. MAIL.

Its embellishments embrace steel Portraits of eight of our former Postmasters General, and a number of Illustrations executed by Darley.

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*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

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*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

## LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.

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No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg of 25, or $6 24 per 100.

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No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $6 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.

No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

## RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassond, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cent, each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete, .... ONE DOLLAR.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

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A GOOD COPYING PRESS, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL SIZES.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

NOTE.—Five cents the single letter, of half ounce or under, must be added to the rates named in this table by "British mail," "via England," or "via London," respectively, if the letter is from California, Oregon, or Washington.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a*, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 103 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 10 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| British North American Provinces, when distance does not exceed 3000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 10 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 29 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, except Alexandria, Brit mail, v. Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Fayal—see Azores Islands. | | | | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | | |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala, | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland, (California, Oregon, or Washington excepted) | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 3 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 8 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *80 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of five cents on each letter*, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except with reference to letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents. The French rate on all such letters must therefore be doubled for each quarter of an ounce in weight.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singepore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION. ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that no particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 4 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | 8 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 11 | | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt Brit. | 15 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | Gt. Brit. | 18 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | 22 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 25 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union and Denmark, Norway, Sweeden, Poland, Russia, Greece, onian Islands, &c., is sent from this office weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1863. WHOLE No. 35.


### The International Postal Commission.

The International Postal Commission, which met at Paris on the 11th of May, and continued in session until the 8th of June, was attended by delegates from the postal administrations of Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, the Hawaiian Islands, Switzerland, and the Hanseatic cities. Their deliberations were held at the General Post Office in Paris, and were presided over by M. Vandal, Postmaster General of France. The subject of various improvements and reforms in international postal relations was discussed in an earnest but generally amicable spirit, and as the final result of their labors, the commission have, among others, adopted the following general principles as being adapted to facilitate postal relations between nations, and to form the basis of International Conventions for the regulation of these relations:

Wherever it is possible, the prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters should be at the option of the sender; but in case of such optional prepayment, unpaid letters must bear a moderate additional charge.

Letters insufficiently prepaid by the postal stamps of the dispatching country must be rated as unpaid, deducting however the value of the stamps affixed.

Registered letters, whether with or without declaration of value, must in all cases be prepaid to destination.

International correspondence of all kinds, duly prepaid to destination, shall not be charged with any additional rate whatever on delivery.

The rates upon international correspondence shall be established according to the same scale of weight in all countries.

The metrical decimal system, being that which best satisfies the demands of the postal service, shall be adopted for international postal relations, to the exclusion of every other system.

The single rate upon international letters shall be applied to each standard weight of fifteen grammes, (about half an ounce,) or fractional part of it.

The single rate upon corrected proof-sheets, upon written documents not of the nature of letters, and upon samples of merchandise, (including seeds,) shall be applied to each standard weight of 40 grammes or fractional part thereof, to one address

Registered letters containing declared value shall be rated with a charge in proportion to the amount of the declared value, in addition to the postage and to the fixed charge applicable to the other class of registered letters.

In case of loss of a registered letter without declared value, and in case of loss or spoliation of a registered letter with declared value, each office shall be held responsible for acts upon its own territory, and in the service for which it has received a premium of insurance. Fifty francs should be allowed to the sender of an unvalued registered letter lost, and for a valued registered letter, so much of the declared value as shall have been lost or abstracted.

Wherever intermediate transit charges render it practicable, the rates upon international correspondence should be the same, by whatever routes the mails may be conveyed.

Correspondence reforwarded by reason of a change of residence of the person addressed shall not, on that account, be liable to a supplementary charge in favor of offices interested in the postage previously secured.

Registered letters addressed to persons who have departed for a foreign country not interested in the postage prepaid shall be forwarded to the new residence of the person addressed, charged with additional postage, and with a supplementary registration fee, to be paid on delivery.

As high transit charges upon correspondence present an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of an international system of correspondence upon conditions advantageous to the public, the transit charge for each country shall never be higher than one-half of the interior rate of the transit country; and for countries of small territorial extent this transit charge shall be even less.

The cost of sea conveyance claimed by one country from another shall in no case be higher than the rate charged upon its own correspondence by the country by whose vessels the conveyance shall be effected.

It is desirable that postal administrations having accounts with each other should serve as intermediaries for the transmission of sums of money from one country to another by means of international money-orders, whenever this can be effected without complications disproportioned to the advantage resulting from it.

In the adjustment of uniform postal rates, the greatest possible number of countries should be included in the same zone, and subject to the same rate.

Free conveyance to its official communications with other postal administrations should be granted to each postal administration.

There should be a class of letters denominated "urgent," for delivery by express messengers, for which a special supplementary charge shall be paid.

Various other recommendations were adopted, for which we have not room, but the above comprise the most important.

The President of the Convention, in announcing that the programme for the deliberations had been concluded, addressed the Convention, in which he said that he felt authorized to say that he expressed the feelings of the entire Conference in making grateful acknowledgments to the Government of the United States for having initiated this Congress, and begged that this assurance might be conveyed to the United States Government by its delegate, Hon, JOHN A. KASSON, who, before the adjournment. thought it proper, in view of the expression of thanks to the United States and as a matter of etiquette, to make a short speech at the conclusion of the proceedings.

The remarks of Mr. Kasson were as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MESSIEURS:—At the conclusion of our conference, I cannot fail to acknowledge, on the part of the United States, the respectful attention of your several Governments to its propositions, and the lively interest which you have manifested in the objects of this resolution. From conflicting attachments to local systems and to local regulations, it was expected that difficulties would arise. These have been fewer than was expected. Obstacles to uniformity, simplicity and cheapness in international postal intercourse were known to exist. Their existence gave occasion to this congress. You have done much to remove them, much more than our fears permitted us to anticipate. Let us not forget, Messieurs, the extent of the interests involved, in some degree, in our enterprise. The mails carrying those orders which create foreign commerce, sustain the commercial marine, and aid largely in the development of interior industry. They exchange the missives which are so necessary to the interests of family, of kindred, and of friendship, and upon which so much of the happiness of our race depends. They diffuse the printed elements of civilization, progress and intelligence. In each of these ways, they serve to break down the useless barriers which ignorance and non-intercourse formerly interposed between nations. They are the initiators of a double condition of international peace and prosperity. To facilitate those great results, while, at the same time, we promote the immediate convenience of the public—this has been our mission. We represent in these relations over four hundred millions of people, embracing the most highly civilized and the most industrious populations of the globe. Although we have to regret the absence of some expected associates, we still represent, in its postal relations, at least nine-tenths of the commerce of the world, and nineteen-twentieths of the correspondence of the world. To arrange this, in its foreign relations, upon a simple, uniform, and not expensive basis, is indeed an object worthy of earnest and persevering effort on the part of the best minds of each country. Let us hope, gentlemen, that in returning to our respective Governments, we shall not cease to remember the grandeur of this object, and its intimate relations with the happiness and prosperity of mankind. The enlightened liberality of spirit and the comprehensive views illustrated in this Conference, give good reason to hope that we shall hereafter steadily approximate the result so much desired by all. Heartily acknowledging, Monsieur le President, the wisdom, the impartiality, and the courtesy by which your Presidency of this Conference has been so much distinguished, I pray that these acknowledgments which I make very sincerely, may find a place in the records of our transactions.

### Swindling by Mail.

We have heretofore taken occasion to warn our readers against the operations of various rascals, who have made use of the mails as a medium for swindling in different ways; but there is one form of fraud practised by this means which we believe we have not yet exposed—we allude to the *bogus lottery* swindle. The mode of operation is as follows:

Some needy and unprincipled scamp, (calling himself William P. Hunter, for instance—though the name is always fictitious, and of no importance,) sends through the mail a large number of sealed circulars, addressed to postmasters of small offices, and others, throughout the country, each enclosing a ticket (all bearing the same number—1476, for instance) for a share in a "grand distribution of prizes by the National Art Union Association, to be drawn (at Churubusco, N. Y., for instance) on Wednesday, July 8th, 1863." These tickets are sent out about June 1st, and the accompanying circular reads somewhat as follows:

"SIR—I take the liberty of sending you a ticket for the grand distribution, etc. There are 2,000 prizes, amounting to $20,000. Should you wish to try your luck, you can forward me the price of the ticket, which is $5, and you will receive the certificate of the managers, Wright, Gordon & Co., without which no ticket is good. All remittances mailed *on or before* the day of drawing will be good, and the prizes paid if drawn, etc.

"Yours, WM. P. HUNTER."

Of course, very few persons are foolish enough to bite at this bait—nor is it intended that they should; the sending of the tickets and circulars is only the preliminary step in the swindle. On the day of the drawing, another circular is issued by Mr. H. containing an official account of the drawing, by which it appears that No. 1476 (or whatever the number on the tickets previously sent may be) has drawn a prize of $200. This is sent to each of the recipients of the first circular, accompanied by a *written* letter from the benevolent Hunter, after this fashion:

SIR—You will perceive that your ticket has drawn a prize of $200, but as you have not paid for it, you cannot obtain it except in this way: Write me a letter, enclosing $5, and *date* it on the day of the drawing. I will take it to the managers, and tell them it was detained in the mails, and they will pay the prize, which I will forward to you, less 15 per cent. My reason for wishing you to obtain the prize is, that if you let it be known among your neighbors (which I expect you to do) that you have won $200, I can sell a great many tickets among them for the next drawing," etc.

Hundreds of gudgeons rush into this trap, eager to clutch the "$165 nett" which is thus temptingly held out to them. Mr. "Hunter" pockets their greenbacks, and then modestly retires to enjoy the fruit of his labors, while the lucky holders of "No. 1476" await the arrival of their prizes, until the fear that there is "some mistake" ripens into the certainty that they have been "sold." It is scarcely necessary to add that there is no lottery, no prizes, no money, no managers, "no nothing" genuine in the matter, except genuine rascality.

ALBANY POST OFFICE.—We must apologize to our friends in charge of the Albany post office, for neglecting until now to mention the very great improvements resulting from the late alterations in that establishment. For many years past, we have thought the postal accommodations quite unworthy of such a city, and were fully of the belief that nothing short of quitting the shapeless concern altogether, for some other more suitable quarters, would answer the purpose. But the enterprise and ingenuity of Mr. DAWSON, the popular postmaster, have been brought into requisition most successfully in remodeling the premises, and producing an office which for beauty and convenience could hardly be surpassed. We congratulate him and the Albany public upon these very creditable and much desired improvements.

### The Ideal London Postman.

One of the saddest experiences to which human nature is liable is that of the gradual or sudden dissipation of certain fond delusions in which we have long indulged—the destruction of some cherished ideal, hurled from the lofty pedestal on which our romantic imagination had elevated it, by the ruthless hand of some grim and uncompromising iconoclast of a fact The rude conflict between the Actual and the Ideal, beginning in infancy, grows fiercer with advancing years, nor ceases until death casts his grisly truncheon between the combatants, and hushes the strife forever. The sage and the moralist agree that "the world is *all* a fleeting show," and the whole generation of poets aver that they, "from childhood's hour have seen their fondest hopes decay." It is the common lot of humanity. And yet, who learns wisdom by experience in this respect? As our idols of the imagination go down one after another, the shock of each such calamity is as unexpected, and as hard to bear, as when the first gorgeous bubble which boyish fancy had blown, burst and resolved itself into the prosaic soap-suds in which it had birth. Such a shock we have lately received, by the swift annihilation, at a single blow, of our ideal conception of the London Penny Postman!

Imagination (assisted by the descriptions of English literature) pictured him, clad in neat scarlet coat, and wearing his badge proudly as an honorable distinction, issuing at early morn from the "General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand," swiftly flying from door to door, waking the echoes with his well known double knock, delivering unheard of numbers of letters within a miraculously brief space of time—prompt, quick, honest, temperate, faithful—in short, with scarce a trace of human weakness, save perhaps such as was betrayed in an occasional hasty and pardonable flirtation with the prettiest of the housemaids on his route, (one of whom he eventually marries, in a desperate hurry, between two deliveries.) And then, on Sundays, (we thought,) relaxing his rapid pace of week-days, he walks soberly "to church, with meek and unaffected grace," eschewing the company of evil ones, avoiding the snares of the gin palace and the cider cellars, and behaving in all respects, as the tombstones say, as becomes "a kind husband, a tender father, and an exemplary citizen," until, when old age came on, and his stiffening limbs could no longer bear him on his nimble rounds, he passed the remnant of his days, supported by an ample pension from a grateful government, in reflecting with virtuous satisfaction on the events of a life of duty faithfully performed Such was the London Penny Postman, as imagined by us, and as painted by certain amateur "postal reformers," ardent admirers of the "English system."

Let our readers fancy, then, with what mingled anguish, horror and surprise we encountered, in a London missionary magazine, the following paragraph:

"It may be well to state that the number of letter carriers employed in London and the suburban districts is 2,000; and the increase of crime among them seeming to call for some Christian effort on their behalf, a missionary was appointed to labor among them in October, 1861, under the superintendence of the London City Mission. He visits the offices at all hours of the day, sometimes commencing as early as five o'clock, and thus, during the intervals of business, is enabled to offer tracts and have short conversations with both letter carriers and sorters, many of whom he afterwards visits in their homes."

Missionaries! tracts! Missionaries to these immaculates? Tracts for these peripatetic epitomes of all the virtues? Is it then true? Must the postman of our fond fancy be lowered such an infinite number of pegs, to such a level that he must have missionaries sent to him as to a Fejee Islander, and be supplied with tracts and "moral pocket handkerchiefs" like a native of Borriboola-Gha? Alas! we fear that it is too true—that the actual London Penny Postman is after all but a fellow-mortal, subject to mortal failings and peccadilloes, and even capable, as the above statement seems to assume, of "crime." And so the grand ideal Postman vanishes forever from our sight, nor, we fear, will the combined influences of missionary effort and tract distribution be able to restore again the illusion so cruelly destroyed.

This is, unfortunately, not the first time that we have been obliged to produce, from English journals, evidence to prove that the "superiority of the English system" in postal matters exists rather in the realm of the Ideal than in that of the Actual: we have reprinted from the London *Times* articles which denote alarming looseness in many of the screws of the machine which some on this side the water would fain persuade us is a model of perfection; and if we have many more such exposures as the above, we shall be inclined to say of the "English system," in the slightly altered language of Dogberry, "It is proved already that thou art a humbug, and it will go nigh to be *thought* so, presently."

☞ The postage charge on circulars to Cuba is two cents each, or the same rate in case three are enclosed to one address—precisely similar to the domestic rate.

### Trials of a P. M.

A postmaster sends us the following amusing account of his official experience during the first few days of the operation of the new postal law. He seems to have rather enjoyed the "scene of confusion and creature complaints" which is always the temporary result of a change in postal matters, however beneficial it may ultimately be. We trust that by this time the irate public of B——t have become more reconciled to the new order of things:

B———T, N. Y., July 4th, 1863.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

DEAR SIR—My "Complaint Book" is ready, and now, like a patient disciple of "Izaak," I am waiting for bites. I could have had it full already, had I taken down *all* the complaints that have been made here since the "New Law" took effect. The Department very wisely limited the boundaries of complaint to the reports of letters lost or strayed, otherwise postmasters and their clerks would have their time fully occupied with this new feature of the postal service.

The New Law went into effect, at *this* office. very early on the morning of the 1st of July, very much to the surprise of many who "guessed they were good for five cents;" who "always pay their postage;" who "can pay for a dozen post offices, and have money left;" who left their "change at home, supposing they were good for ten cents for a day or two." To all such the New Law was a perfect leveller of distinctions. Within my glass stockade, loop holed for letters instead of muskets, I resisted, for one day at least, the onset of my poorly-armed assailants, with no other weapon than the law—"Thou shalt not deliver to any person a paper or letter until the quarter's postage is paid." I am proud to report, *officially*, that I outflanked the enemy completely, and at night had full possession of the field, with a very trifling loss to editors, and, I trust, none at all to the Department.

I have demonstrated to my entire satisfaction that, so far as living up to the law in the collection of postage is concerned, a good General will make the war "short, quick and decisive." Now I write you in the firm belief that you are the postmaster's friend. I want you to stand by me, until I am proved guilty of the charges that have been made against me.

A crazy woman has written the Department that I have cheated her out of five cents in making change. An old gentlemen says he will report me because I failed to put a paper in his box that was intended for him, though plainly addressed to somebody else—"I should have known by the *looks of the wrapper* that the paper was his." Another swears that I am "a d—d small pattern," because he is worth $10,000, and I would not let him take his paper, ," when he promised to send down the five cents the very next day." Another says he "will never take another paper or letter from this office, but will go home and collect *his* bills in advance, and see how they will like *that*."

One man swore that he would report me for collecting postage on daily papers *published in the county*—"he had read the law, and knew they were free." Another man says the Government is all going to pieces, because it don't make postmasters do as they agree. He "paid two shillings for a box twenty years ago, with the positive understanding that he was always to have a box, and never pay any more." Some, who live ten miles out, are down on me, because I don't keep the office open all day Sunday, so they can get their letters if they *happen* to come to town to meeting. The above are only a few of the complaints, but enough, perhaps, to give you a little idea of how I stand in the estimation of my persecuted and involuntary patrons.

I don't want to be turned out in consequence of them without a fair hearing, therefore I want you to show up to the Department my defence to these "complaints" in the *Mail*, if I am obliged to answer. J. W. A , P. M.

NOT QUITE DEMORALIZED.—An ex-post office clerk writes as follows to one of his old associates, who still prefers lifting a mail bag to shouldering a musket:

"I am only a high private, not a man of authority, having soldiers under me, who can say to this man go, and he goeth, and if he goeth not, straightway findeth himself in trouble. Yet I think I am somewhat demoralized. 'Tis not an uncommon thing for me to drink whiskey when it can be had, which is very seldom, not to cure home sickness as is done by an officer in an adjoining tent, but because the water is decidedly bad I wear a blue flannel shirt, the luxury of white linen or even paper collars being unknown here. Heavy high top boots, long innocent of blacking, adorn my feet. I support a gay roundabout jacket, very much like the style of those I used to wear in my schoolboy days. My hair is cut close to my head, cropt as we used to see the heads of Irish boys landing on the docks from emigrant ships. Am often found washing and mending my clothes—have cooked the meals for our mess time and time again—can use a spade throwing up breastworks as well as the best of them. I read yellow-covered literature, play cards with the boys, smoke a clay pipe, and have not seen my face in a glass for months. Have gained eighteen pounds, and have come very near swearing several times. Yet I like a soldier's life.—There is a kind of fascination about it, and in fact I was never happier in my life. It would require a wide stretch of imagination to realize the fact that the gay cavalier who not long ago was so much admired by the ladies and envied by the men, and this individual, are one and the same."

☞ Sec. 28 of the new postal law, in regard to returning letters uncalled for, on which the writer has endorsed such a request, has been so construed as to allow the same privilege to senders of pamphlets and other mailable matter, who express a willingness to pay return postage on the same.

### The Neatest Swindle Yet.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—WE WILL SEND, ON receipt of 25 cents, a beautiful Steel Engraving of Gen. Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans. Address C. B. & Co., Elizabethport, N. J.

The above advertisement recently appeared in the New York *Herald*, under the head of "Fine Arts." It is a most plausible and innocent-looking announcement, and one which few would suspect as intended to effect the extraction of postage currency from the pockets of the unwary. Yet we regret to state that such is the case. The hallowed memory of Old Hickory has been desecrated by a Jeremy Diddler, and the affectionate veneration in which he is held by a grateful people has been taken advantage of by an impecunious vagabond to fraudulently replenish his collapsed porte-monnaie. But let us not do injustice, even to the unworthy. The patrons of "C. B. & Co.," *did* each receive a "beautiful steel engraving"—not of the largest size, it is true, but still an excellent work of art, and a capital likeness of the "Hero of New Orleans." So far, all was "on the square"—the only irregularity which a strict moralist could detect in the transaction being the fact that the "engraving" consisted of a specimen of the new *two cent stamp* which was issued on the 1st of Jul. ! Unfortunately for "C. B. & Co.," they are likely to find to their cost that the sale of postage stamps for a greater amount than the value expressed on their face, is one of the "fine arts" the practice of which is attended with disagreeable consequences, being forbidden, under heavy penalties, by Act of Congress.

### Letter Addresses.

Uncle Sam's mail this letter will take,
And leave it in Stamford, if there's no mistake;
P. M, please give it to Jonathan Down,
An inoffensive citizen of your good town.
He will go to the office, perhaps looking grim,
And ask you if there is a letter for him.
"Yes, sir," you'll say, and this letter present—
"Ah! yes, from a friend in Portchester 'tis sent."
"Tis mine," he will say, and reach out his paw—
Take the letter, thank you, and make for the door;
While you quietly smile, for his face it grows darker,
As he sees it's a *bill* from his old friend, Parker.

In Illinois, the Golden State,
This letter seeks an owner;
In Henry County, as of late,
At the P. O. in Andover.
Should it e'en reach that pleasant spot
Within the world's great granary,
Postmaster, I pray refuse it not
To William Henry Flanery.

To ninth and market store for Patrick Sullivan Grocer to be forwarded to Mr. Donoghue for Denis Foley. America.

Miss B. Monahan,
Papnim, Ct.

[Putnam was meant.]

Away down in Maryland, where slaves are bought and sold,
In the U. S. General Hospital, Frederick City, I am told,
There dwells a patriot, noble brave and true,
Who fought nobly for his country, and her red, white and blue;
His name is Francis Palmer, a New York volunteer,
And it is with joy and pleasure I love from him to hear.
So waft your way straight onward, o'er mountain, hill and dale,
Until you reach the hero of this my simple tale.

Go forth, my little messenger—speed onward in a jiffy,
And find a Western gentleman by the name of W. Steffy;
He lives in Indiana, in the county known as Wayne,
And the town of Kalorama—(oh! my gracious, what a pain!
Of a truth our Western people have a just and honest claim
To be styled the *ne plus ultra* in selection of a name)—
With this *Kalo*—what d'ye call it—I believe my jaw I've broke,
So I'll close by simply saying—letter, vanish just like smoke.

The following was written on a letter postmarked Cairo, Ill.:

Will the Devil, or some good postmaster, speed on this letter a little faster than it did one I received some time ago, for that was more nor two weeks coming from Zanesville to Cairo.

Mr. Emerson, of the Boston post office, sends us the following copies of directions upon letters which have recently passed through that office:

To Wm. Regan, married to Mary Coakly, to the care of Con. Murphy, No. 4 Main Street Court, Boston, Mass., No. America; or in the care of David Coakly, Regan's brother-in-law, in said place, to be forwarded to Mr. Regan, the above named. Haste.

Sending this letter to Dennis Mahoney from your only daughter Ellen you left here in Cork after you directing it to Daniel Brennan next to No. 2 Main Street Boston.

Daniel Buckley No. 20 Broard Street Roston to be forwarded to Patt Sullivan there or elsewhere as I can learn West Consent Territory.

Timothy Brien, Hingham, Boston, State of Mass., to be forwarded to Con. Murphey, No. 2 Moon Street Court, to be forwarded from him to for Thomas Kelley.

Eben Brace & Co So Ebenford Boston hole sale delers in mathes of ever description.

SWEAR THEM.—Now that Congress has adopted such stringent measures concerning the franking privilege, would it not be well, in view of the many former instances of abuse of that license by Congressmen—liberally supplying their friends with franks, &c.—to add to the oath administered on entering Congress, a few words binding them not only to support the Constitution, but also to obey strictly the laws in relation to franking.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprieter.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance, All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

## Prospects of the "Mail."

The many letters we receive from postmasters, containing the most flattering testimonials in regard to the usefulness and official value of the *U. S. Mail*, is, to say the least, very encouraging. The list of subscribers is steadily increasing, and although we have but little faith in some kinds of "mediums," still we hope yet to attain to such a relation between the Post Office Department and all the members of its large family of officials. We take it for granted, that what is useful in one post office as an auxiliary in the management of its business, must be equally so in all, as all are governed by the same laws and regulations, and under precisely similar responsibilities to the Department and the public. Could we mail a copy of this sheet, on the first day of each month, to *all* postmasters—its columns embracing all the information which the Department wishes to communicate to them—what uniformity in the discharge of official duty, and what convenience and economy would be the result. How to bring this about is another matter. But it is a comfort to believe that we are doing good as far as we go, and that we are going a little further at every monthly stride.

[OFFICIAL.]

## Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

The increased registration fee of 20 cents established by the recent Postal Law, is not applicable to such registered letters mailed in the United States as are addressed to Prussia or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union *by the Prussian closed mail*; to Bremen *by the Bremen mail*; or to Canada; for the reason that our Postal Conventions with Prussia, Bremen, and Canada, respectively, adopt a registration fee of *five* cents for each registered letter posted in the United States and addressed to either of those countries.

But registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are subject to the increased registration fee of 20 cents, the same as domestic registered letters, as the Postal Convention between the United States and the United Kingdom does not limit the amount of the registration fee to be collected in either country.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, July 9, 1863.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1863.

The recent Postal Law which goes into operation to-day, having abolished the Pacific domestic letter rate of 10 cents, and established 3 cents as the single rate of postage upon all domestic letters transmitted in the mails of the United States, it is hereby ordered, that in future the single rate of international postage upon all letters exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the provisions of the Postal Convention concluded and signed at London on the 15th of December, 1848, shall be uniform at 24 cents, prepayment optional.

The change abolishes the 29 cent rate heretofore charged upon letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and California, Oregon, and Washington, and establishes a uniform international letter postage of 24 cents the single rate between the United Kingdom and all parts of the United States.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the exchange by postmasters of such Government stamped envelopes as have been spoiled, by reason of erroneous direction, or from any other cause, prior to the use thereof as a cover for correspondence, I have to say, that when an application of this nature is made to a postmaster, he will first satisfy himself that the envelopes presented for exchange have not been so used; whereupon he may deliver to the holder postage stamps of equal value to the stamps impressed upon the envelopes. Thus the difference between the cost of postage stamps and stamped envelopes of similar denominations is the only loss to which the holder is subjected.

The postmaster should return the envelopes so received, separately from his account current, at the close of each quarter. The package containing them should be addressed to the Third Assistant P. M. General, and accompanied by a special letter.

Respectfully yours, C. F. MACDONALD,
Acting 3d Assistant P. M. General.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., New York.

*Reduction of Postage to Egypt, in British Mail via Marseilles.*

Notice has been given by the British Office that the combined British and French postage upon letters forwarded from the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, to Egypt, was reduced on the first of July, instant, to a uniform rate of 6 pence (12 cents) for every quarter of an ounce or fraction of a quarter of an ounce.

In future, therefore, upon letters sent from the United States through the United in*tended to be forwarded by way of Marseilles* to any place in Egypt, except Alexandria, Cairo, or Suez, the following new rates of postage are to be levied and collected at the mailing office in the United States, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| For a letter not exceeding ¼ ounce in weight, | 33 cts. |
| For a letter above ¼ ounce, and not exceeding ½ ounce | 45 cts. |
| For a letter above ½ ounce, and not exceeding ¾ ounce | 78 cts. |
| For a letter above ¾ ounce, and not exceeding 1 ounce | 90 cts. |

Letters for Alexandria, Cairo, or Suez, are liable to the same rates, but under existing arrangements *they can only be prepaid to the extent of the United States postage* (viz. 21 cents when the Atlantic sea conveyance is by a United States packet, and 5 cents when said conveyance is by a British mail packet), which postage *is required to be prepaid.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

SIR.—The fifth subdivision of the 43d instruction of the new Post Office Law is hereby amended, by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

By order of the Postmaster General.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

POSTAGE TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

We are requested to state that, hereafter, the United States postage charge upon letters addressed to the Sandwich Islands, and forwarded *via* San Francisco, for transmission thence to destination by private ship, will be 3 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment required*, being the United States domestic postage to San Francisco under the present Postal Law.

Upon letters *received* from the Sandwich Islands by private ship *via* San Francisco, the United States postage will be 8 cents the single rate, to be collected at the office of delivery.

## Registration.

The 32d section of the New Law, relating to registered letters, involves but few changes in the former mode of registering, but those few are important, and should be strictly regarded by postmasters. The receipt which is to be signed by the party receiving a registered letter, must in all cases *accompany such letter*, and not be withheld, as is often done, until the following mail, to be sent with the return bill. Letters intended for foreign countries cannot be registered in the United States, except those for Great Britain and Ireland, (registry fee 20 cts.,) all parts Germany and Canada, (5 cts.,) and *no return receipt* should be sent with this class of letters for those places.

The design of the Department and Congress, in that part of the New Law, was to increase the safety of registered matter by providing additional checks and concentrating responsibility. Therefore it is expected of postmasters, and the public have a right to demand, that every rule should be rigidly observed at every point, from the receipt of the letter to its actual delivery. At the mailing office, the postmaster or a responsible clerk should always be able to *make oath* that a given registered package was not only deposited there and mailed, but that it was placed in the proper mail pouch at the moment of departure, and we could wish that the requirement of such an oath had been embraced in the law itself, to be applied in every instance of the alleged loss of such a package. So at the office of delivery. In a vast majority of offices, the responsibility could readily be confined to a single person, who alone should have the custody of registered letters and parcels, and in the largest offices, such subdivisions of mails or sections could be made as would secure nearly or quite as much care as in those of less importance.

It is yet to be determined how far a *legal* responsibility rests upon the head of a post office, in case of the actual loss of a registered letter, where the requirements of the law and instructions have not been fully complied with in the temporary custody of such valuable letter, when it cannot be traced beyond his hands or those of the person whom he has commissioned as such custodian. The new blank registry receipts will soon be distributed.

POSTAGE ON REGULAR NEWSPAPERS.—We have before us a number of inquiries respecting the mode, under the new law, by which postage is to be collected on newspapers addressed to regular subscribers, and passing through the mails. It appears to us that a careful perusal of sec. 18 of the law, and the instructions thereon in the official pamphlet, furnishes full and intelligible information on this subject.

If a subscriber begins to take a paper at any time after the commencement of a regular quarter, he must pay quarterly rates for the balance of the then current quarter, and also for the full succeeding quarter. For example: Mr Jones begins to take the New York *Herald*, by mail, on the 15th of August. The postage being 35 cents per quarter, a payment of 18 cents carries him to the 31st of September, and 35 cents more must be collected, at the same time, to cover the next regular quarter.

A postmaster cannot compel yearly payment in advance, although he can receive such payment if it is the choice of the citizen.

☞ We are compelled to omit in this number several contributions to the MAIL. They will appear hereafter.

## Franking.

Postmasters should endeavor to fully understand and carry into execution the exact requirements of the 42d section of the late Postal Act, and the instructions accompanying it in the official pamphlet.

Postmasters, Special and Route Agents, and Mail Contractors, can correspond with the Postmaster General, the First, Second and Third Assistants, and the Chief Clerk of the Department, on "official business," by writing or printing those words on the envelope of such communications, and also the signature of the writer. Postmasters can frank letters to each other, relating to post office business.

This covers the entire franking license of postmasters and other officers referred to.

Other parties, writing to postmasters on any subject, should not only prepay their postage, but, if they desire a reply, should enclose a stamp to pay the postage on the return letter. If, however, a letter should be received by a postmaster, an answer to which is required by the *public interest*, he may pay the postage on his letter and charge the amount in his account of expenses. This exception is meant to embrace answers to letters relating strictly to matters of public importance, such as robbery of the mail, or any other violation of the postal laws.

The decision of the Department in respect to mail matter addressed by Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue to their assistants, and by their assistants to the principals, is that all such matter must be prepaid by stamps. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue can frank official matter and receive the same free, being properly certified, from any officer connected with and responsible to them.

CORRECTION.—The postmaster of Litchfield, Conn., points out an error in our last table giving the names of the offices to which matter intended for those having been discontinued should be sent. He informs us that *Terryville* is the nearest office to the one formerly at *Pequaback*, instead of Litchfield, as set down in the published list. We obtain this list at the Department, monthly, and it may be considered reliable. And yet, in some instances, the local information of a postmasters is no doubt better than that supplied by the records of the Contract Office.

We therefore hope that postmasters will note and inform us of such errors as may occur.

REGISTERED PACKAGES.—In respect to registered letters, we would suggest that an *ordinary* post-bill, calling for a registered package by the word "Registered," or its initial "R," should be signed *immediately* with the name of the clerk or postmaster who opens the bundle of such ordinary or unregistered letters—that is, if such registered package actually arrives. If missing, the fact should be noted by the word "missing," and the proper initials signed thereto. This suggestion is in addition to the new instruction on the subject, paragraph 4 of Instruction No 32, and is proposed as still another check to that provided by the present rule.

QUESTION.—"Does the name of an individual or firm, printed or embossed on a letter envelope, secure the return of the letter to the writer, without passing through the postal sepulture at Washington, in case it is uncalled for?"

ANSWER.—It does not, unless there is a written or printed request added to return it in any given contingency.—[ED. MAIL.]

☞ The recent riotous proceedings in this city produced for a day or two, considerable interruptions of the mails on some of the railroad lines running out of the city, particularly those relied on for the supply of New England and Northern sections. The Hudson river and Sound steamers, however, which have no contract with the Department, were made available in supplying the deficiency as far as possible. The mails for Boston, Providence, New Haven, Bridgeport, New London and Norwich, were among those sent by the boats for a few days.

The most serious interruption to the mails and the letter deliveries, occurred in the upper part of the city, in the districts supplied by carriers. In fact, in some of them no deliveries were made for two or three days, and in a few instances the carriers were violently assailed.

☞ The case of Woodman, so long before the United States Court in Boston, was recently disposed of by his conviction and sentence to Dedham jail. He was found in possession of a bank check of a large amount, which had been originally mailed at St. John's, New Brunswick, and which he offered, with a forged endorsement, at one of the Boston banks. The difficulty in procuring the attendance of the proper witnesses from so great a distance, caused unusual delay in bringing the accused to a final trial. The case was prosecuted by N. G. Ordway, Esq., Special Agent of the P. O. Department.

☞ All letters mailed at any post office to Harlem, Yorkville, Manhattanville, King's Bridge, King's Bridge Park, Harsenville and Washington Heights, N. Y., should be forwarded to New York city direct, as the offices mentioned above, (which are all on New York island,) were discontinued on the 1st July, and the whole island is now included in the delivery of the New York office.

☞ We regret to perceive that Hon. Mr. ZEVELY, owing to continued ill health, has not yet returned to his post. During his absence, the duties of the Finance Office have been discharged by Doctor C. F. MACDONALD, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Z.'s health, we are happy to learn, is improving.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN AND WITH SPECIAL AGENTS.—The Department decides that Special Agents can only correspond free on official business with the Postmaster General, his three Assistants, and the Chief Clerk of the Department. Their letters of every other description must be prepaid, even those addressed to each other or to postmasters. They are authorized, however, to charge all postages necessarily paid on post office business, which charge will be allowed in the settlement of their accounts.

Postmasters may correspond with Special Agents on strictly post office business, prepaying their letters, and charging the amount in the proper account of expenses.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Postmasters are required by law to return all letters to writers upon which there is a written or printed request. Many big business houses of small capital cover one-third or one-half of their envelopes with an advertisement in large type of all they have to sell, and more too, and then, in an obscure corner, in the smallest type in use, a request to return if not called for. The natural result is, that many such are overlooked by postmasters, and sent to the Dead Letter office. In a short time, he has the mortification to have them returned, with a rap over the knuckles from the Department. Now if a letter is of enough importance to be returned, it should be endorsed in writing in a conspicuous place on the envelope.

CONVICTS' LETTERS.—When a letter arrives at a post office for a convict, in a town or city where a prison is located, it is taken to the office of the chaplain of the prison, where it is opened, and placed on file until Saturday of the week of its arrival. While on file, it is subject to the inspection of any officer of the prison who may have the curiosity to examine its contents. On Saturday morning it is conveyed to the shop where the prisoner to whom it is addressed labors. It is there examined by the keeper and frequently by the relief keeper, and at night, after labor is over, it is handed to the convict.

When a letter is sent by a prisoner it is subject to the inspection of the same persons, reversing the order. From the time it leaves the hands of the writer it is examined by several officers of the prison, including the chaplain's clerk, who envelopes and directs it, as he does all correspondence.

☞ A postmaster in Maine sends us reasons why the requirement of the New Law, that all mail matter must be prepaid before delivery, is uncommonly embarrassing at his office, especially in relation to papers for regular subscribers, most of whom reside from one to seven miles distant, and receive their papers through the hands of any one of an obliging disposition who may chance to call at the post office. He asks if he cannot, in such an extreme case, answer the terms of the law by paying the postage in advance himself.

Most certainly. There is no law to prevent a postmaster or any one else from performing such generous acts toward delinquent newspaper subscribers. But he must actually pay the money into the government till, for a term not less than one quarter, and enter the credit in the proper account. The same privilege (!) would apply to transient printed matter and letters.

"THE MAIL BAGS AND THE FLAG."—Benjamin Johnson, Esq., for many years a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., and a thorough Union man, has been appointed by the Postmaster General a Special Agent of the Department, with instructions to proceed to Vicksburg to reopen the post office in that city. Mr. Johnson left Memphis, Tenn., a few days since for the purpose of fulfilling the mission confided to him. Before starting, he remitted to us his subscription to the *Mail*.

☞ Two individuals recently called at the New York post office, and inquired for letters which they alleged had been advertised for them. Search being made the letters could not be found, nor did the names appear in any advertised list; but the applicants were positive, and, producing the roll of *drafted men* which was published on Saturday, July 11, in some of the papers, they pointed triumphantly to their names and addresses! On being informed by the clerk of the real nature of the case, they departed—sadder and wiser men.

CIRCULARS.—There has been a falling off in the number of circulars mailed in New York and other large offices, since the two cent rate commenced, but the aggregate amount of postage holds good.

There has also been a perceptible decrease in the number of drop letters and transient newspapers.

It may be well to mention again, that two or three transient newspapers, or even more, may be sent to one address for two cents, provided the weight of the package does not exceed four ounces.

HARD ON THE POST OFFICES.—A County Treasurer out West, in writing to a citizen in this section who claims to have sent him some money for taxes, seems to have rather a poor opinion of the mails as a medium for the transmission of valuables. Hear him:

"I have not received said money nor any letter from you. I receive such letters almost every mail, and from all accounts there has been an awful amount of money extracted and stolen out of the mails the past winter and spring, and it is high time that such villany was detected and punished. I think this trouble is all at some distributing office, as they have the best chance.

"You say you sent federal money. You should send draft on New York, for I tell you it is not safe to send currency through the mails these times. Are not the people of the United States, as a general thing, let loose to rascality in these times? I begin to fear that the Devil will get the people."

## Miscellaneous Information.

A batch of inquiries of more or less importance having been sent us by a postmaster, we referred the same to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and have received the following answers:

No. 1. To entitle newspapers to be mailed at the regular quarterly rates of postage, such papers must be sent from a known office of publication to actual subscribers.

2. News-dealers cannot be classed with publishers, *in regard to mailing papers to subscribers*; nor can they be permitted to send papers *addressed to different individuals in the same package*, not exceeding four ounces in weight, for two cents.

3. Any number of papers not exceeding four ounces in weight, *may be sent to one address*, at a prepaid postage of two cents.

4. All grades of "Photographic representations" on paper or other flexible material, may be sent at a prepaid postage of two cents for each four ounces, unless they are enclosed in cases or boxes. When enclosed in cases or boxes, letter postage must be charged.

5. The 18th section of the new law requires that a full quarter's postage on regular newspapers and periodicals shall be paid before delivery. If paid at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, that is to say, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October, it must be paid to the end of the *next following quarter*, or treated as transient matter. The law and regulation are both clear upon this point.

6. Miscellaneous PRINTED matter (except circulars and books) may be sent in one package to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, at a prepaid postage of two cents.

7. "The requirements of instruction No. 19, and the latter clause of No. 36," do not require any further account to be sent to the Department "than what the transcripts of the regular accounts of mails received and sent, and the blanks for regular and transient papers furnish." The modification required by the new law should be made in the headings of these blanks by postmasters, until the new forms are received. But the record prescribed by section 4 of the law, should be carefully kept in each post office.

☞ It is not generally known that two cents covers the entire postage on a letter, without regard to weight, passing in the mails between certain offices in Canada and others in the United States, located at short distances from each other. These exceptions to the usual letter rates between the two governments are embraced in the postal treaty of 1856. And yet many correspondents most interested in this fact seem entirely ignorant of it, and have been in the habit of affixing ten cent stamps to this class of letters.

The following is a list of the offices referred to:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Between | Sault St. Marie, Mich. | & Sault St. Marie, | Canada |
| " | Port Huron " | " Port Sarnia | " |
| " | Detroit " | " Windsor | " |
| " | Black Rock, N. Y. | " Fort Erie | " |
| " | Lewiston " | " Queenstown | " |
| " | Youngstown " | " Niagara | " |
| " | Cape Vincent " | " Kingston | " |
| " | Morristown " | " Brockville | " |
| " | Ogdensburgh " | " Prescott | " |
| " | Ft Covington " | " Dundee | " |
| " | Derby Line, Verm'nt | " Stanstead | " |

## A Correction.

The *New York Tribune* having incorrectly attributed the authorship of the new post office law to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, that gentleman sets the matter right in the following letter:

*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.*

SIR: A few weeks ago, an editorial in your paper, giving an analysis of the new postal bill, passed by the recent Congress, stated, in its concluding paragraph, that the public were indebted for it mainly to Judge Blair, Postmaster General, and myself. I should have corrected this at the time, but a severe domestic affliction prevented. Will you allow me even at this late day, but as a matter of justice, to say, without derogating from the praise you gave to Judge Blair, that the portion of credit attributed to me should be conferred on Judge Collamer, the Chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, who introduced the bill into that body, and to the Hon. J. A. Kasson, late First Assistant Postmaster General, who gave so much time and attention to all its details. It was known in Congress as "Collamer's Bill," and so designated rightly. I but followed, in this case, where he led.

Yours truly,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

☞ It will be observed by the Postmaster General's Order on that subject, that postage on foreign letters mailed in the United States can be paid in the ordinary currency, and at the same rates as heretofore. The gold and silver (or its equivalent) requirement only applies to correspondence from the countries named in the Order arriving here unpaid.

This is in answer to some inquiries by parties who evidently have not read with proper care the document referred to.

TAX LISTS, ETC.—Under the 24th section of the new law, all mailable matter *wholly or partly in writing is subject* to letter postage. Hence it follows that all tax lists, licenses, etc., filled up in manuscript, are clearly subject to letter postage, *i. e.*, three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

☞ A young lady in Brooklyn, N. Y., belonging to a family of high respectability, has notified the postmaster of that place of her willingness to perform, for six months, the official duties of any one of his clerks who may volunteer, and pay over the salary for the benefit of the family of the absentee.

☞ We frequently receive complaints of the non-receipt of the *Mail* by distant subscribers. In such cases we send the missing number, if requested. It is difficult to account for such failures, as great pains are taken to mail the papers regularly.

☞ In the hurry of going to press, several provoking grammatical and other errors escaped notice in our last issue, until the paper was partially worked off. We shall try and render such things out of the question in future.

OBITUARY.—The papers announce the decease of Mrs. Colfax, wife of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C., at Newport, R. I. Mrs. Colfax has been an invalid for some time past.

SOLD HIMSELF CHEAP.—A clerk in the Boston post office has recently been removed for mailing newspapers, etc., addressed to his friends at various points, and stamping them "paid."

☞ Subscribers, whose subscriptions expire with the third volume of the MAIL, are reminded that the September number is the last of the volume.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Important Postal Regulations.

[OFFICIAL.]

*Reduction of Postage on all Pre-paid Letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian Closed Mail.*

We are requested to state that the reduced postage charge of 2 cents the single rate on *pre-paid* letters, will, in future, be extended to the enti e correspondence exchanged in the United States and Prussian closed mails, so that letters to or from Baden, Russia, (including Poland,) Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and all other countries beyond Germany, will have the benefit of the reduced pre-paid rate.

The single rate of letter postage *by the Prussian closed mail* will therefore be as follows, viz:

| | *Pre-paid.* | *Unpaid.* |
|---|---|---|
| To Prussia, Austria, and the German States | 32 cents. | 30 cents. |
| To Russia (including Poland) | 35 " | 37 " |
| To Denmark | 33 " | 35 " |
| To Sweden | 40 " | 42 " |
| To Norway | 44 " | 46 " |

And so on with respect to all other countries beyond Germany, 2 cents less postage being charged for *pre-paid* than for unpaid letters.

Rates of Postage to THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, NATAL, ST. HELENA, and ASCENSION, *by British Mail via England.* Also, to Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., *via the United Kingdom.*

We are requested to state, that the British Post Office, having on the 1st of April ult., increased the British postage to one shilling sterling (twenty four cents,) upon letters conveyed by packet between the United Kingdom and the Cape of Good Hope Natal, St. Helena, and Ascension; the single rate of letter postage between the United States and those Colonies, respectively, will hereafter be forty-five cents, *pre-payment required.*

Also, letters posted in the United States, which the senders may desire so transmit *via the United Kingdom*, and thence by means of the British Mail Packets, to the following Foreign Possessions in the West Indies, &c., viz: *St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Surinam, Caracoa, Porto Rico,* and the *Mosquito Territory,* will be subject to the same increased rate of forty-five cents, (U. S. and British postage,) *pre-payment required.*

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—A practice prevails at many Post Offices in this country, of delivering, *free of postage*, newspapers received from Great Britain and Ireland. This practice is erroneous, and results either from inattention to the published regulations of the Department, or from the mistaken notion which many postmasters appear to have, that the English penny stamps, attached to such papers, prepays the full postage.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom provides that each country shall levy and collect *its own postage only* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence newspapers received in this country from Great Britain, *come pre-paid the British postage only,* and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents, on their delivery.

ARMY LETTERS—IMPORTANT ORDER.—We call the special attention of all postmasters to the following order from the Department, which has for its object *the more prompt delivery of letters addressed to* our soldiers in the field. A general compliance with this order will, we have no doubt, do much towards decreasing the number of complaints of delayed and missing soldiers' letters:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE.
Washington, 1st April, 1863.

In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that Postmasters, in making up their mails whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Asst. P. M. G.

## Foreign Postage.

*Rates of Postage to Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, in the British Mail via Marseilles.*

Notice has been given by the British Post Office, that on the 1st of June, 1863, and thenceforward, the whole postage upon letters forwarded from the United Kingdom, *via Marseilles*, to Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, will be charged by the British scale of weight, instead of, as previously, by the British scale for the British inland and sea postage, and by the French scale, advancing by quarter ounces, for the French transit rate; and that, to cover the payment made to France for the transit of the letters over the French territory, there will be levied the sum of 4*d.* (8 cents) up to the weight of half an ounce, instead of levying 3*d.* (6 cents) for each quarter of an ounce.

In future, therefore, upon letters posted in the United States, and despatched in the mails to the United Kingdom, to be forwarded, *by way of Marseilles*, to any of the countries and places above mentioned, the following rates of postage (nited States and British) must be prepaid at the mailing office, viz.:

On a letter not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, . . 53 cts.
" " above ½ and not exceeding 1 ounce, . . . . . . $1.06 "
On a letter above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, . . . . . . 2.12 "

and so on, making an additional charge of $1.06 cts. for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

THREE CENT PIECES.—The annexed official letter will settle a matter which has frequently been referred to us;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1863.

SIR; In answer to your letter of 22d instant, I have to say, that by the law authorizing their coinage three cent pieces were made a legal tender for any sum not exceeding thirty cents. They are therefore to be received to that extent by postmasters.

Unpaid foreign letters being stamped with two amounts—one representing the postage payable in coin, and the other that payable in currency—the latter only is charged upon the postbills, and the instruction has invariably been given, that in the event of payment in coin, the difference between the two amounts should be entered as an overcharge.

Respectfully yours,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

J. Holbrook, Esq. Special Agent P. O. Dep't.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of July:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alloa | Columbia | Wis. | Supplied from Portage City. |
| Buffaloville* | Spencer | Ind. | Route 12,279. |
| Bunker Bill* | Butler | Ohio | Route 9,316. |
| Cahto | Mendocino | Cal | Route 14,861. |
| Carryall | Paulding | Ohio | Route 9,298. |
| Chalk Level* | Hopkins | Ky. | Route 9,671. |
| Columb. Sp'gs | Herkimer | N. Y. | Route 1,188. |
| Conlogue | Edgar | Ill. | Route 11,621. |
| Ebenezer | Erie | N. Y. | Route 1,303. |
| Edom | Keokuk | Iowa | Route 10,939. |
| Farm'rs Valley* | Monroe | Wis. | Route 13,140. |
| Fisherman's Bay | Sonoma | Cal | Route 14,862. |
| Fort Henry* | Randolph | Mo | Route 10,482. |
| Grant | Montg'ery | Iowa | Supplied from Sciola. |
| Honey Grove | Worth | Mo | Supplied from Smithton. |
| Inverness | Columbiana | Ohio | Supplied from Salineville. |
| Jackson Station | Tipton | Ind | Route 12,003. |
| Jackson Station | Erie | Pa | Route 2,726. |
| Johnsburgh | McHenry | Ill | Supplied from McHenry. |
| Kenyonville | Orleans | N. Y. | Supplied from Waterport. |
| Latrobe | Otoe | Neb. | Supplied from Nursery Hill. |
| Lillian Springs | Weld | Col | Route 10,773. |
| Maxfield | Bremer | Iowa | Route 10,985. |
| Meade | Page | Iowa | Supplied from Clarinda. |
| Montrose | Montg'ery | Md | Route 3,293. |
| Myrtle | Knox | Mo | Route 10,472. |
| Oceana | Muskegon | Mich. | Route 12,698. |
| Prescott | Faribault | Minn | Route 13,614. |
| Roberson's Mill | Madison | Ky | Supplied from Kingston. |
| Rocky Hill Sta'n | Edmonson | Ky | Route 9,504. |
| Salem Depot | Rockingh'm | N. H | Route 628. |
| Salt Creek | Leav'worth | Kan | Route 14,169. |
| Villiska | Montg'ery | Iowa | Supplied from Sciola. |
| Wayne Centre | Crawford | Pa | Route 2,687. |

*Reestablished.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

Anoka, Cass, Ind, nearest office, Logansport.
Baker's, Thurston, Wash., nearest office, Olympia.
Bottom, Boyd, Ky., nearest office, Cannonsburgh.
Bowlusville, Clark, Ohio, nearest office, Springfield.
Brest, Monroe, Mich., nearest office, Monroe.
Bush's Store, Laurel, Ky., nearest office, London.
Cumberland Ford, Knox, Ky., near. of. Barboursville.
Curdsville, Daviess, Ky., near. office, Owensborough.
Dalton's Mills, Muskegon, Mich, n. of. Greenwood.
Delaware Bridge, Sullivan, N. Y., Narrowsburgh.
Delaware City, Summet, Col., near. of. Breckenridge.
Dorrville Warren, Iowa, near. office, New Virginia.
East Union, Knox, Me., nearest office, Union.
Enterprise, McDonald, Mo., nearest office, Rutledge.
Fair Dealing, Marshall, Ky., nearest office, Mayfield.
Farmdale, Moniteau, Mo., nearest office, Lookout.
Fitch, Cass, Ind., nearest office, Logansport.
Goochland, Madison, Ky., nearest office, Richmond.
Green Lake, Monongalia, Minn., near. of. Mananah.
Hanna's Mills, Mahoning, Ohio, near. of. Frederick.
Harrison, Meeker, Minn., nearest office, Acton.
Hico, Callaway, Ky., nearest office Murray.
Howard, Howard, Iowa, nearest office, Busti.
Hurlbutville, Oneida, N. Y., near. of. North Western.
Labaddie, Franklin, Mo., nearest office, Union.
Laurel Point, Monongalia, Va., n. of. Morgantown.
Laurelville, Westmoreland, Pa., Mount Pleasant.
Marion, Livingston, Mich, nearest office, Howell.
Marsh Creek, Whitley, Ky., near. of. Whitley C. H.
Mill Creek, St. Joseph, Mich., near. of. Constantine.
Mill Creek, Salt Lake, Utah, n. of. Salt Lake City.
Navary, Jackson, Wis., nearest office, Augusta.
New Texas, Hickman, Ky., nearest office, Clinton.
Nobleton, Newton, Mo., nearest office, Neosho.
North Limington, York, Me., n. office, E. Limington.
Old Landing, Estill, Ky., nearest office, Irvine.
Parish Grove, Benton, Ind., nearest office, Oxford.
Plumb Brook, Macomb, Mich., nearest office, Troy.
Port Hudson, Franklin, Mo., near. of. Campbellton.
Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia.
Prairie City, Bates, Mo., nearest office, Butler.
Renville, Renville, Minn., nearest office, Fort Ridgely.
Reservoir, Butler, Ohio, nearest office, Celina.
Richelieu, Logan, Ky., nearest office, South Union.
Richwood, Clark, Ill., nearest office, Marshall.
Ring's Valley, Benton, Oregon, near. of. Corvallis.
Roseville, Barren, Ky., nearest office, Glasgow.
Rural, Rock Island, Ill., nearest office, Rock Island.
Russia, Shelby, Ohio, nearest office, Houston.
Sageville, Dubuque, Iowa, nearest office, Dubuque.
Sentinel Prairie, Polk, Mo., nearest office, Bolivar.
Smithville, Peoria, Ill., nearest office, Peoria.
South Parkman, Piscataquis, Me., near. of. Parkman.
Wacaponna, Cedar, Neb., nearest office, St. James.
Wall's Store, Johnson, Mo., near. office, Knobnoster.

### NAMES CHANGED.

Kennedy's X Roads, Laurence, Ohio, to Scott Town.
Moulin Rouge, Wayne, Mich, to Inkster.
Mountain Springs, Placer, Col., to Gold Run.
Tracy, Will, Ill., to New Lenox.

### Presidential Appointments.

Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, N. Y., Roswell G. Pettibone.
St. Anthony's Falls, Hennepin, Minn., Wm. W. Wales.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Centre Rutland, Rutland, Vt., Mrs. R. W. Keyes.
Greene Corner, Androscoggin, Me., Miss F. Pratt.
Hillsborough Centre, Hillsborough, N. H., Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson.
Kyte River, Ogle, Ill., Mrs. Mary Ann Green.
New Plymouth, Vinton, Ohio, Mrs. Sarah Ann Johnson.
North Penobscot, Hancock, Me., Mrs. Phœbe D. Osgood.
Richland Grove, Mercer, Ill., Mrs. Maria D. Babbett.
Rockford, Winnebago, Ill., Mrs. Annie M. Smith.
Scott, Mahaska, Iowa, Mrs. Sarah Robinson.
South Liberty, Waldo, Me., Mrs. Lydia Upham.
Texas, Washington, Ky., Mrs. Miriam W. Baker.
Wayne Centre, Crawford, Pa., Miss Jane Allen.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., BOSTON, MASS.—B. F. STEVENS, Secretary. WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS WELL INVESTED to meet losses. Nearly a MILLION paid to widows, orphans, and creditors of the insured. Almost a MILLION in dividends to Policy Holders. SEVENTEEN years of uniform prosperity. Last dividend 39 per cent. ($336,000), paid in *cash.*

Economy, care in its risks, and prudent investments characterize this company. The Mutual principle insures at the lowest possible rates—all over and above the *actual* cost being returned in dividends; the business of the company being, as it were, closed every five years, and the surplus funds divided *pro rata* to all the insured. Documents of an interesting character, and showing the benefits of the purely mutual plan of life insurance, forwarded gratis, by mail or otherwise, upon application at the Branch Office, to

JOHN HOPPER,
Agent and Attorney for the Company, Metropolitan Bank Building, 110 Broadway, New York city.
Or to the Secretary, at Boston.

## Ten Years Among the Mail-Bags.

A limited number of copies of this Work can be had on application to the publisher of the U. S. MAIL.

Its embellishments embrace steel Portraits of eight of our former Postmasters General, and a number of Illustrations executed by Darley.

By enclosing One Dollar, a copy of the book will be sent by mail, postage paid.


## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles . . . . . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles . . . . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) . . 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " . . 10 "
For Weekly, " " . . 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States.

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . . 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . . . . . 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . . . . . 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz . . . . . . . . 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz . . . . 2 "
" over 8 oz and not over 12 oz. . . . 3 "

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

*Newsdealers* may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.: over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over one hundred, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### TIME OCCUPIED IN THE TRANSMISISON OF LETTERS FROM DISTANT POINTS TO NEW YORK CITY.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Va. | 1 | Montreal, Ca. | 2 |
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | | |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| | | New Mexico | 20 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| | | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| California, overland | 25.26 | | |
| | | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | St. Paul, Min. | to 5 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | | |
| | | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | | |
| | | Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 1 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Manchester, N. H. | 1 | Ind. Territory | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 10.30 A. M.; and 9.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A M, and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles, | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 20th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.


### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.


### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco*, is an office of Exchange for British Mails, only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

### LIST OF PRICES OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1 Note size, 3 cent, $0 79 per pkg. of 25, or $3 16 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 3 cent, $0 80 per pkg. of 25, or $3 18 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 10 cent, $2 55 per pkg. of 25, or $10 18 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 6 cent, $1 56 per pkg. of 25, or $6 24 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 1 cent, $0 28 per pkg. of 25, or $1 12 per 100.
No. 2, Letter size, 4 cents, $1 05 per pkg. of 25, of $4 19 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 20 cent, $5 11 per pkg. of 25, or $20 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 24 cent, $8 11 per pkg. of 25, r $24 44 per 100.
No. 3, Official size, 40 cent, $10 11 per pkg. of 25, or $40 44 per 100

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only,* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.
6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED TATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cent each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete, . . . . . . ONE DOLLAR. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)
Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each . . . . . . . . 50 CENTS.
Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each . . . . . . . . 25 CENTS.
Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A GOOD COPYING PRESS, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL SIZES.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | ... | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *30 | . | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Argentine Republic, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ascension, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a*, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | ... | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prav. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | ... |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | ... | ... |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton, | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do closed mail, via England | ... | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 7 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 7 | ... |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid; 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | ... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Brazils, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux. | *33 | *66 | ... | ... |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3,000 miles, | ... | *10 | ... | ... |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | ... | *15 | ... | ... |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | ... | ... |
| Buenaventura | ... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | ... | | ... | ... |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England, | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Carthagena | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 6 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British Mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Chili | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 3 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship. | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | ... | ... |
| Costa Rica | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | ... | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.]. | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 6 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | ... | 68 | 13 | ... |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | ... | 36 | 10 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | ... | 64 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton. | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo & Suez) Prussian closed mail | ... | 36 | 6 | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| (To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment comp'ry.) | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 26 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | ... | *40 | ... | ... |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Guatemala, | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | ... | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | ... | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do via England, by private ship. | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c ] | ... | *35 | 6 | . |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Honduras | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 36 | 10 | ... |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | ... |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Ineholi, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do British mail | ... | 45 | 4 | .. |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do open British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | ... | 53 | ... | ... |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Majorca, British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Martinique, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| " to places excepted above, | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | ... | 60 | ... | ... |
| Montevideo, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal, | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland, | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c ) | ... | *46 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 8 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Peru | ... | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | ... | ... |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | ... | 44 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | ... | ... |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | ... | ... |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail., (if prepaid, 35c.) | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 2 | ... |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | ... | ... |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | ... | 47 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ... |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Singepore, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| do via Havana | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | ... | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | ... | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid. 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British Mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 8 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | ... | 34 | 8 | ... |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 8 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 8 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do in Brit. do | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except also on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of Chian to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION. ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that no particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 1 | .... | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | 5 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | .... | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 8 | .... | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cuanrd | Gt. Brit. | 12 | .... | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 15 | .... | Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 15 | .... | Southampton & Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | 19 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 24 | .... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 22 | .... | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | .... | Queenstown. |
| Cuanrd | Gt. Brit. | 26 | .... | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 29 | .... | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 29 | .... | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. III. No. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1863. WHOLE No. 36.


### An Amateur Official.

We have received for publication the following somewhat mysterious communication. We have heard of all sorts of philanthropic and disinterested enterprises, entered upon by those who have been willing to spend their time and fortunes for the good of others, and to promote some great reforms without the hope of personal advantage or the expectation of reward, at least in this life. It would seem that at last one individual of that stamp has hit upon a sort of secret, if not invisible, supervision over the interests of our postal department, and has already entered upon his labor of love. We rather like the idea, and yet our usual caution in official matters, increased somewhat by a vivid recollection of sundry impostures and confidence games heretofore too successfully played in this connection, leads us to suggest to postmasters and route agents especially, a proper degree of vigilance with respect to the visits of inquisitive strangers, whatever may be their ostensible designs in the pursuit of postal knowledge. This "mania for visiting post offices," to which our correspondent confesses, especially when taken in connection with his admitted partiality for "loose garments," (suggestive of capacious pockets,) fully justifies a word of caution to those having the custody of letters and mails:

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO, }
August, 1863. }

EDITOR U. S. MAIL—"All aboard!" I heard the voice of the conductor, the short, smothered whistle of the engine, and the moving of the train, but I could not reach the cars without running very fast, and the heat was intense too, so I philosophically resigned myself for the time being to my fate, and a seat in an airy corner of the depot, which soon resulted in a calmer mind and a cooled body. What a lonely place is a depot in a village, between trains! Twenty minutes after the departure of the cars I was the only human being to be seen. This seemed to accord with my feelings for a while, but by and by I began to grow a little uneasy—I adopted the Yankee mode of keeping myself company, by whittling sticks—but soon grew tired of it; cut and scraped my finger-nails, until there was no more work of that kind to do, and having positively nothing to read, either in my pocket or on the walls of the "gentlemen's saloon," I rose and walked to the door on the shady side of the building. I was not aware that I had company so near me, until I stepped out on the platform, but as I did I startled a huge dog which lay stretched at full length along the floor, who with a bound and a yelp parted company, and fled up the road as if terror-stricken. Poor fellow, he need not have feared me! I had been here an hour and had two more to wait; time began to grow long and heavy; I was very thirsty, and no water; the thermometer was about *ninety-five*, and I disliked to venture out, so I suffered in silence, and would have suffered on, had not a man at that moment made his appearance at the door of the sunny side of the house with a a stone jug in his hand, and a newspaper sticking in his vest pocket—for he was coatless. Fearful that he might take me for a dangerous character, I hasted to tell him my situation, and wound up by asking him where I could get a drink of water and buy a newspaper. Placing his jug upon one of the seats and pointing significantly to it, he went out and soon returned with a pail of most excellent spring water, which I slightly diluted to prevent any bad effects, and felt quite refreshed. This Samaritan informed me that he was the postmaster in an adjacent village, that he was on his way to where he had men harvesting, and that he would be back before the train came in, and if I wanted to read a paper he had with him, I could do so until he returned. I thanked him, took the paper, and found it to be the "U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT."

I had never seen this paper before, but had heard of it, and was anxious to get hold of it; and now in this out-of-the-way place, and at a time when anything would be acceptable, your paper was doubly so. We are both engaged in the same line—looking after post offices—the only difference is, duty prompts you, while I may be regarded as a monomaniac on the subject. However, if you will give me the use of a small portion of the MAIL from time to time, I will endeavor to give you some experiences, which you may frame, if you please, and hang up as a mirror for postmasters to see themselves in.

I have for many years taken a rather singular interest in post offices, and the business connected therewith.

This, to the unthinking, may appear a strange taste, but to my mind it is quite as sensible a hobby as star-gazing like the astronomer, chipping stones, and delving among fossils like the geologically inclined, or tempting Providence by piercing the clouds in balloons, or cleaving the waters in diving-bells.

Indeed for me (I pretend to speak only for myself) it is far more sensible than either of the foregoing, for I am a quiet, contemplative gentleman, with an affection for loose garments and wide-rimmed hats, to whom the din of battle, and the precise costume of the soldier, would be, to use a mild form of speech, annoying. Furthermore, I am—well there is nothing to be ashamed of in the fact—I am very *stout*, and could really take no pleasure in clambering among rocks, and breaking stones like a convict in a prison yard, and lastly, in consequence of some singular visual defect, I am unable to squint *one eye*, which makes me awkward with a telescope. But all these personal peculiarities fit me for the pursuit of my favorite pastime, and my means fortunately allow me to follow it. Being obliged, as I observed, to keep *both eyes* open, I naturally acquire a considerable knowledge of the internal workings of these institutions in which so large a portion of the human family are more or less interested; being a *stout*, elderly gentleman, with that benign expression that stout gentlemen always have, I can ask with propriety a thousand questions of town and country officials, which would be regarded as impertinent were they propounded by other men, and finally being of a contemplative turn, I can be amused in *watching* while others would be bored.

I don't know that it is necessary for me to say anything more by way of introduction, unless it is this, that I incline to believe this mania for visiting post offices originated in the fact that *years* ago I lost a love-letter through the reprehensible carelessness of some rival official. Had I received it, it is quite probable that I should not now be a an elderly bachelor; but it was undeniably lost, and from haunting one office in pursuit of that letter, I have taken to haunting a multitude for recreation. In this way I have learned some curious things, which I would like to tell about through the columns of the MAIL, so appropriate as it is for that purpose.

I am not going to tell you of ripe crime, of blossoming cunning, or budding dishonesty, but the conduct of post office officials, neglect, carelessness, mismanagement, improper deportment, indifference to public convenience, laxity of obedience to instructions, unrestrained privileges of *friends* inside the post offices, where none but sworn officials should be allowed, and other gross derelictions of duty, dignity and decorum, shall be my theme; for where approaches are kept open the *tempter* sooner or later will slip in, and like a bull in a china shop, he does a vast deal of damage before he is evicted.

I will commence these pen portraits in my next letter; and if my sitters are not recognized by the lovers of art generally, I am sure they will themselves confess to the truthfulness of the pictures, albeit they may object slightly to the light or shade as the case may be. My pallet is prepared, my easel erect, with the canvas on it; I have a good north light to work by, and I shall soon have a rare gallery to present your readers.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

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P. O., ——, AUG., 1863.

MANUSCRIPTS AND PROOFS.—SIR:—The publishers of one of our leading magazines having put a construction upon section 24 of the New Post Office Law, to suit themselves, concerning the passage through the mails of manuscripts and proofs between the authors and publishers at the same rate of postage as charged upon printed matter, in which construction they, in quoting from the new law, omit the word BOOK, when the new law in section 24 reads "*Provided*, That BOOK manuscripts, and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers may pass at the rate of printed matter"—a party here, on the strength of the above misconstruction, presented a package of MSS. at this office, addressed to one of the monthly magazines, claiming that it should go forward, under the new law, at the rate of printed matter. I objected to dispatching it unless paid for at the rates of letter postage, insisting that said publishers had not only put a wrong construction upon the law, but had actually misquoted it, possibly to suit their case. I told the party that the word *book*, in the law, was the very thing that cut off such publications from enjoying the benefits which were supposed to be conveyed under the law, and evidently were intended, to my mind, to apply only to MSS. and proofs for actual *books*, not periodicals or newspapers, and to satisfy myself upon this point, I addressed a letter to the First Assistant Postmaster General, asking him to construe the law, as it was intended that the same should be carried out, the instructions accompanying section 24 being silent as to that portion of it.

The following letter from Mr. Skinner, acting First Assistant Postmaster General, was received in reply:

SIR:—In answer to your letter of 21st inst., I have to state that in the opinion of the Department, section 24 of the new law refers only to "Book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers," and was not intended to cover manuscripts from contributors to monthly magazines, newspapers, &c.

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☞ The Sultan of Turkey is about to institute important postal reforms in that country. The "sick man" is evidently not dead yet.

### Learning to Say "No."

B——T, Aug. 27th, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAIL:

DEAR SIR.—I was not a little surprised upon opening the August number of the MAIL, to find that under the heading of "The Trials of a Postmaster" you had given my announcement of the opening of my *complaint book* a very prominent and wholesome ventilation. I should hardly have dared intrude again upon your attention, were it not for the bracing assurances I have received from sundry postmasters, that an exposition of a few of my own official, *local postal* sufferings had each a counterpart and twin confederate within the delivery of every post office window in the land.

There is really but one school in which a thorough knowledge of universal human character is learned, and that school is the post office. No pent-up Utica, symboled by office bars and official windows, can limit the range or control the quantity of this kind of information that a tolerable student may acquire in his usually short official life. Aside from the pleasure it will afford him to be such a thorough master of the science of human nature, he has, if a young man, a grand opportunity to master the first and most important word in the English language—a word that to him will determine to a positive certainty whether he has any business capacity or not. That short word is *No*, and the beginning of a quarter is the best time of the year to learn it. I should observe, perhaps, as it is quite excusable for beginners, when commencing the study of any science, to overhaul whatever is advertised in the way of aids, that should a postmaster find any difficulty in entirely mastering the word, he might stiffen his firmness and confidence a little by a timely perusal of the new law.

When I was quite a lad, too poor to be idle and too proud to starve, I did not think it beneath my dignity to clerk it in a country store. That was clerking in those days, when the rich merchant looked over his spectacles at the timid boy that was to work for him a year, and take his pay in board and business knowledge, and caution him against the great temptation he would have now and then to take a penny from his employer.

Thus I commenced my business education: digging big wood out of the snow, both late and early; cleaning lamps, sweeping out, and drawing all the molasses, and dipping all the tar; while the older clerk, who had been there longer and knew less than I, wore all the handsome clothes, sold all the edging and ribons to the pretty girls, and used up the proprietor's cologne and hair-oil to more than twice the amount of his salary. I had been there but a few days when the crazy wife of a wealthy farmer wanted me to trust her for some article. I told my employer that I could not refuse her very well, as her husband was so *well off*. He replied, "If you can't say *No*, you will never do to clerk it for me." I need hardly say that I slipped off with a very lively insect in the neighborhood of my ear-pan, and though I have never made a merchant, I have tried to make at least an average postmaster, and if I fail, it will not be because the salutary lesson taught me by the merchant has been forgotten.

You will pardon me for dwelling so long upon such a very short subject, but I will pledge my official character that if any postmaster dare hazard my experience, and will hand out a weekly paper three months for two cents and a half, and trust at that, he will concede that in my case *negative* "on the brain" is a perfectly legitimate disease.

Perhaps you would like to know what success I have had with my "complaint book." I am glad to say that I have made no entries as yet, though I came very near it, therefore my book remains in that passive condition called by one of our country linguists, *state quo*. I have demonstrated the best way to keep accounts in such a book, and that is debt and credit—charging the complaint and crediting the grounds for it—then striking the balance, which will generally be found on the credit side. A lady complained to me that a letter mailed to her had not arrived, and she was in great distress in consequence. I had certainly given it to somebody else, or it was in some of those other piles. I would oblige her very much by "just running them over to see." Before entering the complaint in my book I thought I would ask her how she knew such a letter was lost, and she said, *because he promised to write on such a day*. A man also complained of the non-arrival of a letter; and from constitutional nervousness, or from the effects of eating too many oysters, he flew around, d——g the mails, postmaster, and everything terrestrial, because he had got a telegram from a man five hundred miles distant, stating that he had "just mailed him a letter." Only a day or two ago a man offered a shinplaster for a Canada letter. I told him we must have silver. He returned in a few moments and laid down ten coppers! and swore if I did not take it for the letter he would put me through to the *extent of the law*. It was United States coin, and when the Government repudiated its own coin it had better give up to Jeff. Davis at once!

I would not have you think that I live and move in a more irate and unreasonable population than others, for such is not the fact. Variety in the social structure renders a life otherwise somewhat monotonous, decidedly agreeable and attractive. I only throw out these specimens by way of variety, being the first I put my hands on, of a large lot that have been lying around loose, ever since the first mail bag was opened west of the Genesee. I considered them a fair average.

They may induce some other postmaster to relate his experience, for I take it for granted that every postmaster takes the MAIL, except the one out in Iowa, who returned me the receipt for a registered letter a day or two since, signed by himself instead of by the person to whom the letter was addressed, and subject to six cents postage.

Yours truly, CICOTTE.

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### Another Post Office Swindle.

During the last month, Wm. H. Webster was arrested, in Albany, for counterfeiting Treasury notes. His *modus operandi* of disposing of his "genuine imitations" was to address circulars to postmasters and other local officers of small towns throughout the country, covering a proposition to furnish the means of a successful speculation, and offering for sale, at thirty cents on the dollar, imitations of the U. S. Treasury notes, which he promised should be so perfect as to defy detection. If the person addressed answered favorably, further correspondence ensued, a sample of the "imitation notes" (of the denomination of one dollar, genuine issue) would be sent, which in most cases would call out an order for a large quantity of notes, enclosing bank bills to pay for them at the rate of thirty cents on the dollar. It is evident that he never furnished the "imitation notes" spoken of in his circulars; that the genuine one dollar note was employed as a bait to call out an order for a quantity of them, accompanied by a remittance in advance payment, which he would pocket. In this manner Webster has done a large business, and his correspondence shows that he has received hundreds of dollars from dupes in all parts of the Northern States.

Webster is about thirty five-years of age, and has long been a resident of Albany. He has devoted much time to "dodges" such as that for which he is now arrested, and always with marked success. It would seem that his study has been to live by swindling those who are willing or vicious enough to swindle their neighbors, and always to do this in a way that would save himself from the penalties of the law. Thus far he has succeeded. He cheats none but those who place in his hands evidence of their desire to deal in counterfeit money, and they of course dare not come forward to prosecute him, because they would thus expose themselves to criminal charges.

The following is his circular, and one of the replies that were found upon him:

ALBANY, July 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I will supply you, if you desire it, with United States Treasury Notes of the denomination of $1, at $30 per hundred. They are an exact imitation, and you can just as well as not make a few thousand dollars by dealing in them, and no one but yourself need be the wiser. Specimens will be sent you on the receipt of $1, or one hundred will be sent you on the receipt of $30. Trusting that my confidence as to secrecy in you will not be misplaced I am, R. H. WEBSTER, Albany, N. Y."

REPLY.

"CONCORD, July 11, 1863.

"FRIEND WEBSTER: Inclosed you will find $30, for which please send the one hundred. I should have sent you $60, but it is not convenient just at this time. I shall want to deal with you right along on as large a scale as prudence will allow. M. W. B."

Later, by two weeks, this victim writes that he has received no package, as Webster informed him that he had sent one, and adds: "It will be very hard for me to lose this with the rest I have lost. Did you register the package?"

No doubt he will escape punishment, as he deals only in good money, and defrauds only those who are dishonest, and who dare not come forward and enter a complaint, or testify against him.

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R. R. SLOANE, Esq.—We cut the following notice of an esteemed friend and official associate, from the Chicago *Tribune*:

"Judge R. R. Sloane, Special Agent at large for the Post Office Department, has at his own request, been transferred from Chicago to Sandusky, Ohio, his place of residence. During the two years that Judge S. has been stationed in this city, he has shown himself to be one of the ablest and most successful officers of the Department, and he leaves behind him a large circle of admiring friends whose good wishes will accompany him to his new field of labor."

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☞ R. C. GIST, Esq., Special Agent in charge of the post office at Memphis, Tenn., was lately in New-York on a brief visit to his family. Mr. G. has the Memphis office now in excellent working order.

### The New Orleans Post Office.

A sketch of the New Orleans post office since its redemption from rebel control, may not be uninteresting to the readers of the MAIL.

At the time the United States fleet, under the command of Admiral Farragut, anchored before the city and took possession of the United States property, a squad of marines were sent to the post office, located in the most tenable portion of the Custom House building, the remainder being used for armories, Custom House purposes, and manufactories of gun carriages. Shortly after the occupation by the marines, a large mob of citizens assembled in front of the office, and were so violent and insulting in their demonstrations, that the Admiral, rather than risk a conflict with the mob, withdrew them to the ships. Immediately after the marines left, the mob forced open the doors, ripped open the mail bags, rifled the letters, broke up and destroyed the furniture, clocks, and everything useful for post office operations. In this condition the office was found when Gen. Butler and his troops arrived on the first of May, 1862. On the following day he appointed J. M. G. Parker, the present postmaster, acting postmaster for the city of New Orleans. Mr. Parker had previously served as postmaster in Massachusetts and at Ship Island. Understanding thoroughly the duties of the office, he proceeded at once to a thorough reorganization of that department.

With a small number of clerks he went industriously to work, cleaned up the office, examined all the rebel letters, of which there were a great number—over 25,000—mails having arrived the very day our troops landed. The secesh clerks all skedaddled. Repairing what remained of the furniture, in less than a week the office was in complete working order.

The pretended Confederate stamps were all destroyed, and a supply of Government stamps having been brought on from Ship Island, were furnished at once to the citizens. Thus was a United States post office again re-established in New Orleans. Mr. Parker did not remain idle. He refurnished the office with everything necessary for the distribution and forwarding of the mails, and as the mails increased he gradually increased the number of his clerks. Previous to the rebellion the number of clerks was about thirty-two, but during the time the office was in the possession of the rebels the force was reduced to twenty-five. From the time the federal forces captured the city up to the day of General Banks' arrival, Mr. Parker did not employ more than thirteen clerks, they doing more than double the amount of work that had been done by the rebels.

Early in the month of May, 1862, Postmaster General BLAIR, not knowing the exact condition of the office, despatched Maj. R. K. SCOTT,—an officer of the Department—as a Special Agent, to re-open and take charge of the New Orleans post office. He took out with him a very heavy mail, which had accumulated in Washington and New York, and remained for a month or two, co-operating with Mr. Parker in the management of the office. The latter gentleman was subsequently appointed postmaster by the President.

After the arrival of General Banks, Mr. Parker for the first time appointed a chief clerk, he having acted in that capacity in addition to his duties as postmaster—Mr. D. D. Smith, a capable and efficient officer, receiving the appointment. On the 16th of December, when Gen. Banks' forces reached there, the business of the office increased more than double. This addition of more than fifty thousand troops to this department made it necessary for the postmaster to increase his clerical force, which he did to the number of seventeen, which, with the important changes and improvements he had made, has enabled him to run the office successfully and satisfactorily to this day. Another very important improvement is in progress under the immediate supervision of the postmaster, who possesses great mechanical genius. He has designed and is fitting a new style of private and other letter boxes, which when completed cannot be surpassed in any of our cities.

It is but justice to Mr. Parker to say that he has worked most industriously and faithfully for the interests of the Government, and every class of citizens interested in the speedy and safe delivery of all mail matter and the transmission of the mails, and the proofs are daily more and more apparent to every one who visits the office.

The re-opening of the Mississippi, by the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, will no doubt have the effect of still further increasing the business of the office.

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MAIL SEPARATELY.—Complaint is made that the late order of the Department, requiring that army correspondence for Washington and its vicinity, shall be put up separately from other letters, and the package marked "Army Letters," is not generally complied with. It applies to all offices, and to letters sent to a distributing office, as well as to packages made up direct for the Capital.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

## A New Volume.

Our readers will please bear in mind that the present number of the *Mail* completes the third volume, and that according to our terms, payment in advance for the fourth volume is now due by those who subscribed at the commencement of the paper, or at the beginning of the second, or third volume, and have not paid beyond September, 1863, or No. 36. All such will much oblige us by remitting without waiting for a bill, as it will save us considerable trouble, and the cash will come very handy in meeting the expenses of publication.

We are thinking strongly of enlarging the *Mail*, so as to be able to keep standing, under appropriate heads, every kind of needed postal information, for reference at all times, modifying, adding to, or changing from time to time, according to the orders and decisions of the Department. We are now obliged, owing to our rather limited space, to insert items but a few times, which should appear permanently, so that when such information is sought, the previous numbers of the paper have to be consulted, and there must often be uncertainty as to the time when the desired items were inserted.

☞ We are requested to state that the new form of blanks for regular and transient printed matter, are now in the hands of the printer, and will be furnished to all postmasters as soon as possible.

[OFFICIAL.]

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO DEPARTMENTS, &c.—The annexed Circular settles a question which has been asked by numerous postmasters:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 1863.

SIR—You are hereby instructed that all mail matter posted at your office and addressed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, on which the postage is unpaid and which is not properly franked, must be forwarded, with each weekly return of "Unmailable Letters," to the Dead Letter Office, in the mode prescribed on the latter part of page 5 of Instructions published with Act approved March 3, 1863. Very respectfully,

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

## Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

The increased registration fee of 20 cents established by the recent Postal Law, is not applicable to such registered letters mailed in the United States as are addressed to Prussia or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union *by the Prussian closed mail*; to Bremen *by the Bremen mail*; or to Canada; for the reason that our Postal Conventions with Prussia, Bremen, and Canada, respectively, adopt a registration fee of *five* cents for each registered letter posted in the United States and addressed to either of those countries.

But registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are subject to the increased registration fee of 20 cents, the same as domestic registered letters, as the Postal Convention between the United States and the United Kingdom does not limit the amount of the registration fee to be collected in either country.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, July 9, 1863.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the exchange by postmasters of such Government stamped envelopes as have been spoiled, by reason of erroneous direction, or from any other cause, prior to the use thereof as a cover for correspondence, I have to say, that when an application of this nature is made to a postmaster, he will first satisfy himself that the envelopes presented for exchange have not been so used; whereupon he may deliver to the holder postage stamps of equal value to the stamps impressed upon the envelopes. Thus the difference between the cost of postage stamps and stamped envelopes of similar denominations is the only loss to which the holder is subjected.

The postmaster should return the envelopes so received, separately from his account current, at the close of each quarter. The package containing them should be addressed to the Third Assistant P. M. General, and accompanied by a special letter.

Respectfully yours, C. F. MACDONALD,
Acting 3d Assistant P. M. General.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq., New York.

## The International Postal Convention.

We understand that the Postmaster General is highly gratified with the result of the International Postal Conference recently held in Paris. All the leading nations of the world, except Russia, participated, and many smaller governments were represented. The United States was represented with great ability by its delegate, the Hon John A Kasson, who was completely successful in obtaining favorable action by the Conference on the measures recommended by the U. S. Post Office Department, having for their object uniformity, simplicity and cheapness in international postal intercourse. The general principles adopted and recommended by the Conference as adapted to facilitate postal relations between nations, and to form the basis of International Conventions for the regulation of these relations, have inaugurated a more liberal and more uniform postal system between the different nations of the world. The Home Governments of several countries have already adopted the principles settled there as the basis for future Postal Conventions Others will follow. Mr. Kasson concluded some treaties before his return, giving practical effect to the liberal movements initiated at the International Congress.

It is now confidently expected that, as soon as the arrangements already in progress are perfected, there will be a general reduction in the rates of postage to all parts of Europe, with a uniform rate to most of the countries. The press will realize great convenience from the pending propositions, by the essential reduction of rates on journals and printed matter, which will soon be effected. In addition to the public convenience, the Government will realize an important saving in money by a change in the system of accounting between it and foreign countries.

The last act of the Conference was to give unanimously a vote of thanks to the United States Government for its institution of so beneficial an enterprise.

A SACRIFICE, NO DOUBT.—When the Southern rebellion broke out, we had on our subscription list a goodly number of postmasters in the South, who had each paid their dollar in advance, but who suddenly found their official relations so changed that they were forced to rely on other guides, and forego, for a time only, we trust, the advantages of our humble efforts to enlighten them on postal affairs. Since then, they have no doubt been pining for a sight of the MAIL once more, and the balance of the papers due them on account. We can testify to the great tenacity with which many of them cling to the old Department of the Union, under which they had been warmed into official life and importance, and whose original commissions of appointment they doubtless have carefully preserved as mementoes of former peace, happiness and prosperity. We have some of the truly patriotic letters they wrote us when things had become more than squally, which we stand ready to make available in their behalf, should they apply to be reinstated as postal officers of the American Union, and we also stand ready to supply them again with the MAIL, as soon as the proper facilities shall have been re-established.

KNOW NOTHINGS.—It is too often the custom with postmasters, on receiving an inquiry in regard to a supposed missing letter, to reply in a hasty and brief manner without giving themselves the trouble of making the slightest investigation of the matter beyond a hurried search among the letters remaining on hand—dismissing the subject with the curt statement, "Don't know anything of the letter"—" can give no information," &c. This is neither courteous to the inquirer nor consistent with official faithfulness. It often happens that the expenditure of a very little time and trouble may develop facts which will clear up the mystery connected with the disappearance of a missing letter in the most satisfactory manner, either by showing the "loss" to have occurred before it was mailed or after it had been delivered, or through misdirection; and no postmaster should grudge the necessary effort to accomplish this result, if possible. In cases which seem to point to a mail depredation, especially, it is obligatory upon every one connected with the postal service to communicate at once, and fully, any information which he may possess, to the proper officer, to assist in an investigation. Let us have less "don't knows," and more of what you *do* know, or *may* know by seeking.

HON. A. N. ZEVELY.—At a recent meeting of the Faculty and Trustees of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Hon. Alexander N. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster General—a just and merited compliment.

Mr. Zevely is about to start on a Western tour, which may be extended over the whole or a portion of the overland mail route. He goes for the benefit of his health and to look after the interests of the Department in that section.

A. C. Macdonald, Esq., will continue to represent Mr. Z, as Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

"ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING"—The individual who originated the ingenious idea of selling two cent stamps by advertising "portraits of Jackson" for 25 cents, which we noticed in our last issue, proved, on an investigation of the case, to be a youth of about 16. When questioned in regard to the matter, he admitted the offence, and stated as an excuse that he had just returned from a boarding school, the principal of which was accustomed to impress upon the pupils the importance of advertising as a means of success in business, and that his little operation was for the purpose of testing the truth of his instructor's theory!

## The Lottery Swindle.

Under the caption of "Swindling by Mail," in our last paper, we gave some account of one of the latest ingenious, though villainous enterprises for the purpose of relieving unsuspecting victims of their too ready money, in various parts of the country. We allude to the exploits of "W. P Hunter," and "Wright, Gordon & Co.," which enterprising and respectable "firm," by some singular freak, no doubt from its proximity to the Canada line, selected the quiet and secluded village of Cherubusco, N Y., as their *base* of operations. Since our brief account of this attempted swindle, some interesting developments have transpired. We say attempted swindle, because, as has often happened before to such dishonest adventurers, the fruits of their villainy took to themselves wings, just at the moment when a handsome fortune seemed to be within their grasp.

In answer to the ingeniously written and tempting circulars of Hunter, copies of which we gave, numerous letters began to arrive at the Cherubusco post office, for which it appears the swindlers were too cautious to call, but they or one of their "agents," (probably Hunter himself,) had previously arranged with the postmaster to deliver them for a consideration, from time to time, to a party claiming to be the owner, at a certain hotel a few miles distant, and just within the Canadian limits. After one or two trips, however, the aforesaid official, suspecting, from the great increase of letters, and some other circumstances, that his new duties of letter carrier might not in the end be a profitable business, discontinued it, and in the course of a few weeks some 1400 letters accumulated. The postmaster, meantime, had been advised to "hold" them and report the facts at Washington, but the case coming to the notice of the County Attorney for Clinton County, he employed an officer, who went to Cherubusco, and remained for some time watching for whoever might come to demand the letters. One night at a late hour one of the persons who had before employed the postmaster, as already described, ventured to call on him for the too long neglected correspondence. By a a previous arrangment with the Attorney the letters were given him, simultaneously with a tap on the shoulder by the officer, who at once took him into custody on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. A legal examination followed, but by some means, fair or foul, the scoundrel succeeded in making the Justice believe that his name was "Malone," and that in calling for the letters he only acted as the messenger of "Hunter." The magistrate or the attorney, or both, proceeded to open the letters, (for which act, by the way, they had not the slightest legal authority,) when a large majority of them were found to contain $5 each, that being the exact discount demanded of the lucky (?) ones, on the comfortable imaginary prize of $200. The aggregate amount of the enclosures was $4,330. About one thousand similar letters have since arrived, and been forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, whence the enclosures will be returned to the owners. We trust this lesson will teach them not to dabble in such doubtful speculations in future. Steps have been taken to secure a similar disposition of the money in the first mentioned batch of letters.

All postmasters should strictly follow the order of the Postmaster General, and promptly forward to the Dead Letter Office all letters, the addresses of which are known to be fictitious. Under no circumstances should they be given up to the State authorities without the order of the Postmaster General. And it is also expected that postmasters shall take all necessary steps to enable them to determine the true character of correspondence of this kind, when justifiable suspicions arise. In no other way, at present, can the dishonest tricks of this class of swindlers be defeated. Congress will, no doubt, take up this important subject of the abuse of the mails, and adopt the most stringent measures to remedy what has become a great evil. We are in favor of a law which shall provide severe penalties against all attempts, whether successful or otherwise, to use the U. S. mail for the purpose of deceiving or defrauding the public. It should be made the duty of postmasters to intercept at any stage of their progress, and send to the Dead Letter Office, not only all letters of individuals or firms known to be using fictitious names and titles, but all obscene circulars, pictures and books, with which the mails are now flooded. And we have thought it would not be a bad idea for postmasters generally to post up placards in the most public places about their offices, containing a caution to "Beware of attempted Swindles through the Mails."

☞ Specimen copies of this paper will be sent to some postmasters whose names are not on our list. If they approve of its objects and think it worthy of their patronage, we shall be happy to receive their orders.

The publication of the MAIL was commenced just three years ago, and yet so modest has our publisher been in the matter of soliciting subscribers, that we hear almost daily, of postmasters, and others, who until recently had never heard of the existence of such a paper. Hereafter we shall endeavor to prevent this lack of information on so important a matter. "To see the MAIL is to become a subscriber." So "they say."

☞ Judging from the very trivial questions often sent to us by postmasters, it must be inferred either that they are without a copy of the new laws and instructions, or that they have not considered them of sufficient importance to receive even a cursory examination.

For instance, we have three inquiries from different postmasters as to what postage they must charge on parcels addressed to soldiers in the army—such as "shirts, socks, handkerkerchiefs and other articles of clothing."

## Questions and Answers.

A postmaster asks if he shall "charge double postage on newspapers mailed to Canada, inasmuch as the domestic rate is unpaid, and the law directs that on all unpaid matters double rates must be collected."

*Answer.*—As there is no way provided by which U. S. postage can be prepaid on printed matter from Canada, it is to be charged with single postage only.

"What shall we do with letters addressed to the President, the Departments, &c., many of which bear no endorsement of "official," nor the signature of the writer? Must we charge them with double postage, or send them to the Dead Letter Office, and if the latter how often?"

Letters addressed to the President, or to any of the Executive Departments, or to officers in such departments, on which the postage is unpaid, and which are not properly franked by officers of the Government, must be forwarded with each weekly return of "unmailable letters," to the Dead Letter Office, in the mode prescribed on the latter part of page 5, of instructions published with Act approved March 3, 1863. See official circular in another column.

There are several enquiries relative to the obligations of postmasters in conveying regular mail pouches between their several offices and cars, or other conveyances.

We reply that they have nothing to do with the transportation of the mails beyond exercising a proper vigilance in seeing that the service is safely and properly performed by others upon whom that duty devolves. For all distances over eighty rods, the contract office makes special provision, and for less than that, unless a local mail messenger is employed, the railroad or steamboat companies are required, by contract, to receive and deliver the mails at the post office.

There are doubtless many cases, however, where the distance is so short that the bags may be exchanged with the route agents and others, by the postmaster or his clerk, with very little labor. No objections exist against this extra duty whenever is it assumed. In this connection it may be well to state that the Department does not hold itself responsible for any arrangements made or expenses incurred by postmasters or others, for the conveyance of the mails, without its express sanction in writing.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—The question on this subject, as put, is not clearly understood. If it means unpaid letters *addressed to soldiers*, where the writer is not known, such letters should not be forwarded; but must be sent at once to the Dead Letter Office, from whence they will be returned to the writers, with the information that they were held because the postage was not prepaid.

*Prepaid letters* addressed to soldiers in any regiment in the service of the United States, and directed to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge for forwarding, as heretofore—Congress not intending to take away any of the privileges heretofore granted to soldiers.

"If a newspaper or periodical is refused, and yet continues to arrive after the publisher has been notified, and is sold for postage under regulation of 1859, Sec. 120 and 121, can the publisher thereof collect pay for the paper of the person to whom it is sold?"

*Answer.*—We know of no authority on the part of the Department to interfere in this matter. It would seem to be a question for the lawyers, and the courts.

"Am I authorized as postmaster, to administer an oath in relation to the matters connected with the U. S. mail service? And can I instal an assistant in office, by administering the oath as laid down in instruction No. 6, sec. 5, of the new law?"

*No.* The oath must be administered by a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Judge of a Court.

"Some of our people," writes an Oregon post office clerk, "put revenue stamps upon their letters, and insist that they are good for postage, as the law says letters must be prepaid in *stamps*. I don't see it, and such letters as I find dropped in the office I of course rate double. Please tell me if this is all correct."

Our friend must be surrounded by a very sensible and intelligent community, truly. They probably employ postage stamps for revenue purposes, and possibly with success. Perhaps not. But as all such stamps have to be paid for before they can be had, we see no objections to this kind of contributions to the Government. We should be sorry to think that there were many officials requiring information on so simple a matter as this. And yet it will do no harm to say that a wafer, when attached to a letter, goes just as far in the prepayment of postage, as a revenue stamp.

"Please state in the next number of the MAIL, whether or not, a city postmaster is obliged to deliver through the post office the whole city circulation of a weekly newspaper, printed in the same city."

*Reply.*—Postmasters are not required to receive from publishers, weekly or other newspapers, published in the town or village where the post office is kept, and deliver them to subscribers calling for them.

The above answers have been revised by the proper officers of the Department, and by them officially approved.—[ED. MAIL.]

☞ S. NEWTON PETTIS, Esq., has been appointed by the Department as temporary Special Agent, to proceed to Natchez, Miss., for the purpose of opening the post-office at that place, and to exercise a general supervision over the new postal arrangements in the rebel States bordering on the Mississippi and the Gulf.

## A Batch of Depredations.

We give below a list of post office robberies and depredations which have been reported since our last issue. We have noticed heretofore the alarming frequency of burglarious entrances of post offices, which seems to indicate that the "cracksmen" have lately given special attention to this branch of their business, and should induce all postmasters to guard in every possible way against such visitors, as none can tell who will be the next recipient of their nocturnal attentions:—

SOUTHOLD, L. I.—During the night of July 24th, the post office at this place was entered and robbed of about $80 in money, (which was obtained by removing the back from a Herring safe,) together with various other articles. It is not known whether any letters were taken. A basket of boiled *crabs* (which were not in the *Herring*) was also appropriated by the thieves, supposed to be a man and a boy, who, on the previous afternoon, called and took a survey of the premises, under pretence of selling some sea bass, and who were traced to the shore of the Sound by the crab-shells scattered by them as they walked. It is supposed they made their escape to the Connecticut shore, whence they stated they came on a "fishing excursion," but probably it was in their *line* to *hook* anything.

TOLEDO, O.—Charles B. Fuller, a boy, was detected on the 14th of August, in the act of robbing the lock-boxes of the Toledo office. He had been a resident of the city for about six weeks, and had carried on his depredations during the most of that time. He made a confession soon after his arrest, and surrendered about two hundred letters, containing drafts and checks to the value of over $3,000. Most of the money which he had obtained had been spent.

CLEVELAND, O.—Joseph Carr, a young man formerly employed as a clerk in the Cleveland office, was arrested on the 14th ult., on a charge of extensive robberies of letters. He had resigned his situation, but was expecting a reappointment, and in the meantime slept in the office as he had been accustomed to do, and, as afterwards appeared, appropriated several packages of letters which he concealed in his valise. On the 10th, he announced his intention of going to New York, and after his departure, on Monday, some boys who were bathing near the depot, beneath the pier, found a number of papers and envelopes floating in the water, which they collected and took home, when they were found to be portions of letters addressed to New York and other places east. Postmaster Cowles, of Cleveland, was notified of the facts, and at once suspected Carr of the theft. Means were taken to have him arrested in New York, *but on the 14th he suddenly re*turned, and on being charged with the crime made a full confession, and after examination was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

The two arrests last mentioned will explain a large number of losses which have been reported from the West.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The post office in this town was entered on Thursday night, 13th of August, and robbed of a considerable number of letters. The robbers entered by the basement window and coming up the stairs to the door opening into the lobby, cut through the door so as to lift the hook by which it was fastened, and entered the post office through the delivery window. Several mails intended for Albany and New Haven were put up awaiting transportation by the morning trains. These bags were cut open and their contents abstracted, together with all other letters remaining in the office. Change to the amount of about six dollars was taken, but several sheets of postage stamps were not deemed worth stealing. The rascals also attempted to get into the safe by drilling, but they were evidently unprepared to prosecute that part of the business successfully, and desisted after an ineffectual trial. On Friday morning, Mr. Harris, President of the Conn. R. R. R. Co., discovered, as the morning train came up from Springfield, a quantity of paper on the bank of Mill river near the spile bridge in the meadows. Information was soon given, and the missing letters were found there lying in two piles, indicating that two persons were engaged in the robbery. The letters had all been opened, but it does not appear, from an examination of them, that the rascals obtained much money. All drafts and notes were left. Two hard-looking customers who had been observed taking a survey of the premises are suspected, but no trace of them has yet been discovered.

SALEM, MASS.—On the night of 24th August the Salem office was entered and a clean sweep made by the robbers—every letter being taken. We are without further particulars.

☞ From the large number of foreign letters returned from the New-York and other offices for want of prepayment of postage in whole or in part, we fear that many postmasters mislead correspondents as to the proper rates required, by consulting incorrect and obsolete tables of foreign postages, which they may happen to have in their possession. That contained in the book of laws and regulations, published in 1859, is of course, as a whole, quite unreliable. We propose, as a remedy, the adoption of the table as furnished in these columns, and officially corrected monthly.

In all cities and large towns, there are more or less citizens who write letters for foreign countries. Would it not save postmasters some trouble and inconvenience, if they would induce such persons to subscribe for the *Mail*, thus always having at hand the desired information not only on this subject, but relative to other postal matters of equal importance to all correspondents? Suppose some of our friends make the experiment.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Strayed, not Stolen.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL — There seems to be a disposition to defer to your wisdom questions connected with the Post Office Department. Allow me to ask:

Is it advisable for postmasters to assume the responsibility of transferring misdirected letters to another office without knowing that the new direction is the right one? "Try A, Try B." I cite a case illustrative:

A letter was sent from Portland, Me., June 15, 1861, addressed to Mr. Asa Clark, "Greenfield, (intended for Greenville) Conn." Its travels were long, its course tortuous, and not altogether clear to define. The places visited are designated by the post office dates of its departure, but as the years are not always given the succession cannot be determined. At some of the offices it must have been kindly cared for for many months, before starting it to another "Sleepy Hollow." Its postmarks bear date—

Greenfield, Mass, June 16.
" Hill, Conn., Oct. 7.
" Centre, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1862.
" Ulster Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1862.

From this last office the supposition is that it was returned to Greenfield Centre, N. Y., as it was sent from that office April 15, 1863, to the sleeping department at Washington.

Its journey and rests occupied *twenty-nine months*, during all which time it kept snugly concealed its precious deposit, a draft, the drawer of which then lived 'way down in the jumping off place,' but is supposed to be in the army or dead—a bank note and some stamps of the class since repudiated by the Department. The only known valuable part is the bank-bill. The amount was designed to pay an account then due. Not coming to time, a new demand was made for payment, out of which a somewhat piquant correspondence, touching rights and responsibilities, took place, resulting in the payment of the account.

Since the return of the letter, the writer discovered his error in the address, and consoles himself by the reflection that it was not stolen out of the mail; but it shows a fault in our post office system, to find a letter with funds traveling so long to find an owner.

ROBBERY OF SICK SOLDIERS LETTERS.—A cruel robbery occurred in Washington on the 26th ult. On that day, a soldier from the Fifth Army Corps, called at the post office, and presented an order from the convalescent-camp of said Corps, signed by "A. M. Clark, Surgeon-in-chief, Camp Convalescent, Alexandria, Va." The mail was delivered to him, and about an hour later, he was found in an obscure alley, engaged in opening the letters, one hundred of which he had broken open. He was arrested and is still in prison awaiting his examination. The order was a forgery. It is fortunate that this scoundrel was overtaken before he had destroyed the letters or made way with whatever they may have contained of value. If some "highly influential" individuals do not step in and bail him, or get him out of the scrape without even going through with that too often worthless process, the friends of the poor sick soldiers may possibly hear of *one* culprit of that stamp who has been properly punished.

SENSIBLE.—We publish the annexed extract from a letter written us by a postmaster and patron in Indiana, because it contains some suggestions which by no means displease us, and which might have been thrown out long since, but for reasons readily comprehended by those who appreciate true modesty. We wish it could be read by those who *do not* take the MAIL:

"SIR: The article in the U. S MAIL, for August, headed 'Prospects of the MAIL,' suggests to me that the Post Office Department might adopt a plan to have published officially in your paper, all decisions, instructions, &c., to postmasters and the public. Much of the loss to the Department and postmasters is through the ignorance of postal laws. Let the Department adopt the above plan fully, and then require every postmaster to subscribe and *pay* for the MAIL. In no other way can the Department reach its subordinates as cheaply and quickly. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. So with the Department; its revenues are its life-blood, and must be protected to meet the requirements of the Government and the people. Many postmasters would, no doubt, object to be officially required to subscribe for the paper; but I venture to say that at the end of the first year scarcely one would do without it, and the Department would thereby save thousands of dollars."

INCREASING COMMISSIONS.—Offers are frequently made to postmasters at small offices, to deposit with them large quantities of letters, circulars or other printed matter, on condition that the postmaster will make it an object to do so, by allowing the applicant a share of the extra commissions which would result from such an influx of mail matter, thus enabling him, the said applicant, to recover a part of the cost of the prepaid postage. Occasionally a very honest postmaster has readily taken this bait, supposing that nobody could be "hurt" thereby, and that it was strictly his own private affair. Not at all. The Department repudiates all such irregular proceedings, as, among other reasons, they are very likely to cause a reduction of its revenues. Usually the class of matter referred to, if legitimate, relates to some business transaction in or near a large town or city, where the letters are written, and the circulars, &c., are actually printed. If deposited in such office, which is the proper one, it would be no object to the postmaster, he being paid a fixed salary perhaps, and thus *all* the commissions would go to the Department, minus all "drawbacks."

Such diversion of mailable matter of any kind, from its natural depositories and channels, is discountenanced altogether. In a large majority of cases, the attempt so to divert is coupled with some unworthy motive, either of gain or petty revenge, neither of which are to be encouraged or tolerated.

☞ Complaints are made that army officers of various grades are urging upon postmasters their right to frank letters and documents other than such as are addressed to heads of Departments, to whom they are directly responsible, officially. They cannot correspond free with each other, or with superior officers, except those in the same branch of the public service with themselves, and designated in the 42d section of the last law of Congress. Everything else must be prepaid by postage stamps.

A glance at sections 20 and 25 of the law of March last, and the instruction attached to the latter, will give the required information. An effort was made in the last Congress to fix the charge on articles addressed to soldiers, at one cent per ounce, if we mistake not; but it failed, and the former decision of the Department, made in the absence of authority to the contrary, that letter rates must be demanded, has since remained in force. This decision has often been published

☞ We noticed in our last the appointment of Ben Johnson, Esq., Special Agent, to the charge of the Vicksburg post-office. We regret to be now obliged to announce his death, which took place on the 19th ult., after a short illness, the effects of which were doubtly aggravated by the cares and anxieties of his official duties, acting upon a naturally nervous temperament. Mr. McPherson, a brother of Major-General McPherson, has temporary charge of the Vicksburg office.

ROBBERY OF ARMY MAILS.—Lieut.-Col. Lockwood, commanding the 7th Virginia Union Regiment, reports a series of robberies of the mails of the 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, running from the 8th to the 25th of August. Several thousands of dollars in Government and private drafts, checks and bonds, have been purloined, and the letters covering them found along the route. The carriers are under arrest.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of August:—

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albrightsville* | Carbon | Pa | Route 2,374. |
| Amador City | Amador | Cal. | " 14,803. |
| Barber Creek | Putnam | Mo. | " 10,478. |
| Belle Haven* | Accomack | Va. | " 3,811. |
| Bentley Station | Hancock | Ill. | " 11,919. |
| Beverly* | Christian | Ky. | " 9,675. |
| Big Springs | Louisa | Iowa. | " 10,930. |
| Blue Mountain | Calaveras | Cal. | Supplied from Mokelumne Hill. |
| Blue Ridge* | Harrison | Mo. | Route 10,510. |
| Brown's | Kenton | Ky. | " 9,530. |
| Carson City | Lander | Nev. | Supplied from Jacobsville. |
| Comstock | Gentry | Mo. | Supplied from Albany. |
| Crawford | Isabella | Mich. | Route 12,692. |
| Crigler's Mills | Ralls | Mo. | Supplied from Monroe City. |
| Cun'ham's Mills | Ritchie | W. Va. | Route 4,128. |
| Delmar* | Somerset | Md. | Route 3,818. |
| Denver | Hancock | Ill. | " 11,919. |
| Doyle's Mills | Juniata | Pa. | " 2,449. |
| East Elma | Erie | N. Y. | " 1,303. |
| Erwin Centre | Steuben | " | " 2,489. |
| Fallowfield | Crawford | Pa. | " 2,812. |
| Ford's Ferry* | Crittenden | Ky. | " 9,510. |
| Forest Oak* | Montg'ery | Md. | " 3,303. |
| Gilpin | Indiana | Pa. | Supplied from Home. |
| Glen Oak | " | " | Route 2,666. |
| Hook's Point | Hamilton | Iowa. | " 11,064. |
| Hopewell Acad. | Warren | Mo. | Supplied from Warrenton. |
| Kent | Portage | Ohio. | Route 2,812. |
| Laurel Point* | Monongalia | W. Va. | " 4,153. |
| Meade | Franklin | Ohio. | Supplied from West Jefferson. |
| Mortonsville | Clinton | Ind. | Route 12,025. |
| Mullan's Bridge | Wal. Walla | W. T. | " 15,281. |
| New Garden | Ray | Mo. | " 10,488. |
| New Hartford | Winona | Min. | Supplied from Richmond. |
| North Sp'gfield | Erie | Pa. | Route 9,095. |
| Port Hudson* | Franklin | Mo. | " 10,409. |
| Pocahontas | Baker | Oreg. | Supplied from Walla Walla. |
| Ripley Landing | Jackson | W. V. | Route 4,169. |
| Rural* | Rock Island | Ill. | Supplied from Coal Valley. |
| St. Theodore | Madison | " | Route 11,638. |
| School | White | " | " 11,854 |
| Siscoette* | Jackson | Wis. | " 13,159. |
| Smith River | Del Norte | Cal. | " 14,877. |
| Somerville | Con. Costa. | " | Supplied from Antioch |
| Surrey | Portage | Wis. | Route 13,063. |
| Vanville | Chippewa | " | Supplied from Chippewa Falls. |
| West Mansfield | Logan | O. | Supplied from East Liberty. |
| Wood | Wood | Wis. | Route 13,066. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|
| Acton, Meeker, Minn | Forest City. |
| Auburn, Logan, Ky | Russellville. |
| Augusta Station, Marion, Ind | Indianapolis. |
| Belle Ombre, Ballard, Ky | Blandville. |
| Big Reedy, Edmonson, Ky | Brownsville. |
| Big Rock, Harlan, Ky | Spurlock. |
| Birmingham, Marshall, Ky | Benton. |
| Black Water, Morgan, Ky | West Liberty. |
| Brashersville, Perry, Ky | Hazard. |
| Breckenridge, Pike, Ky | Piketon. |
| Bridesburgh, Philadelphia, Pa | Philadelphia. |
| Bruin, Carter, Ky | Grayson. |
| Brushy Fork, Licking, Ohio | Toboso. |
| Butler, Bates, Mo | Clinton. |
| Callaway, Harlan, Ky | Spurlock |
| Cascade, Wayne, Pa | Pleasant Mount. |
| Cash's Knob, Montgomery, Ky | Mount Sterling. |
| Central City, Nemaha, Kan | Seneca. |
| Clear Fork, Whitley, Ky | Whitley C. H. |
| Clear Spring, Graves, Ky | Mayfield. |
| Cleveland, Allamakee, Iowa | Waukon. |
| Cornton, Effingham, Ill | Teutopolis. |
| Cottonwood, Christian, Ky | Hopkinsville. |
| Cut Shin, Perry, Ky | Hazard. |
| Devil's Creeko, Wolfe, Ky | Swiftville. |
| Eagle Creek, Brown, Ohio | Ash Ridge. |
| Eagle's Nest, Hamilton, N. Y | Indian Lake. |
| East Stetson, Penobscot, Me | Stetson. |
| Erin, Buchanan, Iowa | Independence. |
| Escipion, Logan, Ky | Russellville. |
| Fourche a'Renault, Wash. Mo | Potosi. |
| Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa | Philadelphia. |
| Frozen Creek, Breathitt, Ky | Jackson. |
| Gainesville, Allen, Ky | Scottsville. |
| George's Creek, Lawrence, Ky | Louisa. |
| Gill's Mills, Bath, Ky | Owingsville. |
| Glenn's Fork, Adair, Ky | Columbia. |
| Golden Gate, Jefferson, Col | Golden Gate City. |
| Goodhue Centre, Goodhue, Min | Red Wing. |
| Graham, Warren, Ky | Bowling Green. |
| Grand Meadow, Clayton, Iowa | Elkader. |
| Grassy Creek, Morgan, Ky | West Liberty. |
| Green Grove, Clinton, Ky | Albany. |
| Hague, Logan, Ky | Russellville. |
| Hall, Hopkins, Ky | Russellville. |
| Hamilton's Store, Pike, Ky | Piketon. |
| Hardinsville, Crawford, Ill | Vincennes. |
| Harford Furnace, Har., Md | Perrymansville. |
| Indianapolis, Miami, Kan | Osawatamie. |
| Indian Bottom, Letcher, Ky | Whitesburgh. |
| Jimes, Jackson, Ohio | Thurman. |
| Johnson's Store, Anne Arundel Md. | Arnold's Store. |
| Kansas, Graves, Ky | Mayfield. |
| Lanesville, Floyd, Ky | Prestonburgh. |
| Latham, Pike, Ohio | Byington. |
| Leander, Graves, Ky | Mayfield. |
| Libertyville, St. Francis, Mo | Farmington. |
| Lone Grove, Morgan, Mo | Tipton. |
| Long View, Christian, Ky | Hopkinsville. |
| Lot, Whitley, Ky | Whitley C. H. |
| McLean's Retreat, Dav., Ky | Owensborough. |
| Magnolia, Allen, Kansas | Ozark. |
| Martinsburgh, Monroe, Ky | Tompkinsville. |
| Melvin, Ballard, Ky | Blandville. |
| Middleford, Sussex, Del | Seaford. |
| Millport, Washington, Ind | Salem. |
| Mount Olivet, Bracken, Ky | Brookville. |
| Newberry, Wayne, Ky | Monticello. |
| N. Gallatin, Columbia, N. Y | Hudson. |
| North Hill, Wayne, Ky | Monticello. |
| Olive, Marshall, Ky | Benton. |
| Parmleysville, Wayne, Ky | Monticello. |
| Pembroke, Christian, Ky | Trenton. |
| Pill Ridge, Bullitt, Ky | Shepherdsville. |
| Pine Bluff, Callaway, Ky | Princeton. |
| Pioneer, Mecosta, Mich | Big Rapids. |
| Pleasant Grove, Ohio, Ky | Hartford. |
| Pleasant Vale, Todd, Ky | Elkton. |
| Plum Valley, Polk, Oregon | Etna. |
| Poor Fork, Harlan, Ky | Spurl. |
| Quality Valley, Butler, Ky | Morgantown. |
| Relief, Morgan, Ky | West Liberty. |
| Rice's X Roads, Carter, Ky | Grayson. |
| Rock Lick, B'kenridge, Ky | Hardinsburgh. |
| Rose Hill, Laurel, Ky | London. |
| Rowena, Russell, Ky | Monticello. |
| Royal Creek, Kew'nee, Wis | Kewaunee. |
| Rashford, Kewaunee, Wis | Kewaunee. |
| Savern, Owen, Ky | Owenton. |
| Seventy-Six, Clinton, Ky | Albany. |
| Shyl'k, L'eau-qui-court, Neb | Niobrara. |
| Spring Garden, Pettis, Mo | Georgetown. |
| Spruce Grove, Owsley, Ky | Booneville. |
| Stewart's, Warren, Mo | Warrenton. |
| Strongstown, Indiana, Pa | Nolo. |
| Strong Point, Bourbon, Ky | Paris. |
| Summit, Muscatine, Iowa | Muscatine. |
| Swan Pond, Knox, Ky | Barboursville. |
| Tansborough, Camden, N.J | Long-a-coming. |
| Taylor's Corners, DeKalb, Ind | Waterloo City. |
| Union Springs, Caldwell, Ky | Princeton. |
| W. Cottage, Harrison, Ind | Corydon. |
| White Lily, Laurel, Ky | London. |
| Whitneyville, Cass, Iowa | Lewis. |
| Wild Cat, Whitley, Ky | Whitley C. H. |
| Wilson's Creek, Graves, Ky | Mayfield. |
| Wittenberg, Somesret Pa. | Berlin. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Anderson, Warren, N. J., to Penwell, Hunterdon Co.
Auburn Station, Placer, Cal., to Secret Ravine.
Bob Town, Accomack, Va., to Pongoteague.
Carson Valley, Ormsby, Nev., to Genoa.
Drury's Run, Clinton, Pa., to Renovo.
Grove Hill, Bremer, Iowa, Eagle.
Jessamine, Jessamine, Ky., to Camp Nelson.
Sautrell Falls, Jefferson, Kan., to Grashopper Falls.
Shiawassee Town, Shiawassee, Mich., to N. Newberg.
Silver Springs, Montgomery, Md., to Sligo.
Sanapee, Goodhue, Minn., to Roscoe Centre.
Westville, Chariton, Mo., to Byaamsville.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Ayer's Hill, Potter, Pa., Mrs. Maranda Ayers.
Constantinople, Jasper, Ill., Sarah J. Holm.
East Washington, Sullivan, N H., Mrs Anna Monroe.
Fallowfield, Crawford, Pa., Miss E. Nelson.
Ford's Ferry, Crittenden, Ky., Mrs J. G. Young.
Guyandotte, Cabell, W. Va., Miss Luella H. Hayship.
Heller's Corners, Allen, Ind., Jane Goshean.
Hummelstown, Dauphin, Pa., Mrs. Sarah A. Kessler.
Little Sioux, Harrison, Iowa, Mrs. M. L. Neitzsch.
Polk, Venango, Pa., Miss Jennie Temple.
Riley, Vigo, Ind., Charlotte E. Leavitt.
Rivola, Mercer, Ill., Mrs. Alice Petrie.
Summit Hill, Carbon, Pa., Mrs. Sarah A. Obl.
Werner, Juneau, Wis., Miss Julia C. Greenwood.
West Amesbury, Essex, Mass., Miss Jane Sargent.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles .............. 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles .......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) | | | 35 cts |
| Six times per week, | " | " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

*Newsdealers* may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samp cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopesr envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain o mental, photographic representations of di types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over one hundred, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London, and other offices on Lake Erie; Sackett's Harbor and Oswego with Kingston, during navigation; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Burlington, with St. John's; Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer), Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robbinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

**The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,**
ILLUSTRATED

With fac-simile Engravings of New and Rare Stamps, will be forwarded regularly and post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of One Dollar, which may be remitted in two-cent unused postage stamps.

Address, STAFFORD, SMITH & SMITH,
13 George Street, Bath, England.

## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5 00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2 00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

## Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 10.30 A. M.; and 9.30 P. M.

## Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL, OR VIA ENGLAND—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION, IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS (NOT BRITISH) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED TATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cent, each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete, .... ONE DOLLAR.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each .............. 50 CENTS.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each .............. 25 CENTS.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, compulsory) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 163 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | 21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Islands, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | 30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | 27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | 40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Brm or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g mail via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do. French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 32c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton. | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo & Suez) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment comp'ry. | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid, 28c. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do. French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast) | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *18 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *26 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | 40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | 42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 23 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid. 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid, | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The island rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland* and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except also on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | 2 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 2 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 5 | | Hamburg. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 7 | 8 | Great Britain. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 12 | | Bremen. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 14 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | 16 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 19 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | | Queenstown. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 22 | | Great Britain. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 26 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | 30 | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV. No. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1863. WHOLE No. 37.

### Post Office Appointments, etc.

By permission of the Postmaster General, we insert below portions of one of the Reports made to that officer by a committee appointed for that purpose, at a Convention of Special Agents of the Post Office Department, recently held at Cleveland, Ohio:

" It was found to be the unanimous opinion of the Commission, that some radical and speedy measures of reform should be instituted in the mode of selecting and appointing post office clerks and letter-carriers, especially in our larger towns and cities, although all offices in which clerks are employed should, perhaps, be included. That the efficiency of the mail service has, at least for the last twenty years, suffered much from the manner in which these appointments have been made, there can be no doubt. Without stopping to decide what proportion of the evil has been chargeable to inexorable political rules, or to offer any argument against the principle of bestowing such offices upon party friends alone, from political considerations, we would, however, venture to suggest that the system as it has so long existed, and as it now exists, could be vastly improved, and perhaps rendered in a great degree consistent with the public interest, by imposing proper checks and restraints upon the appointing power, either by the authority of the Postmaster General, or by the direct action of Congress.

Such restraints, we have no doubt, would also prove a great relief to postmasters having a large patronage thrown upon them by the acceptance of office, and yet who find themselves so situated as not to be able to exercise the greatest freedom and independence in the distribution of that patronage.

In this connection the Convention considered and unanimously adopted the following:

*Voted*, That in view of the recognized principle upon which the Post Office Department is intended to be administered, namely, the greatest benefit of the commercial and domestic interests of the whole people, every precaution should be taken to enforce that just principle at points beyond the immediate control of the Head of the Department, by securing fidelity, competency and efficiency on the part of those called or appointed to perform the duties of clerks, letter carriers, etc. And to this end we respectfully suggest—if in the wisdom of the Postmaster General he shall concur—a provision by Congress if necessary, requiring that before an applicant for a post office clerkship or a situation as letter-carrier shall receive such appointment, he shall be required to place in the hands of the postmaster a written statement, drawn up by himself and signed, of the nature of his business or occupation, and his locality during the three previous years; and also furnish satisfactory certificates from his former employers, for at least two years prior to said application, as to his general character and qualifications, such documents to be placed on the regular files of the office in case of the applicant's success, otherwise to be returned to him.

It is believed that the introduction of these or similar tests would very much reduce the crowd of applicants who assemble at our large post offices when it is supposed many changes are to take place, while with the really deserving and competent candidates the requirements could be easily complied with, they having character, fitness, and of course, friends at their command.

Meantime the postmaster could point to the orders of the Postmaster General or to the law, when improperly pressed by men of more influence than discretion, in behalf of persons of *their* selection.

These rules would also effectually prevent persons who had been dismissed from post offices for incompetency or dishonesty, from obtaining situations in other offices more or less distant, which has too often happened.

In venturing suggestions on this somewhat delicate subject, the Convention did not overlook the sentiments contained in the late Report of the Postmaster General, and the recent action of Congress and his instructions thereon, adverse to a system of too frequent and extensive changes among subordinate officers."

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDONS.

The subject of Pardons formed another topic among those considered by the Convention. After remarks in general upon this point, and a reference to some recent successful applications to the President for the exercise of Executive clemency, which it is believed originated with unscrupulous persons, who were more or less implicated in the crimes legally fastened upon the convicted party, and who relied for success mainly on fraudulent representations, the Committee remark:

" It is the possibility of the success of such plottings against justice to which we would call attention, and which we respectfully suggest should hereafter be carefully guarded against. Neither the President nor the Attorney General can be expected to know more of the merits of an application than can be obtained from the papers presented, which, as before remarked, are sometimes the joint product of unjustifiable sympathy and selfishness on the part of the chief petitioners, and the still more unworthy motive of self-protection against the legitimate consequences of crime.

That appeals for Executive favor after conviction are sometimes proper and necessary is not questioned, else the pardoning power would not have been created; and where such a case is fairly made up, and presented *through the proper law officers*, no one would venture to say that the action of the President would not always be in accordance with strict justice and the great public interests involved

In order to secure such fairness, and to guard effectually against attempts to avert the consequences of crime by the commission perhaps, of others quite as flagrant, we would respectfully recommend that a rule be established by the President or the Attorney General, requiring that in every case of an application for pardon—especially in behalf of those convicted under the post office laws—it shall be made through the United States Attorney for the District in which the conviction took place, who shall examine the papers carefully as to the genuineness of the signatures and the motives under which the movement originated, and after such due examination refer all the said papers, with a report and an official opinion on the case, to the Attorney General of the United States.

ROUTE AGENTS.

The great importance of the system of Route Agents in this country was also considered by the Convention, and a brief space in this Report assigned to that subject. It is believed that to this class of truly useful officers, more than to all other causes (if we except the application of steam in the conveyance of the mails, which, of course, created the necessity of the system in question), is to be attributed the wonderful improvement in the mail accommodations throughout the whole country; and on the future services of these officers must depend, in a very great measure, the continuance, prosperity, and efficiency of our postal establishment. The amount of labor they perform, and the degree of intelligence exhibited, especially by those running upon the most important routes, can hardly be estimated outside of the Department, although intelligent citizens generally have long since assigned them a rank among the most serviceable and indispensable class of officers. As to their general fidelity to their official trust, it may be mentioned as somewhat remarkable, that there have been so few cases of delinquency or dishonesty among them up to the present time. As a class they have reflected great credit upon themselves and the Department they have represented. In their behalf, then, we would earnestly advocate all deserved consideration and encouragement.

We beg leave to suggest a general equalization of salaries, and an increase of the same in proportion to the labor performed and the importance of the service, and with reference to the greatly increased expenses to which they have been compelled to submit for several years past, and which are now daily increasing. Obliged as they are to live much of the time away from their homes, and in many cases to spend a good portion of it in large cities, it seems almost impossible that with even the most rigid economy they can "make both ends meet" with the really scanty resources at their command. From a sense of duty we also express the conviction that changes among competent Route Agents, excepting for cause, should be made as seldom as possible. A correct geographical knowledge not only of the immediate territory to be supplied by each, but of other sections of country, and the best and most expeditious routes by which to despatch mail matter passing through their hands, are things not to be thoroughly learned in a month or a year, to say nothing of other indispensable qualifications which are more or less acquired by experience alone."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

" The commitee were requested to express the united desire of the Convention that some steps should be taken by the Department to induce persons remitting money by the mails, to retain exact descriptions of the same, at least the denomination of each note, the date and number, and the name of the bank. This would greatly aid in the conviction of depredators, who are arrested often with stolen money in their possession, as it could then be readily identified. The absence of such precaution in cases of loss, has always led to much embarrassment, while it has effectually prevented the restoration to the rightful owner, even after the recovery of money supposed to be the identical bills mailed.

It is believed that if the Department would instruct postmasters to notify the public as far as in their power, that such record of money to be mailed is indispensable, and that in cases where the rule is neglected, the Department will not feel bound to order an investigation if a loss should occur, the very important object referred to would be gained.

In almost every case of detection and arrest of a mail depredator, sums of money of various amounts are recovered, known to have been abstracted from letters. The names of the banks and size of the bills agree with those said to have been mailed and stolen, and yet in the absence of the numbers, dates, &c., the identification is imperfect when attempted to be established either in the courts or as a sufficient ground for refunding them to the unfortunate claimants. The result is that the entire amount whether large or small, has to be given up to the family or agent of the party under arrest. A distribution *pro rata* by the Department, under the law, cannot be made, as there is no proof of legal ownership, according to former decisions of the Postmaster General."

For the U. S. Mail.

DEAR SIR:—The *U. S. Mail* for August, is received. It is a welcome visitor, especially in this time of change of postal laws. You will confer a favor by informing me how a person is to pay his postage on a publication whose subscription expires, say 15th November, and paid to October 1st. This would be a fraction of a quarter which a postmaster cannot receive. The law is plain as to how to pay the first fraction, but not the last. I have had some trouble since the 1st of July with those who had paid up their postage to June 30, and whose subscription expired about August 1st. According to my understanding of the law, I had to charge for the full quarter. This on daily papers was high postage for some whose time expired in two or three weeks after the quarter commenced.

ANSWER.—We will once more state that it is the right of a subscriber to pay during *any* fraction of a quarter, at transient rates, if he prefers it. If he has paid for a quarter ending Sept. 30th, and his subscription does not expire until Nov. 1st, he can pay for each copy of the paper during October, as he receives it from the office. He can only pay in this way, or for the entire quarter to the 31st December.

ON A LETTER.—It is not strange that a letter thus addressed should have brought up in the Dead Letter Office:

Mr. Thomas Moran River Street a round by the rear of the Brown Church.

### Letter Beginnings.

We recently gave our readers a chapter of "letter endings", or specimens of various styles of closing letters, as taken promiscuously from worthless missives at the Dead Letter Office. The same attentive friend who furnished them, now sends us a choice collection of "letter beginnings." They are cut from the originals, and are most of them curiosities in chirography as well as in phraseology. We give them *verbatim*:

Miss Creighton,—Please pardon my presumption, and if the step that I have taken should seem to you impertinent, let the fascinations of romance extenuate my fault.

Dear Father, — I set my self down with pleasure to write you those few lines to let you know that wee have the small pox in the family.

My Dear Friend,— I now seat myself to pen you a few lines to let you know that I am well with the exception of a bad cold, and I hôpe that when this unexpected epistle reach you it may find you the same.

Dear, abused, neglected, and probably angry Cousin.

Dear Brother,— It seems rather funny not to have you here to bother me.

my dear and effectionate wife I take my pen in hand to in form you that we are bouth well at presant hoaping that those few lines may find you all inJoying the same state of helth.

Dear Sarah Clarissa,— I wish to send this sheet of paper to you & will enclose a remark.

Brother John,—As I am left alone to my own destruction to day I thought I would write you a few lines.

Mister Little,—Sir owing to a trechrous cuss I am in custudy here.

Dear sister Lovina,—We read your last letter but not your other that you spoke off and it was to us like as manna to the children of Isreal for it was all that we desired.

Miss lizzie,— I your Beloved Sweet hart I take the pleasure of writing you a few lines to let you know I am well and wishing you in still Better health.

Dear Moll, — The hands on life's dial have numbered weeks and months, since last I heard your cheering words.

Dear uncle, — I this after knoon take this opportunity of riting A flew lines.

Dear Charlie, — Your short, plain English letter is received, read, re-read, duly weighed & considered, and I am going to reply promptly.

Cousin Lansing how do you do —— I have a very bad cold but the rest of the family is well and I hope this will find you the same.

Dearest Sarah, — I have concluded to Indite you A few lines Relating to ourselves.

Dear friend Ned, — I suppose you begin to think it is time you heard from me, dont you, or dont you think anything about it!

Dear *Sir*,—Why in thunder don't you answer my letter, is it because you are angry with me, or are you sick?

Dear Friend,—I take my Pen in Hand to inform you I am still in the land of flesh.

I supose you are wondring why I dont rite. I do wonder if you have not got cents enouf to put a stamp on your letter.

My Dear Lavina,—Through the tender mercy of our God, I yet remain on these mortal shores, I improve this hour in writing to you hoping that the epistle will find you likewise on the same shores.

Drear. Daughter,— inow lift up my pen to address A fiew lines to you.

Once more sweet one, I am seated to converse with my awl in this life. [Probably a shoe maker. ED. MAIL.]

My Darling,—The hour having come for me to close my long day's work, I will now spend a few moments of pleasure.

My *Esteemed Friend*,— As the beautiful sun is shading its last rays over the Village of Shepherdville and I am alone I will try to answer your Kind letter.

Dear Uncle John,—I know you would as soon think of heareing from the silent dead as of receiving a letter from me.

Dear Will,—I have been sitting sewing and thinking of you. but now I have put away my work and am going to write a few lines.

Dear Brother,—Comfortably seated up staires at the desk am I to try and tell something that will be new to you.

Dear Annie,— Your most precious letter was received last Sabbath, with mingled feelings of surprise and joy it was eagerly perused.

Dear Friend Jonathan,— Did you suppose I had forgotten you entirely?' Shouldn't wonder.'

Dear Sir, — I resume my seat to answer your most Welcome and desirable letter.

Sir,— I find a "big" Letter does not get attention any sooner than a "Note".

Dear cousin Fannie,— I feel very much like beginning my letter with a scolding for you.

Well Mr. States,—How do you do? Very well I presume. Ha! and a benedict perhaps, no matter.

My Dier sun and Daughter i thougt that you was ded and your wife and your Dier littel children was murdered by the rebels or takin prisenners.

My Dear Brother, — I shall not blame thee one bit if thee scolds me right severely for not answering thy letter sooner.

Friend "Sha", — I don't hear from you any more only through some of the "fair ones", have you got married and lost all energy or, are you meditating something equally as horrible.

### Coins of the United States.

THEIR DENOMINATION, AND WHEN ISSUED.—A Mint for the purpose of a national coinage was first established at the seat of the Government of the United States (then at Philadelphia), by an Act of Congress approved April 2d, 1792, by which Act it was ordered, that there should be struck and coined at the Mint the following denominations of gold coins: — Eagles, each to be of the value of Ten dollars. Half Eagles, each to be of the value of Five dollars. Quarter Eagles, each to be of the value of Two dollars and a half — also the following named coin in silver: —Dollars, to be of the value of the Spanish milled dollar. Half dollar, to be half the value of the dollar. Quarter dollars, to be quarter the value of the dollar. Dimes, to be one tenth the value of the dollar, and Half-dimes, to be one twentieth of a dollar. Also the following named copper coin: —Cents, each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of the dollar, and half cents, to be of the value of half a cent.

A Branch Mint for the coinage of gold and silver, was established at New Orleans, La. Also a Branch for the coinage of gold only at the town of Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina, and one Branch for the coinage of gold only, at Dahlonega in the State of Georgia, by an Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1835.

By an Act of Congress approved January 18, 1837, Eagles, Half Eagles, Quarter-Eagles, Dollars, Half-Dollars, Quarter-Dollars, Dimes and Half-Dimes, were made legal tender of payment according to their nominal value, for all sums whatever.

An Act of Congress authorising the issuing of gold coin of the following denomination at the United States Mint and Branches, was approved March 3d, 1849. Double Eagles, each of the value of twenty dollars, and gold dollars, each to be a legal tender for one dollar.

A three cent silver coin, to be of the value of three one hundredths of a dollar, and to be a legal tender for all sums of thirty cents and under, was authorised to be coined, by Act approved March 3d 1851.

A Branch Mint for the coinage of both gold and silver, was established at San Francisco in California, under Act of July 3d 1852.

A gold coin to be of the value of three dollars, was authorised to be coined at the United States Mint and Branches, by Act of Feb. 21, 1853.

The nickel cent was introduced by Act of Feb. 21, 1857, which Act repealed the law for the coinage of the half cent.

By the same Act the quarters, eighths and sixteenths of the Spanish milled dollar were receivable at the United States Treasury as follows: The quarter or two reals, at 20 cents, the eighth or one real 10 cents, the sixteenth or half real at 5 cents, which when received were not paid out again, but coined over.

A Branch Mint for the coinage of gold only, was established at Denver, Colorado Territory, by Act approved April 21, 1862.

A Branch Mint for the coinage of gold and silver, was established at Carson City, Nevada Territory, by Act approved March 3d, 1863.

Foreign gold coin ceased to be a legal tender in the United States, from and after Nov. 1. 1819.

At the present time, silver half-dollars, quarters, dimes and half-dimes are legal tenders in payment of debts of all sums not exceeding five dollars. Act of Feb. 21, 1853. I.

For the U. S. Mail.

### "Has Peterson's Come?"

All post offices are not in cities or large towns, and it by no means follows that nothing funny can happen in the country office at the cross roads, or the corner tavern where the landlord is only postmaster for convenience, and farms it a little, and works for his neighbors a good deal, to support his family. In the south part of the town of S——, is such a tavern post office, where one of the parties to this "postal memoir", "holds his court", with his boxes numbered angular and sideways, with poke-berry juice, up to the numerals 23 in one end of the bar, while the other is left open for the ordinary business transactions incident to institutions whose special mission it is to relieve the necessities of "man and beast."

Late one cold night in November, our P. M. was awoke from his slumbers by a cry, as of some person in distress, some unfortunate traveller who had broken down or was obliged from the inclemency of the weather to seek shelter for the night. He listened again, but could only distinguish the name of *Peterson*, called by some one from the road. The cold rain beat against the window panes but nothing daunted, our P. M. "accoutred as he was," sprang from his warm couch, raised the window in the face of the blast and called out—"*What's the matter?*" A covered vehicle stood in the road and our P. M. could only distinguish the word Peterson among the incoherent utterances emanating from a half-choked voice in that direction. Peterson *what!!* exclaimed our official. Has Peterson *come!* again sounded the voice above the roar of the elements.

*Peterson what!!!* again called our P. M. with all the chilled strength of lungs he could muster: "*Peterson's Maga*— MAGAZINE !!! of *course.* "You need'nt make so strange of it, if it *is* late. We know it's *there*, for it always come a month ahead, and my wife here wants to get the last fashions".

With an expletive not found in Webster's Unabridged, or very complimentary to the proprietor of that Magazine, down came the sash, smashing the glass and opening our P. M.'s casemate to a freer ventilation, while away went the carriage with its fashionable occupants pouring out wrath and threatenings against postmasters generally, and our very unaccomodating friend in particular, who says he "generally intends to be obliging but *that* time he "could'nt see it."

### Army Correspondence.

We were in hopes, from reports in the newspapers, that some plan had been devised by our military authorities for the security of letters written to and from the army of the Potomac; but it will be seen by the following extract from a letter from an official friend in Washington, that the former facilities for dishonesty are still in force:

" No arrangement is known to exist either by an army agent or by the Post Office Department, for a general supervision over army mail matters. General Patrick, the Provost Marshal of the army of the Potomac, exercises a supervisory power over the mails in some degree, and the Department has on several occasions despatched one of its Special Agents to investigate abuses.

" I regret to say from experience, that many developments have occurred showing a recklessness of honesty almost incredible, such as the violation of seals, obtaining registered letters by fraudulently signing the name of the parties addressed, &c. We caught one of the regimental mail carriers deliberately opening letters and abstracting money, and another in a yard, not an hour after receiving a mail, opening and destroying the letters. He is now in jail awaiting his trial. But it is unnecessary to mention more of the cases, involving the integrity of those intrusted with the military letters. It is however to be looked for to some extent, in the assembling of a large military force of one or two hundred thousand men, that many bad ones will be found reckless of feeling or character. Some system should be devised by which the temptation to do wrong might be removed or greatly lessened. I have thought much on the subject, and believe that if division postmasters were appointed by the Department, upon the recommendations of the Generals commanding, placed under oath, made accountable to the Postmaster General, and put in possession of the mail key, that many of the depredations would be prevented. The military mails are made up in division, brigade and regimental bags, and are entrusted to these military agents, merely secured with twine, as the mail service ceases with the authorised delivery of mail matter."

### Letter Addresses.

ACROSTIC.

If you please, Uncle Sam, you may send this letter,
Just as it is' and the *quicker* the better.
Mind you don't open, to see what it contains,
'Cause if that you should *do*, you will take too much pains.
Don't you see it's addressed to J McNair's care,
Upon his broad shoulders, he "two bars" doth wear.
For the old 33d so noble and brave,
For two years have fought the Union to save.
In a very few days they will come to NUNDA,
Encamp at Elmira, until they get pay.

Feds and Confeds let this go free,
Down to Nashville Tennessee,
This 3 cent stamp will pay the cost,
Until you find Sophia Yost.
Postmaster North, or even South,
May open it and find the truth,
I merely say my wife's got *well*,
*And has a baby cross as H—ll.*

Far over the valley, and over the hills
Hasten away to Phillip's Mills.
On Sarah O'Johnson you there may await,
Indiana County, Pennsylvania State.

In haste please have this letter go,
Where mountain breezes briskly flow
On Colorado's Golden Vines,
Mountain City, mid the Pines
To Agnes Reid please give in hand,
In that far off and distant land;
T'will be to her a source of joy,
T'is from an Illinois "bould soger boy."

Postman, postman, when this letter
Is entrusted to your care,
Look for Mistress Mary Glover,
Number 40, Franklin Square,
Boston, Mass, a State so fair,
Tell her it is from her lover.
Now blockading off "Sabine,"
In the gunboat named "Katahdin"
Famous for her lookouts keen.

To Sallie Phillips of Morgantown,
Western Virginia, County unknown.
Let not this letter be delayed
By "Gen'l. Order" or blockade,
With Uncle Samuel's postage paid,
Convey it to the aforesaid maid.

Good morning now, P M. — please send me on my way,
And I'll vote for you again when Abram's had his day,
I'm packed to visit Hartford — the head of navigation,
And at 97 Pearl St. I shall reach my destination.
There to captain L. B. Clark I shall be pleased to go,
So don't stamp me very hard, for I'm full of *love* you know.

Give this letter to Borden who keeps a hotel,
And from what I can hear is doing very well,
In Elk Hart City, Logan county Illinois,
And would like to hear from some of the boys.

Mr. postmaster, t'is my most earnest desire
That you forward this letter to Will Scruby, Esquire
The place where he lives I now will reveal,
T'is the town of Owatonna and Co. of Steele, Minnesota.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1863.

Terms—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

Post Office Department,
October 25, 1861.

Dear Sir—I consider the U. S. Mail and Post Office Assistant a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. Holbrook, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General.

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ As postmasters may sometimes hesitate to act upon the information, views and opinions furnished them through the columns of the *Mail*, on postal matters, we will say for the benefit of such, that upon all questions of importance about which there is the least doubt, and which are of general application, we always obtain the sanction of the proper officers of the Department before giving them publicity.

## Franking by Members of Congress.

☞ The impression seems to prevail in some post offices, that members of Congress in franking, are required to place upon the letter or document, "official business," the same as others who frank. This is not correct, for the law requires no such thing. Letters sent *to* them requires nothing but their address, with the initials M. C., or U. S. thereon attached. Those written and sent by them, need only bear the address, and their own name and abreviated title. Such letter is limited to 4 ounces. If one exceeds that weight it is subject to the same rule that applies to ordinary letters and must be rated up, and the amount due, collected on delivery.

☞ The Postmaster General is inclined to give a liberal construction to the law granting the franking privilege to members of Congress. He therefore "authorises the transmission of packets within the prescribed weight, 4 ounces, *without regard to their contents.*" This of course includes newspapers in sealed wrappers or envelopes.

Mississippi Mails.—The Contract Office, by direction of the Postmaster General, has recently issued an Order in reference to mail matter destined for places on the Mississippi River. It directs: —

1st. That all mail matter for points on the Mississippi river between Cairo, Ill. and New Orleans, La., shall be sent *via* Cairo.

2d. That all mails, except those from Atlantic ports, for New Orleans or for the Gulf Squadron, shall be sent *via* Cairo.

3d. That letters, &c., from Atlantic ports, for New Orleans or for the Gulf Squadron, shall continue to be sent by sea, unless otherwise directed by the writers.

## Explanatory.

"Post Office Department,
Appointment Office, Sept. 8, 1863.

"The publication of the following construction of the new postal law in regard to the *weight* of packages which may be sent *free* through the mails is deemed important to the public, and especially to persons connected with the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington:

"The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails is limited to four pounds, except Congressional documents and books published or purchased by order of Congress. It was not the intention of the law to prescribe a smaller limit to franked packages to or from any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, as that would exclude from the mails a large portion of the official correspondence of the government.

"The limitation of packages to four ounces, in the forty-second section of the law, was intended to enlarge the privilege of members of Congress, heretofore limited to two ounces; and the omission in the printed law of the words 'to senators and members of Congress,' (as in the original bill,) after the word 'granted,' in the last sentence of that section, leads to an erroneous construction of the true intent and meaning of the law.

"The Postmaster General therefore directs that all packages otherwise entitled to go free, to and from the several executive departments bureaus at Washington, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, be allowed free transmission through the mail.

"Alex W Randall,
"First Assistant Postmaster-General."

☞ We are obliged to omit several communications until our next issue. Contributors will please condense their articles as much as is consistent, as our space is limited. We expect it will not always be as much so.

## Who may Frank.

There would seem to be a determination on the part of a class of correspondents not to understand the requirements of the postal act of last March respecting the franking privilege and the forms to be observed in addressing matter entitled by law to pass free in the mails.

*First.*—No private citizen, high or low, can send a letter or document of any kind, or any other thing, to any officer or public man at Washington or elsewhere (excepting to members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives,) without prepaying the full postage thereon, whether such matter is upon official business or otherwise. He must prepay letters to the President of the United States, his Cabinet officers, and all others in public stations, with the above exceptions. The franking privilege of members of Congress has not been materially changed, and covers all correspondence to and from them as heretofore.

*Second.*—All persons employed in the government service may send official letters free to the department at Washington with which they are officially connected, and to no other department, provided they write or print the words "official business" on the envelope of the letter, and also sign their name and official designation thereto. If these words and signature, or either of them, be omitted, such letter must be sent to the Dead Letter Office, which, we regret to say, happens daily in all large post offices. Some of these unlucky missives and parcels are addressed to President Lincoln, the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and other high officials. No doubt some of them are written by private citizens (who, it has already been shown, must prepay every thing they mail,) and others by public officers, who, from ignorance of the law or carelessness, do not comply with the prescribed modes of franking, or fail to confine their use of the frank to their own departments. An officer of the army, for instance, cannot send free to the Navy Department, nor can a postmaster frank to the Treasury Department.

The publication of the above information has the authority of the Postmaster General.

## Fictitious Letters.

Mr. Editor:—You say in your last, that all letters the addresses of which are known to be fictitious, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Now are there *no* exceptions allowed in the execution of this order of the Department? Suppose an officer of the law, State or National desires to substitute a fictitious signature for his own, for purposes of justice, such as the detection of a criminal, for instance, a murderer, forger, burglar, swindler and the like. Should the delivery of such letters be refused?

We reply that the Department undoubtedly expects that a post master will use some option in carrying out the rule referred to, in cases like the one stated, and when the parties are well known who wish to use the post office as an auxiliary for such strictly legal purposes as those cited. As a rule however, it deems the use of a fictitious name as *prima facie* evidence of a fraudulent design of some sort, and therefore declines to supply facilities for any such frauds.

While on this subject we will refer to an inquiry from another quarter, touching answers to "matrimonial advertisements," which answers are well understood to be sent to assumed addresses. When this is known to be the fact, we do not hesitate to say that this class of letters come within the rule, and should be sent to Washington. It is certain that the mails were never intended to be used for fraudulent or clandestine correspondence of any kind. There is quite enough of it carried on under genuine signatures and addresses, but the Department does not presume to impose any restrictions upon letters thus properly addressed.

Making up mails.—Many postmasters are in the habit of strangely mixing up their letters sent to New York and other distribution offices. In many cases the packages contain letters for delivery and distribution, and when sent to offices at which foreign mails are made up, foreign letters are also included in the same wrapper. Especially in large offices the letters should be put up in seperate packages, and marked "Foreign." This is not only a great convenience to the receiving office, but it often greatly facilitates such correspondence, as, when mixed up with domestic or distribution letters, instead of going directly into the hands of the foreign clerks, more time is required in giving the letters the right direction, and thus sometimes they miss the intended steamer.

Letters for California, also Canada, Vancouver's Island and other British North American Provinces, and the Sandwich Islands, should *not* be sent among "foreign" letters, but placed in the packages of ordinary letters for distribution. There is a saving of time when so sent, as letters for the places named are not made up by the foreign clerks.

Hon. A. N. Zevely.—A friend writes us from Saint Joseph, Mo., under date of August 31st, that "our worthy Third Assistant P. M. General, Hon. A. N. Zevely, left here yesterday for the Plains, by overland mail coach. He intends moving along the route very leisurely, for which the company have furnished him a special coach. He will probably extend his trip as far as Fort Bridger, Utah, and possibly as far as Salt Lake City. Mr Zevely, as before stated, is traveling mainly for the benefit of his health. Meantime, Dr. Macdonald continues Acting Third Assistant.

☞ During the illness of Mr. McLellan, E. L. Childs, Esq., the Chief Clerk of the Contract Office, has been the Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General. We are rejoiced to learn that Mr. McLellan's health is gradually improving. The duties of the Contract Office and in fact of the entire Department, are steadily increasing.

## Gratuitous use of Boxes.

Publisher of U. S. Mail—Sir:—Since the recent changes in the rates of postage upon all transient printed matter have rendered the old stamped newspaper wrappers comparatively useless, will the Department exchange them for the new two cent stamps just issued? If not, what will be done with those on hand?

Again: in this office is a case containing a small number of boxes which are for the most part used by the patrons of the office without any charge by me. Now, under the new law we are required to return under oath the number of boxes, and the amount received for their use every quarter. As you readily perceive, I receive nothing for box rent. What am I to do in the premises? If I notify those using them that a stated sum is required as box rent, perhaps one-fourth of the whole will pay it and the balance will remain unused. Now it is perhaps as much benefit to me as to the patrons of the office to have those boxes all used. Must I therefore demand a certain sum for box-rent from all who use them? If so, how much? The instructions shed no light upon this point. Please publish this with such answers as you may think proper—then I shall find it in the columns of your valuable and interesting paper.

*Answer.*—The Department has already authorized an exchange of letter envelopes which may have been *spoiled* by reason of erroneous direction, or from any other cause prior to the use thereof, as a cover for correspondence. They are allowed to be exchanged for postage stamps. See letter in another column, from the Acting Third Assistant Postmaster General.

One cent newspaper wrappers and envelopes may be made available by the addition of stamps to cover the postage required under the new law. For this purpose, such number of one-cent stamps as postmasters may respectively require will be furnished by the Department. No attention will be given to applications for stamps of this denomination unless the purpose for which they are desired be distinctly and satisfactorily stated.

Box rents.—We have often stated that although such rents have to be collected quarterly in advance, and reported among other items of emoluments, yet they are to be retained by the postmaster as heretofore. Offices where the amount for boxes exceeds $2,000 per annum, are of course exceptions, as to the excess of that sum.

The law clearly indicates that the use of boxes cannot be gratuitously given, for the seventh section requires that a postmaster shall state in the affidavit accompanying his returns, that his quarterly account "exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts of his office which have been collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been, by due diligence, collected thereat."

## A Dark Business.

Some months ago, letters addressed to one of the largest Insurance Companies in New-York frequently failed to reach their proper destination, and complaint being made by the officers of the company, it was found on investigation that a colored porter in their employ was entrusted with the duty of receiving their correspondence from their post office box, and that circumstances pointed strongly to him as the depredator. This fact was stated to the President, who, however, refused to entertain for a moment the suggestion of the possible dishonesty of the porter, who was a man of good education, a prominent member of the church, and who had been in the employ of the Company for upwards of six years, having in that time, by his correct deportment, gained the entire confidence of all connected with the establishment. The President declined even to have the man's integrity made the subject of experiment. Efforts were then made to account for the losses in other ways, but without effect. About a month since, however, a circumstance occurred which unexpectedly led to the disclosure of the cause of the mysterious disappearance of the letters.

A complaint was received at the post office that a letter addressed to a young lady, directed to the care of a gentleman connected with *another* insurance company with a name very similar to the one first mentioned, had by some means come into the possession of the wrong party, who, after opening it, had added a postscript to this effect:

"Dear Miss ——, pardon me for opening your letter, and by way of apology accept a sweet kiss."

The letter had then been enclosed in another envelope, and redirected to its proper address. Of course the lady and her friends were indignant at this outrage, and desirous of discovering its author. An examination of the original envelope showed that an important part of the name of the insurance company had been nearly obliterated by the *post-mark* — so that it might easily be supposed to be intended for the company who employed the colored gentleman referred to, and be placed in their box. Acting upon this hypothesis, the gentleman in charge of the investigation procured a quantity of the porter's handwriting, and after a brief comparison with the address on the *second* envelope, was satisfied that they were written by the same person. A private interview with the porter followed — and after denying stoutly, for about half an hour, all connection with the matter, he at last confessed his guilt, and also admitted himself to be the cause of all the numerous losses of his employers' letters. The President, a kind-hearted gentleman, was deeply grieved at this discovery of the unworthiness of one in whom he had reposed such entire confidence, and at first could scarcely credit the fact. The ungrateful rascal was without excuse for his conduct, as he was in receipt of a salary amply sufficient for his support, and larger, probably, than that of any other colored man in the city. By yielding to temptation he has destroyed a reputation worth a thousand fold the amount of his petty pilferings, ruined his prospects and disgraced his family in addition to rendering himself liable to severe legal punishment.

Chicago, Sept 28, 1863.

Sir:—Please turn to section 18 of the new postal law and regulations, and state whether, in your opinion, the instructions therein in regard to collecting postage in advance on regular newspapers, &c., apply to those publications subscribed for for a *term* of three months, supposing that the beginning of the term commences subsequent to the commencement of a quarter. I do not suppose that the design of the section is to compel payment of a greater sum than that which the law declares shall be charged upon such matter, but rather that it is designed to explain and enforce the method of collecting from subscribers for *continuous* terms. For it would be manifestly unjust to compel a subscriber for a term of three months, if his subscription commenced, say Aug. 1st, to pay postage for five months as directed in sec. 18. The law in sec. 35 declares that the postage on a weekly paper, for instance, if paid in advance either at the office of mailing or delivery, shall be "five cents for each quarter of the year." This is conclusive as to the charge; and it seems to me that section 18 is simply designed to instruct (post masters) how and when that tax shall be levied and collected if the term extends beyond a quarter. No other fair construction can be put upon it, because it is a maxim in jurisprudence that no law can be inconsistent with itself; hence, when seeming contradictions appear, the true interpretation is to be found in the obvious intent of the whole. This is, doubtless, the relationship which sections 18 and 35 bear to each other.

A subscriber, therefore, to a paper, or other publication, for three months, at the expiration of which term he ceases to receive the publication, can be charged only the specified rate for that term, irrespective of the date of commencement of the term.

B. G. A.

Answer:—If we fully understand our friend's query, it is this: A party orders a newspaper or other publication for the term of three months only, and the subscription commences on the 1st of August, instead of the 1st of July, or at the beginning of what is called an official quarter. Is it the intention of the law or instructions to apply, in such a case, the rule laid down for those who order papers &c., without any special limitation, and who expect to go on from quarter to quarter, or from year to year?

We venture to say that the rule does not apply to the three months, 1st of August man. He should pay in advance for the then current quarter, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of September, or else be required to pay transient rates until his three months have expired. Fractional quarters in respect to printed matter, are not to be recognized. This is for the convenience of post masters as well as the Department, and is considered a just principle.

The above explanation is sanctioned by the Department.

☞ We have received a second interesting letter from our somewhat *eccentric traveling* friend, "Monsieur Tonson." We are sorry it was not received earlier, and before the report of the printer, that he had more than sufficient matter prepared for the present number of the Mail.

We think all is right with Monsieur, still we have an additional reason for suggesting a proper watchfulness, when any one answering the description which he has himself furnished of his person, makes his appearance at post offices or about the mails—which is, that we now learn that his legitimate pecuniary resources are hardly sufficient to allow of his being an amateur postal reformer, serving the public gratuitously.

Detroit and Milwaukee.—We have received some statistics of the amount of business transacted in two of our large post offices at the West, namely Detroit, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis. We have room only for the principal items for the year ending June 30, 1863:

Detroit.—Whole number of letters sent during the year—944,108. Transient newspapers sent, 179,117. Amount collected on regular newspapers, $972,21. Circulars sent—93,443. Amount of stamps sold —$52,987 37.

Milwaukee.—Letters sent in same year—995,326. Transient papers, 155,841. Amount collected on regular newspapers, $1,515 11. Circulars sent—355,681. Stamps sold, $63,283 45.

Ink Pads.—The best and cheapest pads for use in post offices, can be made of the composition used in manufacturing printers ink rollers. The ink pad can be cast in a tin dish or pan, first oiling the pan so that the composition can easily be got out when a new one is needed. This material is found to be far superior to cloth or skin of any kind. The ink can be transferred to the pad and "distributed" by the use of a small cloth ball or pad.

The *stamping* pad can be made of the same material as the ink pad, larger of course, and will be found equal to India rubber, for a stamping block.

Arrest of post office burglars.—We have received from special agent Van Vechten, an account of the arrest by him, at Ripon, Wis., on the 15th ult., of three persons, on a charge of having burglariously entered the post office at that place on the night of July 13, and purloined about $160 in money and stamps and letters. Their names are John J. Bowen, Deputy P. M., Joseph Hollingsworth, a clerk in the store in which the post office was located, and Harry D. Winser, who kept a news depot in the front of the office. The latter has confessed his guilt, and the trial of the parties will take place in January next. We regret that want of space prevents our publishing the interesting details of the case which Mr. Van Vechten has furnished us.

There have been an unusual number of depredations in some portions of the West, within the past year.

## Miscellaneous Information.

A batch of inquiries of more or less importance having been sent us by a postmaster, we referred the same to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and have received the following answers:

No. 1. To entitle newspapers to be mailed at the regular quarterly rates of postage, such papers must be sent from a known office of publication to actual subscribers.

2. News-dealers cannot be classed with publishers, *in regard to mailing papers to subscribers*; nor can they be permitted to send papers *addressed to different individuals in the same package*, not exceeding four ounces in weight, for two cents.

3. Any number of papers not exceeding four ounces in weight, *may be sent to one address*, at a prepaid postage of two cents.

4. All grades of "Photographic representations" on paper or other flexible material, may be sent at a prepaid postage of two cents for each four ounces; unless they are enclosed in cases or boxes. When enclosed in cases or boxes, letter postage must be charged.

5. The 18th section of the new law requires that a full quarter's postage on regular newspapers and periodicals shall be paid before delivery. If paid at any other time than the beginning of a quarter, that is to say, on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October, it must be paid to the end of the *next following quarter*, or treated as transient matter. The law and regulation are both clear upon this point.

6. Miscellaneous printed matter (except circulars and books) may be sent in one package to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, at a prepaid postage of two cents.

7. "The requirements of instruction No. 19, and the latter clause of No. 36," do not require any further account to be sent to the Department "than what the transcripts of the regular accounts of mails received and sent, and the blanks for regular and transient papers furnish." The modification required by the new law should be made in the headings of these blanks by postmasters, until the new forms are received. But the record prescribed by section 4 of the law, should be carefully kept in each post office.

Gives it up.—From the following note written us by a prominent postmaster in Pennsylvania, it would seem that he has been a little "stuffy" about ordering the Mail, believing no doubt, that he could "skull his own (office) boat," without any such aid. We think he is not the only one who has practised the same sort of independence, to their own inconvenience, perhaps, like our relenting friend of the Keystone State. Some dislike, no doubt, to admit that their postal knowledge is not complete, and others think they are doing their entire duty when they follow what laws, instructions, &c., they may happen to have in their possession. They do not take into account the liability to constant changes in many of the details of our postal system, and the impossiblity of the Department notifying 2,800 postmasters of each of those changes, and as promptly as the public interests require.

Those who have been in the habit of relying more or less on the Mail, tell us that the *saving* of correspondence with the Department, pays them many times the cost of subscription. Should the following meet the eye of any postmaster who has had a similar experience, we hope he will adopt the remedy here suggested, and allow us to send him our monthly sheet regularly:

Editor U. S. Mail—Sir:—Enclosed you will please find one dollar, for which you will send to my address your valuable paper. I should have subscribed for this before, but thought I could get along without it. After a time I have thought differently; I could have saved myself a deal of trouble. I find we must live and learn.

L. B. P., Postmaster.

New York Post Office.—Some idea may be formed of the immense correspondence of this great metropolis, from the annexed statement furnished us by the Superintendent of the Stamp Department, showing the sales of stamps, &c., during the year ending Sept. 30, 1863:

Amount of postage stamps sold, $853,553.46; amount of stamped envelopes, 92,053.32; amount of newspaper wrappers, $1,200; total, $946,806.78.

## Notice.

The attention of postmasters at seaports, and also at inland towns, on water routes, is specially called to the requirements of the 31st section of the new postal law. This section has reference only to *steamboats and vessels not engaged in carrying the mail*; and the instructions appended thereto, which should be strictly and literally carried out, apply solely to letters conveyed by such boats or vessels.

There has been no new legislation in regard to letters conveyed by regular mail boats, except in one particular, to wit: — The fee formerly paid to mail carriers, for collecting way letters on regular mail routes, has been abolished. Hence no material change is made in the old regulations with reference to letters of this class.

All letters placed on a mail steamboat, on which the mails are in charge of a Route Agent, should be delivered to such Agent; and for these letters the master of the vessels is not entitled to receive any compensation. None but prepaid letters should be received on such steamboat and these should be duly mailed. But should any unpaid letters be received through inadvertence, they must be deposited by the Route Agent in the first post office at which he arrives, where they are to be treated by the postmaster as any other unpaid letters conveyed in the mails. When there is no Route Agent on board, the commanding officer of the boat must deliver any way letters into the first post office at which he may arrive. If he fail to do so, he renders himself liable to a penalty of $50, and the owner or owners of the boat to a penalty of $100 for each offence of this nature: see Sec. 10, Act 3, March 1845.

Letters enclosed in Government *stamped envelopes* may be carried out of the mail, *on a regular mail boat*, provided the stamps thereon are equal in value and amount to the rates of postage to which such letters would be liable if sent in the mail. See Act 31, Aug. 1852.

Letters can also be lawfully carried outside the mail which relate to some part of the cargo then conveyed by such steamboat.

☞ Post office burglaries continue. The office at Williamstown, Mass., was broken open on the night of the 3d inst. The robbers were very particular in their selection of letters, taking only thirty or forty supposed to be valuable. But even in this they are believed to have been disappointed.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

News dealers. — Extract from a letter addressed to the postmaster of Boston, by Hon. St. John B. Skinner, Acting First Assistant P. M. General:

Sir: Your letter of the 25th instant, transmitting a communication from J. J. Dyer & Co., and other enclosures, relative to news dealers, has been received

After careful consideration the Postmaster Gen'l has decided that news dealers cannot be classed with publishers in regard to mailing newspapers and periodicals to subscribers at quarterly rates of postage. To entitle such publications to be mailed at the regular quarterly rates, they must be sent from a known office of publication to actual subscribers.

The news-dealers in the city of New York will not be allowed any advantage over news-dealers in other cities in mailing such matter.

☞ A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* sends the following among other news items:

Redemption of the postal currency.—The present postage currency is coming into the Treasury at a rate of fifty thousand dollars per day, and about two millions of the twenty millions of dollars issued have already been received. The fifty and twenty-five cent notes will be withdrawn, and the new and improved issues will soon begin to take their place. The withdrawal of the fives and tens will be more gradual. All the notes returned are counted in the Treasurer's office, put in packages of ten dollars and then cut in halves by a machine. Subsequently each parcel of halves is counted by different persons. Thus the pile receives three different countings. All precautions against errors are adopted. About thirty young ladies, together with male clerks, are employed in this business, under the direction of General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, whose efficiency and application are extraordinary, and who was known to work during the last year seventeen hours per day, with only occasional deviations.

☞ We notice in the *N. Y. Daily Times'* reply to postmaster Wakeman's card of detailed information touching the postal facilities provided for this city, by the Postmaster General, that the writer is still dissatisfied, and repeats his demands for "important reforms." Will he have the kindness to state what those desired reforms are? We think we can vouch for their adoption by the Postmaster General, so far as it is in his power, or else that he will satisfy our neighbor that his advice, however disinterested, is hardly safe or practicable.

## A New Volume.

Our readers will please bear in mind that the last number of the *Mail* completed the third volume, and that according to our terms, payment in advance, for the fourth volume is now due by those who subscribed at the commencement of the paper, or at the beginning of the second, or third volume, and have not paid beyond September, 1863, or No. 36. All such will much oblige us by remitting without waiting for a bill, as it will save us considerable trouble, and the cash will come very handy in meeting the expenses of publication.

Ricker's Island.—Our friends at "Station L.," from which office the mail is sent to the military rendezvous at Ricker's Island, sends us the following specimens of spelling noticed upon letters passing through their hands:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wrackers, | Wreykers, | Wreckers, |
| Ricars, | Reears, | Wraykers, |
| Rackers, | Rykers, | Rickers, |
| Rickets, | Rikorts, | Rickerts, |
| Rakars, | Riekot, | Rockers, |
| Wrikers, | Rickeys, | Rhykers, |
| Rachors, | | Reighkers. |

[official.]

Letters Addressed to Departments, &c.—The annexed Circular settles a question which has been asked by numerous postmasters:

Post Office Department, 1863.

Sir—You are hereby instructed that all mail matter posted at your office, and addressed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, on which the postage is unpaid and which is not properly franked, must be forwarded, with each weekly return of "Unmailable Letters," to the Dead Letter Office, in the mode prescribed on the latter part of page 5 of instructions published with Act approved March 3, 1863. Very respectfully,

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

## Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

The increased registration fee of 20 cents, established by the recent Postal Law, is not applicable to such registered letters mailed in the United States as are addressed to Prussia or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, either *by the Prussian closed mail*, or by the *Bremen mail*; or to Canada; for the reason that our Postal Conventions with Prussia, Bremen, and Canada, respectively, adopt a registration fee of *five* cents for each registered letter posted in the United States and addressed to either of those countries.

But registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are subject to the increased registration fee of 20 cents, the same as domestic registered letters, as the Postal Convention between the United States and the United Kingdom does not limit the amount of the registration fee to be collected in either country.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, July 9, 1863.

Post Office Department,
Washington, July 1, 1863.

The recent Postal Law which goes into operation to-day, having abolished the Pacific domestic letter rate of 10 cents, and established 3 cents as the single rate of postage upon all domestic letters transmitted in the mails of the United States, it is hereby ordered, that in future the single rate of international postage upon all letters exchanged between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the provisions of the Postal Convention concluded and signed at London on the 15th of December, 1848, shall be uniform at 24 cents, prepayment optional.

The change abolishes the 29 cent rate heretofore charged upon letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and California, Oregon, and Washington, and establishes a uniform international letter postage of 24 cents the single rate between the United Kingdom and all parts of the United States.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

[advertisement.]

## To Postmasters.

A young lady who is thoroughly acquainted with Post Office business, having had charge of a large office, wishes a situation as clerk in some Post Office. Address "W. B.," Franklin, Venango Co., Penn.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of September:

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post office. | County. | State, | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn* | Logan | Ky | |
| Augusta Station* | Marion | Ind | |
| Belmore* | Putnam | Ohio | 9,375 |
| Cape Ann's Rock | Calhoun | Ill | |
| Carbon* | Carbon | Pa | |
| Centreville | Anoka | Minn. | Supplied from Little Canada. |
| Chase | Nodaway | Mo | 10,521 |
| Cochituate* | Middlesex | Mass | |
| Colborn | Tippecanoe | Ind | 9,274 |
| Delaware City* | Summit | Col. T | |
| Duncanon | Stephenson | Ill | 11,554 |
| Dupont | Waupaca | Wis | 13,067 |
| Elon | Pulaski | Ind | 12,199 |
| Embarrass | Edgar | Ill | Sup.fr.Howselville |
| Estel Flat* | Carter | Ky | |
| Folsonville | Warrick | Ind | 12 153 |
| Fremont's Or'd | Weld | Col. T | 10,773 |
| Gray's Ranch | Huerfano | Col. T | 14,465 |
| Hardinsville* | Crawford | Ill | |
| Ingleside | Franklin | Ind | Sup.f.Philan.Ohio |
| Johns'ns Store* | Anne Arund. | Md | |
| Leesburgh* | Harrison | Ky | 9,531 |
| Lion Haven | Pierce | Wis | 13,166 |
| Lovell's Station | Erie | Pa | 2,726 |
| Mulbury | York | Pa | 2,410 |
| Pecksburg* | Hendricks | Ind | |
| Petonquet | Henry | Ohio | 9,274 |
| Piacerville | Idaho, Sup. from Auburn, Oregon. | | |
| Poplar Grove* | Owen | Ky | |
| Randall | Montgomery | N Y | 1,073 |
| Shirley's Station | Lancaster | Neb | Sup. f.W.Water |
| Summit* | Muscatine | Iowa | |
| Swan Pond* | Knox | Ky | |
| Unionville | Gloucester | N. J | 2,094 |
| Upper Bern | Berks | Pa | 2,323 |
| Watt's Flatts | Chautauqua | N.Y | 1,477 |
| Waushara* | Lyon | Kan | |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent]

| County. | Nearest office. |
|---|---|
| Andora, Philadelphia, Pa | Philadelphia |
| Blockley, do. | do. |
| Chesnut Hill do. | do. |
| Falls of Schuylkill do. | do. |
| Germantown do. | do. |
| Kingsessing do. | do. |
| Leverington do. | do. |
| Manayunk do. | do. |
| Mount Airy do. | do. |
| Rising Sun do. | do. |
| Allentown, Allen, Ohio | Lima |
| Alligator, Owen, Ind | Bowling Green |
| Bear Grove, Iroquois, Ill | Middleport |
| Blue Ridge, Harrison, Mo | Bethany |
| Boon's Lick, Howard, Mo | Fayette |
| Brown's Valley, Montgomery, Ind. | Crawfordsville |
| Burtis, Lapeer, Mich | Lapeer |
| Carson's Point, Boone, Iowa | Booneboro |
| Cedar Lake, Calhoun, Mich | Marshall |
| Cogswell's Landing, Jackson, Mo. | |
| Cove, Jackson, Ohio | Meadow Branch |
| Crowsville, Warwick, Ind | Boonville |
| Eureka, Dakota, Minn | Minn. |
| Farmers, Kosciusko, Ind | Pierceton |
| Gebhard, Cass, Ind | Logansport |
| Greenbush, Preble, Ohio | West Elkton |
| Haw Patch, La Grange, Ind | La Grange |
| Jones, Vermillion, Ind | Clinton |
| Juliet, Lawrence, Ind | Mitchell |
| Lewis, Vigo, Ind | Cookerly |
| Lisbon, Waukesha, Wis | Sussex |
| Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana, Ohio | Calcutta |
| Locust Grove, Umpqua, Oregon | Oakland Dougl. Co. |
| Meade, Franklin, Ohio | West Jefferson, Madison Co. |
| Oakland Mills, Nicholas, Ky | Carlisle |
| Pleasant Valley, Pawnee, Neb. T | Pawnee City |
| Polktown, Clermont, Ohio | Loveland |
| Pond Run, Scioto, Ohio | Friendship |
| Rio Grande, Gallia, Ohio | Rodney |
| Shanks, Howard, Ind | Kokomo |
| Silver Lake, Waushara, Wis | Wautoma |
| Scott, Blackford, Ind | Hartford City |
| Smithfield, De Kalb, Ind | Auburn |
| Stone House, Morgan, Mo | Versailles |
| Strinestown, York, Pa | Newberrytown |
| Taylor's Grove, Benton, Iowa | Florence |
| Woods | Vinton |
| Young, McDonough, Ill | Macomb |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Pine Lake, Waukesha, Wis., to Nashotah Mission
Polkville, Onondaga, N. Y., to Little Utica
Vanderbilt, Linn, Iowa, to Fairfax
Zoar Bridge, New Haven, Ct., to Pleasant Vale

### Presidential Appointments.

Columbia, Tuolumne, Cal., David S. Turner, P. M.
Lawrence, Douglas, Kans., John J. Shimmonds, P. M.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Avilla, Noble, Ind., Mrs. Eliza Swarthout
Big Mound, Lee, Iowa, Miss Jane Coffinbaffer
Clarkson, Columbiana, Ohio, Miss Maggie A. Louthan
Leipersville, Delaware, Pa., Miss Mary D. Kille.
Middletown, Dauphin, Pa., Mrs. Mary A. E. Walborn
Manta, Indiana, Pa., Mrs. C. B. Shaw
New Ashford, Berkshire, Mass., Mrs Caroline Dewey
New Scottsville, Beaver, Pa., Miss Elenor Green
Orleans, Barnstable, Mass., Miss Eliza A. W. Snow
Perrinsville, Wayne, Mich., Mrs Marandy H. Beck
Stepney Depot, Fairfield, Conn., Mrs. Harriet Platt.
Tippecanoetown, Marshall, Ind., Mrs. Em. E. Shatto
Washington, Beaufort, N. O., Mrs. R. R. Richardson

### Important Postal Regulations.

[official.]

*Reduction of Postage on all Pre-paid Letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian Closed Mail.*

We are requested to state that the reduced postage charge of 2 cents the single rate on *pre-paid* letters, will, in future, be extended to the entire correspondence exchanged in the United States and Prussian closed mails, so that letters to or from Baden, Russia, (including Poland,) Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and all other countries beyond Germany, will have the benefit of the reduced pre-paid rate.

The single rate of letter postage *by the Prussian closed mail* will therefore be as follows, viz:

| | *Pre-paid.* | *Unpaid.* |
|---|---|---|
| To Prussia, Austria, and the German States | 28 cents. | 30 cents. |
| To Russia (including Poland) | 35 " | 37 " |
| To Denmark | 33 " | 35 " |
| To Sweden | 40 " | 42 " |
| To Norway | 44 " | 46 " |

And so on with respect to all other countries beyond Germany, 2 cents less postage being charged for *pre-paid* than for unpaid letters.

### Notice to Postmasters and the Public.

The increased registration fee of 20 cents established by the recent Postal Law, is not applicable to such registered letters mailed in the United States as are addressed to Prussia or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union *by the Prussian closed mail*; to Bremen *by the Bremen mail*; or to Canada; for the reason that our Postal Conventions with Prussia, Bremen, and Canada, respectively, adopt a registration fee of *five* cents for each registered letter posted in the United States and addressed to either of those countries.

But registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are subject to the increased registration fee of 20 cents, the same as domestic registered letters, as the Postal Convention between the United States and the United Kingdom does not limit the amount of the registration fee to be collected in either country.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States.

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

*Newsdealers* may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.: over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## STAMPS.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over one hundred, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer), Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

Post Office Department,
Finance Office, Washington, July 23, 1863.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the exchange by postmasters of such Government stamped envelopes as have been spoiled, by reason of erroneous direction, or from any other cause, prior to the use thereof as a cover for correspondence, I have to say, that when an application of this nature is made to a postmaster, he will first satisfy himself that the envelopes presented for exchange have not been so used; whereupon he may deliver to the holder postage stamps of equal value to the stamps impressed upon the envelopes. Thus the difference between the cost of postage stamps and stamped envelopes of similar denominations is the only loss to which the holder is subjected.

The postmaster should return the envelopes so received, separately from his account current, at the close of each quarter. The package containing them should be addressed to the Third Assistant P. M. General, and accompanied by a special letter.

Respectfully yours, C. F. MACDONALD,
Acting 3d Assistant P. M. General.
J. Holbrook, Esq., New York.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | *via* Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

## The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,

ILLUSTRATED

With fac-simile Engravings of New and Rare Stamps, will be forwarded regularly and post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of One Dollar, which may be remitted in two-cent unused postage stamps.

Address, STAFFORD, SMITH & SMITH,
13 George Street, Bath, England.

## A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and more over remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2 00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

## Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 10.30 A. M.; and 9.30 P. M.

## Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassand, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:
   Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*
   Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:
   Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*
   The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.
6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete, ONE DOLLAR.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ........ 50 CENTS.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each ........ 25 CENTS.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

## PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, compulsory) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Brm or Hmbg mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo & Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment comp'ry.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 30 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast) | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hambarg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do. French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 3 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required.
- * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
- * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination,* together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland,* and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England,*" or "*via Prussian closed mail,*" for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except also on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Havana | U. S. | 3 & 6 | | *Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 3 | | Hamburg. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Great Britain. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Queenstown |
| Bremen | U. S. | 10 | | Bremen & Southampton |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Queenstown. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Great Britain. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 24 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 24 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | 28 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 31 | | Queen's Town, Liverp |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 31 | | Hamburg |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Islands, Ionian &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV. No. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1863. WHOLE No. 38

### Answering Letters.

Success in the game of battledore and shuttlecock reqnires unremitting attention on the part of each player to keep the shuttlecock flying. Thus only can the triumph of a long score be achieved. So in correspondence by letter, if the epistolary shuttlecock be suffered to come to the ground, there is at least an interrnption of the game; and considering how many evils, great and small, may arise from the neglect of either player, a few words on the subject may not be out of place. Our remarks apply principally to correspondence other than that of business, for he who has not yet learned the absolute necessity of promptness in such matters, has bardly reached his A B C.

Communicating by letter is a sort of conversation; and what kind of social entertainment would that be which should be carried on as many conduct their correspondence? A asks a question, or makes a remark, which B receives in profound and prolonged silence, and when A's patience is nearly exhausted the reply comes, garnished with a host of apologies, good, bad, or indifferent. In this halting style are the epistolary demands of friendship too frequently met. When both correspondents are habitually delinquent, the game is eqnal. But in the course of events it does not ordinarily happen that the negligent ones are pitted against one another. Were this the case, the inconvenience suffered on either side might possibly reform both. But we generally find that one of the pair is an Innocent victim to the carelessness of the other. A person who is only moderately punctual and methodical is vexed and irritated if his correspondent does not at least come up to his standard of method and punctuality. The subject of their correspondence may not be on matters of great importance, bnt his friend owes him a letter, and until he receives it he fancies all kinds of causes for the delay. If his temper is suspicious, he conjectures that his friend's affection is cooling, or that he is vexed about something, or that he considers the correspondence not worth keeping up Or, if he takes a more charitable view, he is distressed to think that some calamity may have occurred—the sickness of his friend, the loss of his wife or child, or some other great misfortune.

On the other hand, the delinqnent is often driven to all kinds of excuses and subterfuges to smooth over his neglect, and to persuade his correspondent, if not himself, that his want of pnnctuality had some sort of plausible foundation He may assert that he was overwhelmed with bnsiness, which may be true, for some persons are very easily overwhelmed in this way. A mole-hill of business seems a mountain of difficulty. He may plead absence from home, when an *alibi*, although as indispensable as Mr. Wellor, Sen., considered it to be in the Pickwickian breach of promise case, could not possibly be established. Or, shifting the burden of his sin of omission to the broad and much-enduring shoulders of Uncle Sam, the delinqnent may affirm that be actually wrote and mailed a letter, or that he failed to receive the one which his friend wrote. In either case, maledictions descend npon the Post Office Department, which an examination of the books wonld show to be nndeserved. Sickness may be made to serve as a scape-goat, and a slight headache may form a nucleus for an enormous aggregate of imaginary suffering.

If any of our readers have been guilty of "dodges" like those, we exhort them to immediate reform. The poorest letter is better than the most ingenious equivocation. A friend of ours once assigned an unique reason for his delinquency, namely, that he carried the nnanswered letter in his pocket so long, that it was worn out before he was ready to answer it.—But we do not propose to offer models of excuses, hoping that we shall always find our correspondents models of punctuality, which blessing we heartily wish to all onr readers.

### Mail Robber Sentenced.

John R. Forrest, postmaster at Perrine, Mercer County, Pa., was convicted at the October term of the United States District Conrt at Pittsburgb, of robbing the mails passing through that office. There were two indictments against him one for opening, secreting and embezzling valuable letters; and another for unlawfully detaining and delaying packages. On the first he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and on the second to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. Martha Forrest, the wife of the postmaster, was also indicted, but the technical presumed presence of the husband when he opened the mails (although it was proven he was not in the office when the mails were opened) presented an opening for escape, and the jnry acquitted her. Great credit is due to Special Agent S. B Row, for the manner in which he discovered the robberies and brought them to light,—he having made the discoveries detected the gnilty party, arrested him, had him tried, convicted and sentenced, within a period of fonr weeks.

### Monsieur Tonson, Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
October, 1863.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—Before I commence the promised pen-pictnres of postmasters, I think it essentially necessary to advert to the customs and abuses which obtain in many of their offices through their indifference, absence, or ignorance. A part of my self-imposed task is to walk about dépôts and peer into post offices, and with my hands crossed behind me, and my eyeglasses nicely adjnsted, I see and hear so many things connected with the mismanagement of mails and mail matter, that it seems almost a miracle that so few letters are lost or stolen, or that so little mischief is done.

In the inland cities and towns, mail bags, pouches and sacks are kicked and tumbled out of the cars with as much indifference as if they were old shoes; and big-footed hirelings seem to take as much pleasure in trampling and jumping on them as swine do in wallowing through the mire. Through the carelessness of those who know better, the locks are not properly *snapped* sometimes, and fly off when the bags are thrown on the platform. I think every lock ought to be examined before it leaves the office—but that, of course, is not my business. I know there are many valuables sent by mail in the way of photographs and trinkets from our brave soldiers in the field, and many of these last sad, sacred gifts from a dying father, husband, brother, or son, are crushed to atoms by the heavy heels of these reckless railroad roughs.

At country stations, in the absence of feet, the mail carriers generally make a seat of the bags, and with their obtuse angles comfortably accommodated they exhaust the time, while the train waits, in staring at the passengers, and in ejecting tobacco juice from between their teeth at a knot-hole or crack in the building, in which latter delectable employment they doubtless continue until the cars are out of sight. On two occasions I have ventured to expostulate with employés in my mildest style—mine was a labor of love—but it did not meet its merited reward Judge ye. To a big fellow who was standing on a bag I remarked—"My dear man, you may do some injury there." Looking over his left shoulder at me, with his head and body at right angles, he replied in a fearfully loud voice, "dry up." Knowing the utter impossibility of a man weighing about two hundred pounds avoirdupois complying with such a request, I retired.

On another occasion a mail bag was thrown from a car, and caught by an old woman who was performing the functions of mail carrier. Fearing that a repetition might result injuriously to her some time or other, and regarding myself in the light of a philanthropist, I thrust my head ont of the well-filled car window, and said in the softest tone I could assume, "My *dear* woman, yon ought not to catch that heavy mail in your arms in that way." Peering at me over her great round spectacles, she squeaked out, so that everybody could hear her, "Don't borry tronble, Pop. I catched a wuss *mule* nor that in my arms forty year ago." The general laugh that ensued as I hastily drew in rather disconcerted me; but the shrill scream of the starting engine called attention from me, and I soon recovered my equanimity. Possibly I was served right for my unanthorized interference.

At many places where railroad companies employ the mail carriers, the local post office authorities seem to neither know nor care what they do with the mails. They not only do not exercise vigilance or authority in the premises, but I believe they regard it as *infra. dig.* to be seen in company with such United States property outside of their offices. And then again there is so much *etiquette* (?) observed between the post office and railroad people as to whose duty it is, or is not, to lift bags from platforms and throw them into the cars, that only the intervention of high authority at the last moment saves them from being left behind, through the "I-wont-pick-it-up"—"Then-let-it-lay-and-be-d——d" stubborness of these *high* waymen.

Postmastors are generally familiar with these things, but give themselves no uneasiness. But it is not right. I don't like to see it.

I think postmasters should be made to feel that the safety of the mails is their first care under all circumstances—(on this subject more in a futnre letter)—and the good management and strict discipline of their offices the next but not less important.

I don't like to see a post office converted into a club room, or lounging place for friends and acquaintances.

I don't like to see *particular* friends come in the "back way" and help themselves to their mail matter, instead of being properly served by sworn clerks at the boxes.

I don't like to see anybody but sworn officials, no matter how "highly respectable," "influential," or "honest" they may be, fingering packages in post offices; and I think it shows great weakness and inefficiency in a postmaster to permit it.

I don't like to see post office people doing their work with segars in their mouths, tears in their eyes, and the limited light of the place obscured by tobacco smoke, while the floor is strewn with waste paper, among which half-consumed matches are flung after the segars are ignited.

I don't like to see lazy, ill-natured clerks snappishly turning women and children, and timid men from the delivery, growling out "Nothing," without rising or looking.

I don't like to see the same humbly-clad females driven from the window daily by a clerk saying—"No, there's nothing for you," without examining the recently received letters, when heart-strings are perhaps on the point of snapping with anxiety and hope deferred.

Yours truly,
MONSIEUR TONSON.

### More Letter Endings.

We append a few more samples of the different forms adopted by correspondents to conclude their epistles. We are indebted for them to the kindness of our friend, Mr. INGRAHAM, of the Dead Letter Office:

O it is fore a thousand tongs to tell
how I love yon and how well
right to me Good hye

Everybody is well. Let's take a driuk, yours ever Joe.

Come Soon. So Good knight Jo

If not agreeahle Pleas Forgive Yours Trnly
G. W.

I guss yon may kiss the haby for me. From
Mattie

Your generous heart mnst excuse this one hannd writing Adieu F L

Well I must close as I have about rnn ont of gab Good by I remain your loving Brother
James

Guess the school is out any how Your fellow stndent,
J. H.

From ynr friend every day Derinda

dont write me a letter with a gold pen if they all write as bad as Helens letter is wrote Good bye I will write more next time S B

I will hid you good night and seal it with a kise Mary A B come soon

Remember me kindly to your lady, and don't forget me yourself in your "snifters" of which I hope you will not in your excessive joy, indulge too freely Amen!!

no more at present from your Affectionat Aunt to Death Margret write soon.

from yonr Ofeck wiffe Mary

May God protect you in transit to me and aid me in rendering you happy with your own loved Milt In haste

And now with kindest love to all friends—and my heart for your dear self—I am Your
Sissy.

### Postage Stamp Items.

A correspondent of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, published at Bath, England, gives some statistics in regard to postage stamps, from which it appears that "the total number of varieties in existence amounts to sixteen hundred and forty-eight, which are issued by eighty-six countries. Of these stamps, England and her colonies issue four hundred and one, two hundred and ninety-one of which bear the head of Queen Victoria Five hundred and thirty-two stamps bear the head of the sovereign of the country to which they belong Seventy-one bear the head of some great man connected with the country, as *Columbus*, Washington, &c. Four hundred and eighty-seven are impressed with the arms of their country. The rest have some emblems, as the figures of Britannia, Liberty, &c. America uses about two hundred and fifty private stamps, and Hamburg about fifty, but their numbers are rather uncertain. Ninety-eight essays, or trial stamps, have been made, twenty-nine of which are English."

We are at a loss to know what stamps are referred to as bearing the head of *Columbus*—certainly none in this country; but we think the hint a good one, and hope to see it acted on by some of the designers of future issues of American stamps.

Another writer in the same Magazine (the contributors to which seem to be afflicted with a chronic tendency to blunders in regard to American matters in general, and American postage stamps in particular,) gravely informs his readers that the new two-cent stamps "bear the head of President *Lincoln*," while a third delivers himself of the following sapient remark: "*For marketable purposes*, doubtless, the *New-Yorkers* seem to multiply essays of their stamps in all colors. We have just seen the large-headed two-cents repeated in six different colors, and the thirty-cents, &c., in green and blue, *as well as black*." We think that will do as a "solid chunk" of the wisdom of English writers when referring to this country.

MR. EDITOR.—If a soldier's unpaid letter, properly certified, arrives at my post office, must I charge double the prepaid rates on delivering the letter?

*Answer.*—No. The 27th section of the new law expressly provides to the contrary. We have answered this question several times before.

### A New Dodge.

A short time since a firm extensively engaged in the drug and medicine business in New-York, (Messrs S. R. Vandnzer & Co.,) were called on by a respectable-looking, elderly gentleman, who proposed to sell them quite a large quantity of a certain well-known patent medicine, at a considerable reduction from the established wholesale price. The articles were examined by Messrs. V. & Co., and found to be apparently in good order, and a purchase was about to be made, when it occurred to the more cautious of the partners to suggest that the matter had better be postponed until the *genuineness* of the medicine should be established by writing to the proprietor in the city of Boston, and sending him by express a sample of the article offered. To this proposition the respectable-looking gentleman acceded at once, furnished a sample, and left the store, promising to call in a day or two and complete the sale, as soon as his goods were proved to be the "Simon Pure" article.

The letter to Boston was written and posted by V. & Co., and the sample sent to the express office and receipted for; but after waiting a day or two without receiving either an answer from the proprietor of the medicine, or a call from their elderly friend, they wrote again, and soon ascertained that neither the letter nor sample had been received at their destination! An inquiry at the post office led to the discovery that late in the afternoon of the day on which the letter was mailed, a gentleman answering the description of the would-be vendor of medicine called and requested the favor of being allowed to alter the address of a letter he had that day mailed, directed to Boston, as an important error had occurred in the superscription. His manner was so self-possessed, and his story was so plausibly told, that he was allowed the privilege, and after making an entire alteration in the address of the letter, expressed his thanks for the courtesy extended to him, and departed. The letter was the one written by Messrs. V. & Co., inquiring as to the genuineness of the medicine! The express office was also visited by the same individual, and the sample in some unaccountable way, spirited off The fact was, that the article offered was "bogus," and the counterfeiter had adopted this ingenious means to prevent the detection of his fraud. All search for the re-directed letter proved unavailing, it having probably been taken from the Boston post office by an accomplice.

This case should serve as a warning to all postmasters and clerks to exercise the utmost caution in allowing any person to withdraw, redirect, or in any way tamper with letters which have been deposited for mailing. The only safe rule is to require, in all cases where applications of this nature are made, the production of a facsimile of the envelope and a copy of the address in the handwriting of the letter, before allowing even a well-known person to have access to it for any purpose. In the British and Canadian post offices, a letter once mailed, is never allowed to be withdrawn *under any circumstances*; and while we think this precaution unnecessarily harsh, and its enforcement liable, in many cases, to produce great inconvenience and even serious trouble, it is well to keep in view the importance of using the utmost care to prevent frauds of the kind which we have related above. In a majority of cases, the writing of a second letter would be sufficient to explain any errors in the first.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—A friend sends us the following notice of the sudden death of one of the chief clerks in the post office at Milwaukee, Wis:

On Saturday afternoon, October 3, 1863, about 2 o'clock, Mr. Charles C. Chamberlain, the chief distributing clerk of the post office in this city, died at his boarding house, on Main street.—The deceased was taken ill on Thursday morning last, while distributing the Eastern mail, and from that time became worse until his death took place. Mr. Chamberlain had been in the Milwaukee post office for nearly thirteen years, having served under five—if not six—postmasters. For the past few years he had almost the entire charge of the distributing department, his unvarying correctness and reliability eminently fitting him for that position

Our intercourse with the deceased extends back for twelve years, and during that whole time we can say, what hundreds of others would corroborate—he was invariably obliging and courteous. His long experience in the post office had made him so thoroughly familiar with the department in which he was placed, that his services were almost invaluable.

He leaves a wife and three children, now in California, whither it was the intention of the deceased to have gone in January next. To this voyage—to the meeting of his family and a brother in that far-off State—the deceased looked forward with hopeful joy. Death struck him in the discharge of his duty—a duty always faithfully and cheerfully discharged.—Uncle Sam never had a more honest servant, nor were the public ever served by a more courteous and kind clerk.

The deceased was a native of Catskill, Green county, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y—The postmaster of this flourishing place informs us that, for the quarter ending 30th September last, there were mailed at that office over 30,000 letters.

### Letters to Soldiers.

We have alluded more than once to this subject, and we trust that that the perusal of the following timely remarks, which we have lately met with, may serve to remind some reader of a neglected duty:—

"I can always fight best after a rousing letter from home," exclaimed a young officer to his comrades, his lip quivering and his eye moistening with the love and patriotic glow caught from the pages of an open letter. Ah, nothing cheers the soldiers like letters from home. Our soldiers are not soldiers of fortune, whose home is in the barrack or on the field; but improvised for this great occasion from the workshop and the farm, from the bar and counting room, from the bosom of affectionate families and all the sweet amenities of peaceful and happy life. At their country's call they have left all these for the perilous risks and wearing fatigues of war, and no wonder if heart sometimes fails them in the new and untried career. What mental and moral stimulus will best sustain and animate their drooping spirits and flagging energies? *Letters from home.* Not complaining, whining, fault-finding, discouraging letters; but brave, cheerful, encouraging letters, full of love and hope and noble sentiments; scraps of village news; a word about the old house dog, bossy, pussy, the baby's new tooth; with streaks of sunshine enough to dry up all the dews and damps of home-sickness, and make them thank God for such a home and country to live and to die for.

What an army of letters is marching every week to our lines. More than commissary wagons or Christian commissions, do they bring the oil and wine which makes glad the heart of the soldier; and more than rebel in the rear or engulphing mud, may they weaken our ranks and put back the onward march of freedom and of right.

Let us then who cannot fight *write*, and help on the good cause by sending to the field cheerful, courageous, patriotic letters.

### Letter Addresses.

Postmaster, I a favor ask,
Should it not prove too great a task,
To find a man—he's in your city—
With nary whisker, (what a pity!)
Who, thinking he could live with ease,
Married a daughter of Mr. Pease;
He is a turner by profession,—
At least I'm under that impression,—
He is not rich, nor very poor,
Would like to have some hundreds more.
To aid your task, I'll make it plain,
John E. McCarty is his name.
Laporte, Ind.

[From a soldier who could'nt raise a postage stamp nor officer's certificate:]

TO MISS MARY C. FOSTER,
Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y.

How Uncle Sam should expect me to pay
The postage on letters, I surely can't say. [true,
That my dear friends at home must hear from me's
But I don't believe they want to read, "6 cents due."
Has'nt Uncle got money? Yet I have'nt got my pay
For so long that it counts up one hundred to day.
I have fought very bravely, and fought upon trust,
And now the old gentleman says, "Advance postage
you must."

To Tom Leighton, of Lincoln, this letter I send,
In hopes to Abe Lincoln his aid be will lend;
Illinois is his State, she sends hully men,
The rebs. they have whipped, and can do it again;
They know no retreat—they know no defeat,
And Jeff. Davis they're bound to make shake in
his seat.

[The following address appeared on a letter supposed to be for Mr. Weir, a lawyer in Illinois:]

The ferst ENithal not known Mr. Weayer Belleville Ill. Attourney At Law.

Uncle Sam, take this letter as quick as you can
(I am sorry to bother you in such a hurry)
To Lizzie P. Anderson—that's a good man,
But let me entreat you, don't get in a flurry;
In box two thousand, five hundred and twenty-one,
To New York, in New York, and your mission is done.

Nathaniel Merrill, a man who thrives
By other people's loss of lives;
For when they die, above their bones
He places "No. 1 Tombstones!"
And "Monuments," and "Slabs and Blox,"
And every sort of figured rox,
And "sculptured marble of every kind,
To suit the fancy of the most refined."
Wisconsin State, Milwaukee City,
If he don't get this, the more the pity!!

The Army is the tightest place
I ever did get into,
I cannot pay the freight on this,
Although I really want to;
I've "nary red," but five months due—
Don't think it's "on the level"—
Postmaster, you may send this through,
Or chuck it to the d——l.

P. M. of Bangor, have you seen
A seedy cuss named Jotham Green?
I s'pose you know him, but maybe not,
So some of his "marks" I here will jot;
Although he's Green, he's often "blue;"
(At least I'm told so—it *mayn't* be true,)
And the better to put you on his track,
I'll mention that *one* eye is (usually) black.
I can't describe him further or better,
So hunt him up and give him this letter.

To Patrick Larkin who moved to his brothers at Adamsville in haste to the care of Bernard Larkin State of Penlyva.

To Albert Walker, an awful talker,
Who lives in Salina—you won't find a meaner
If you travel all day through the State of I-O-A.

My fair is paid in postel rate,
To Kingston Township, New York State,
To Frederick Johnston, from a friend in Troy,
'Tis how are you, my conscript boy?

☞ One or two very mortifying errors occurred last month in our directions respecting the frank of members of Congress, by the stupidity of a compositor who attempted to alter a sentence after the paragraph had been placed in the form. It should have read thus: "A letter sent to a Congressman requires nothing but his address, and the initials M.C., (or U.S.S., if to a Senator,) added to the name."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J HOLBROOK, Editor and Propriator.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1863

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered* That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several inquiries and other communications are necessarily delayed until next month.

When we omit such contributions altogether, we trust our friends will take no offence, but try again.

☞ Correspondents will oblige us by sending in their communications as early in the month as possible, say within the first two weeks. It will be much more apt to secure the insertion of their favors. Besides, reliable answers to many inquiries on official subjects, require time, and often a reference to head quarters.

## Official.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 15th, 1863.

The *order* of the Post Master General, inhibiting the mailing of newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers, by News-Dealers, upon the same terms that such matter can be sent from an office of publication, has been *temporarily suspended*.

Therefore, for the present, such News Dealers may mail Newspapers and Periodicals to regular subscribers, in the same manner that such matter was mailed by them prior to the first of July, 1863.

I am Respectfully Your Obt Servt.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
1st Assistant P M. Gen.

J. HOLBROOK, Esq.
Special Agent &c., New York City.

☞ Some business men claim the right to send printed circulars and price currents in two cent stamped envelopes, by private express, over routes where the United States Mail is regularly carried.

The annexed copy of a letter from the Department is in answer to one of inquiry written by the postmaster of Racine, Wis.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 17th, 1863.

SIR:—In answer to your inquiry, I have to inform you, that there is no law authorizing the transmission of printed matter out of the mail in two cent stamped envelopes.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant P. M. Gen.

## An Important Order Neglected.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated injunctions of the Department, expressed as well in special orders as in all official regulations published for years past, in regard to the importance of the proper cancellation of stamps at mailing offices, this duty is still shamefully neglected. The Acting First Assistant Postmaster General has, in a recent letter to a prominent postmaster, again alluded to this subject, and not only urges a strict attention to the effectual defacement of stamps, but also reminds all postmasters at offices of delivery of the fact that they are bound to report at once to the Appointment Office all postmasters at mailing offices who are delinquent in this respect. He further reminds all postmasters that "an omission to cancel the postage stamps effectually will be regarded as serious cause for censure, if not of removal."

CAUTION TO POSTMASTERS.—Several recent post office robberies have led us to believe that the same gang of thieves who a year ago levied contributions along the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, are again on their travels.

Postmasters cannot be too careful in making their offices secure beyond peradventure. It is not sufficient that a clerk sleep there. A burglar who is skillful enough to break in, is adroit enough to get all the "points" beforehand, and will avail himself of the opportunity to do business during the absence of such clerk,—for young men do not generally "go to bed with the sun, to rise with the lark." Therefore, look to your doors and windows.

MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED.—The Postmaster General again calls the attention of postmasters and others having occasion to execute official bonds to the Department, to the legal necessity of placing upon each such instrument a Revenue Stamp of the denomination of fifty cents, and upon the certificate of each oath a ten cent Revenue Stamp.

## Letters to go Beyond the Lines.

By request, we re-publish the requirements established by the military authorities, in reference to letters to go into rebel States:

RULES FOR LETTERS GOING SOUTH.—In order to secure the transmission of letters across the lines, the following rules, established by order of Gen. Dix, must be complied with:—

1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to other than purely domestic matters.
2. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full.
3. All letters must be sent with five cent postage enclosed to go to Richmond, Va., and ten cents if beyond. Coin must be sent.
4. All letters must be enclosed to the commanding General of the Department of Virginia at Fortress Monroe. No letter sent to any other address will be forwarded.

All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules, except for prisoners of war, will be transmitted to the dead letter office.

In reply to some enquires as to the above rules General Dix orders as follows:—"The rules adopted in relation to the transmission of letters across the lines, are not to be considered as authorizing correspondence, and it is not to be inferred that all letters complying with these rules will be forwarded. It is entirely discretionary with the Commanding General here (Fortress Monroe), and there may be times and circumstances which will render all correspondence inexpedient, except with prisoners of war. The published memoranda are only intended to give notice that no letters of any description would be forwarded unless certain rules were complied with. All such letters should be left *unsealed*, of course, or the authorities will most assuredly open them (under the war power) before transmitting them to rebeldom."

## Post Office Robberies.

A series of daring post office robberies have recently been committed in Massachusetts and Maine.

Some weeks since the post office at Northampton Mass., was entered and robbed, the bags containing the outgoing mails were also cut open and their contents stolen.

About the same time the office at Gloucester, Mass. was entered and all of the letters carried away. Most of them were subsequently found in a yard about one mile distant, broken open and the contents abstracted.

About the 15th of September the office at Salem, Mass., was entered and a large number of letters stolen, and carried to an old coach near by, where they were rifled and left in a mutilated condition.

On the night of the 5th September an attempt was made to rob the office at Bath, Maine. The clerk was, however, prepared for *visitors*, and as the robber was attempting to enter through a window, the clerk fired upon him. This brought the intruder to the ground, when the clerk gave him three or four more shots through the window. Owing to the darkness of the night the robber escaped, although probably wounded, as blood was found near the spot, and footprints could be traced to the wharf, which indicates that the wounded robber was carried off by his accomplices in a boat.

Although a large number of letters have been broken open and destroyed, thereby causing delay and suffering to parties interested, the known amount which they have thus far realized is quite small.

☞ We find the annexed complimentary notice of the present management of the Mail Service, in a late nnmber of the Boston *Weekly Gazette*:—

POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAIR.—At a time when war and finance are the all-absorbing themes, nationally speaking, but little attention is paid to the most quiet of our government departments, but none the less important—the Post Office. Of the management of this Department too much cannot be said in its praise. When every thing is confused, with crowded railroads and the interruption of conveyance threatened by the exigencies of other public service, everything proceeds in the Post Office Department with almost the regularity of clock-work. Scarcely a mail fails in its destination, any more than if peace prevailed in the land, and men had nothing to do but to think of duty connected with transportation, exclusively. We think Postmaster General Blair entitled to the warmest praise for this state of things that certainly redounds greatly to his credit. No man has ever filled his position who has received more unanimity of approval, and not a complaint is heard of his management. We make these remarks simply because it has surprised us that our own papers to the farthest points reach with such regularity and promptness, and letters from all parts of the country come to us strictly on time.

## Business of the New York Office.

We give below a statement of the business transacted at the New York office during the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, showing a very large increase over the figures of last year:—

| | 1862. | 1863. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mails sent | 14,725,240 | 16,676,146 | 1,950,906 |
| California sent | 340,519 | 385,739 | 45,220 |
| For'n letters sent | 2,399,379 | 2,717,502 | 318,123 |
| Total letters sent, | 17,465,138 | 19,779,387 | 2,314,249 |
| Mails received for distribution | 18,205,465 | 19,648,392 | 1,442,927 |
| Mails received for delivery | 12,966,660 | 15,250,559 | 2,283,899 |
| California received, distrib and delivery. | 253,749 | 264,089 | 10,340 |
| Foreign letters received. | 2,220,515 | 2,380,750 | 160,235 |
| Total letters rec'd | 33,646,389 | 37,543,790 | 3,897,401 |
| Registered letters sent and rec'd. | 109,407 | 130,940 | 21,533 |
| Total increase | | | 6,233,183 |
| Stamps and envelopes sold | $1,104,508.62 | $948,153.78 | Decrease $156,354.84 |

The apparent decrease in the sales of stamps and envelopes is accounted for by the fact that during a portion of 1862, about $100,000 worth of stamps were sold to be used as currency. Deducting this amount, the actual *increase* is $43,645.06 in the receipts for sales of stamps and envelopes for postal purposes.

☞ Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant Postmaster General, has, we learn, arrived at Salt Lake City, *via* the Overland Route. We are glad to hear that letters received from him state that the trip has had a highly beneficial effect upon his health.

## Postmasters' Correspondents.

Most of our readers, no doubt, labor under the impression that the duties of a postmaster are confined to superintending the details of his office—in attending to the receipt, forwarding, and delivery of the mails, the accurate keeping of his official records, and the safe custody of the correspondence committed to his charge; but there is a class of persons who evidently imagine that postmasters—especially those of our large cities—are "public servants" in the widest acceptation of the term—that they are appointed to act as agents to transact the private business of any citizen who may have need of their services, without compensation and at the shortest notice. A few samples of the letters that are daily received addressed to "Mr. Postmaster," of New York, will show the idea some of his fellow-citizens entertain of the nature of the official duties of that gentleman. One individual writes:

"*Sir*—I noticed in a newspaper an advertisement of a new washing machine which I think would suit me, if it is as good as represented. Please go to No. — Broadway and examine it, and give me your opinion of it, and if you think it will do you may send me one, and I will send you the money."

This is quite a modest request as compared with some others. As, for instauce:

"*Mr. Postmaster*—Some time ago I had a sister who used to live in Boston. Her name was Mary Jane Henderson, and she went to live in New York, and married a man a cooper by trade. Some years afterwards I was told she moved to Illinois, and that her husband was dead. Now I want you to see if you cannot find her, as I am very anxious to see her. If you find her, tell her that her brother would like to hear from her, and to direct her letter to me at N——, in H—— County, State of New Jersey, and any trouble and expense I will pay for, and oblige

"Your friend, NOAH CHEEKY"

Perhaps the most singular of all the strange commissions that postmasters are called on to perform was contained in a letter from a German in Indiana, who actually, and evidently in perfect good faith, requested a postmaster to oblige him by forwarding him a *wife!* After setting forth his age and pecuniary circumstances (which latter he represented as being very comfortable), he stated that the only qualifications he expected the wished for bride to possess were that she should be "a *shunky* woman" (whatever that may be), and "know how to vork." (Whether by this latter accomplishment "walking" or "working" was referred to, the peculiar orthography of the honest Teuton left in some doubt.) Not receiving an immediate reply to his demand, the impatient swain wrote a second time to inquire the cause of the delay in the arrival of his "shunky" mate! We can only hope that the disappointed "lover" has ere this consoled himself by selecting a *frau* from his own neighborhood, in lieu of the imported article which he vainly coveted.

Some persons desirous of traveling, and having the fear of ticket-swindlers before their eyes, write a request to the postmaster to secure them a passage on a California or European steamer. Others wish to be informed as to the best mode of disposing of some article which they have to sell, or to inquire the whereabouts of a runaway husband or wife, &c. In fact there is hardly a question on any subject which a postmaster is not called on in this way to answer, or a service he is not expected to perform, by these correspondents. It may be some consolation for those of them who suffer from disappointment at neither receiving replies nor having their little jobs attended to, to know that their letters are all duly filed—in the waste basket.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—We almost daily receive from some one or more of our subscribers a complimentary acknowledgment of the assistance they derive in their official duties from the perusal of our paper, and many of these letters conclude with the remark—"I think it the duty of every postmaster to subscribe to the MAIL." To this flattering expression of opinion we have, of course, nothing to say in the way of dissent—but beg leave respectfully to offer, by way of a slight amendment to the motion, the suggestion that the duty of *reading* the MAIL, after subscribing for it, is of no less importance. We are induced to make this suggestion by the fact that we have received from several of our subscribers inquiries in regard to the details of official duties—especially those affected by the passage of the new postal law—which have already been explicitly answered in these columns. In some cases, full information in respect to the very points upon which information is sought has formed a regular portion of the "standing matter" of our paper for months past—for instance, the amount of the registration fee to be charged on letters to Canada and some other places (5 cents) remains unchanged by the new law, and the fact will be found stated in the last column of our fourth page, under the head, "Registration of Letters." And yet we saw a letter the other day, from one of our subscribers in a large post office, asking *why* another postmaster had corrected, on a return registry bill, his charge of *twenty* cents fee on a letter to Montreal! While we do not intend by any means to deny the advantages which so many of our readers assure us are certain to follow a subscription to our paper, we must be permitted to remark that *taking* it, without *reading* it, is an aggravated case of "faith without works."

☞ We are obliged to call attention again to the order of the Department requiring a record to be kept at all distributing and separating offices, of the registered numbers and destination of all packages of stamps and stamped envelopes which pass through those offices. We are led to believe, from circumstances which have recently come under our observation, that the neglect of this important order is altogether too prevalent, and hope soon to see an improvement in the matter.

## Transient Papers, &c.

EDITOR OF THE MAIL.—Doubtless every one who has had occasion to note the working of the new postal law, is satisfied that it is completely destructive of all the dodges usually resorted to to defeat the working of the prepaying system, and has the common-sense virtue of applying the remedy directly to that trait in human character, *self interest*, which will always govern the practical working of any great measure of reform dependent entirely upon the public for support. There is no trouble in getting the public to adopt and assist in working a new machine if it is made their interest to do so. You probe the essence of the reading and writing public through the pocket, and they will have a clear perception of the requirements of a law that might otherwise lie unheeded at the obtuse angle of their mental casemates for years.

Everybody knows the postage on a drop letter or transient paper is two cents, *prepaid*, and the reason they have learned it so soon is, because the small penalty of *two cents additional* is otherwise collected of the person addressed. They have also learned that they cannot burden the mails with large packages, partially paid, and divide the postage as they choose, between themselves and their correspondents. There is not as much heavy correspondence under a three cent stamp, deposited in post offices "*on the sly*" as formerly: for the very good reason that it will not pay. These wholesome features of the new law are their own schoolmaster, and no official watchings for violations of them are required.

As to that most important feature, the collection of quarterly postage in advance, the machine is no longer self-regulating, and the responsibility of its success or failure, here rests entirely upon the postmaster. He may also take the entire responsibility of the failure of all efforts thus far to prevent the enormous amount of contraband correspondence that circulates upon the margins, or is otherwise hidden in the folds of the transient newspaper. The new law, if properly lived up to, adequately disposes of this entire contraband traffic, but the reforms it meditates, if they exist at all, live only in the imagination of some postmaster who has not yet had time to begin. The law says that every transient paper must be examined *at the office of delivery*, and if so wrapped that its contents cannot be seen without destroying the wrapper, *it must be rated with letter postage.* I judge from the multitude of transient papers, the contents of which are inaccessible except by destroying the wrapper, that there is still a great deal of oblivion somewhere upon this subject. It looks hard, 'tis true, to charge letter postage on a paper whose only offence would seem to be, too great security; so you take it up, try to get it out of its hide without tearing it; failing in the attempt, you say—"well, *I guess* that's all right,"—so it passes into the hands of Sarah Jane, in all its primitive entire "gay and festive loveliness," with its darling marginal treasure rendered doubly dear and interesting from having escaped the hazards of a blockade that is for the most part imaginary.

Every postmaster knows that the disposition to swindle "Uncle Sam" out of a cent or two under cover of transient papers, prevails to an alarming extent. Perhaps this extensive abuse of the mail service can only be partially prevented at best. After an experience, more or less, of more than twenty years, I am of the opinion, and (had I been consulted upon this point) I should have held as my base of operations upon this question that *all* transient papers *are guilty*. The framers of the law have practically proceeded upon the same supposition, and demand of postmasters that they shall apply the only remedy, a strict and absolute surveillance.

It is my experience at least, that this kind of contraband intelligence has been increased rather than diminished by the new rate. Every transient paper should be as plainly postmarked as if it were a letter, then, if subject to letter postage, and refused by the person addressed, as they generally are, they could be returned to the mailing office and the postage collected of the sender. Is not the law against writing or concealing anything in a newspaper rendered in good part inoperative from the common neglect of this most important safeguard? Open one hundred transient papers in your office, and perhaps fifty of them will have "All Well," "Write soon," "Yours truly," and "Love to all," one or the other of them all snugly and nicely tucked away in one corner. An *accidentally* folded margin is generally supposed to be a secure place for cheap transportation. Perhaps you chance to unearth this postal dead-head and rate him with letter postage as the law requires, and it is refused; you cannot *compel* the payment, or return it to the mailing office from the postmaster, so you either deliver it, or throw it among the waste papers of your office.

I will not undertake to introduce here any reflections of the pious horror with which I should contemplate the necessity of a critical examination of the thousands of transient papers I have seen piled on the floors of post offices, but I think if they were mine to examine I should be inclined to suggest to the mailing postmasters whether it would not be quite as well to rate them, as they do other matter, with the proper postage before throwing them in the mail bag.

For the U. S. Mail.

EDITOR MAIL,—SIR:—The new postal laws are very plain, and the instructions annexed render them plainer; still there are certain points in the law, or in the interpretation thereof, wherein postmasters may err sadly. One section especially, section 24, seems to require further explanation than is to be found in the "Instructions." The last clause of said law provides that publishers of newspapers may print or write upon their publications sent to regular subscribers, the address of subscribers and the date when the subscription expires, and may enclose therewith receipts for payment and bill for subscription thereto. The question arises here, (as lawyers and doctors agree in saying, that papers with subscribers names thereon may be re-mailed), can such papers be re-mailed, still bearing the names described, without being subject to letter postage? Or does marking across or tearing off such names *in part* make an erasure? Will making a mark with pen or pencil for the purpose of attracting the eye to a particular paragraph be longer tolerated? And how about wrappers? Editors have a failing, when *putting up* papers (being proverbially poor they are inclined to economize) they make anything do for wrappers, scraps of editorial, legal documents, old letters, &c. The question is, again, are newspapers covered with such nondescripts subject to letter postage? These are mere quibbles, but trifles light as air have an important bearing in postal matters. I do not wish to err, yet I am continually stumbling over some one of these technicalities.

ANSWER.—We do not, in this case, speak "by authority," but venture to remark that the object and intent of the law being to prevent the conveyance of *information* by writing or marking, a portion of an old editorial item on a wrapper, or a meaningless address on a newspaper margin, does not strictly come within the contraband rule. Still, the custom of using such material for wrappers, or of not removing names which have already served their original purpose, should be discountenanced in all proper ways.—[ED. MAIL]

[COMMUNICATED]

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 1863.

Under the postal law of March 8, 1863, which went into operation on the 1st July last, it is a common practice among post offices, and especially the larger ones, to forward matter described as third class, or miscellaneous matter, without full prepayment, charging up the unpaid residue at double the established rates; if wholly unpaid, such matter is, nevertheless, forwarded under the same conditions. This, doubtless, obtains from a misunderstanding of the law and instructions based thereon. I must confess, however, that the instructions are not entirely clear in several important connections. Please refer to the following named sections of the new law, viz:—Section 17, (read the first clause of this section critically) then section 27, and close with section 26. After a perusal of these sections, with the corresponding printed instructions to postmasters, in the order in which I have named them, is it not clear that the practice referred to is a violation of those provisions of the law? Uudoubtedly so. Mailable matter described in section 20 of the law as third class, never enters, in the common practice of the service, into the way bill, and when sent forward with charges upon it to be collected on delivery, no record is made of those charges, as a matter of course, against the receiving office. The post bill is simply an invoice and nothing more, and, unless all mailable matter enters into these interchangeable invoices, it is manifestly a wise provision to require full prepayment on that which does not. This seems to be provided for in the law itself, for section 17 defines what must be prepaid before being entitled to transmission in the mail; and the printed regulation based on this section is equally clear and distinct in its specifications; thus one clearly defining the provisions of the other.

The exceptions laid down in the general rule in section 17, are to be found described unmistakeably in sections 18, 27, 35, 36 and 42. The misapprehension concerning which I write, hinges, no doubt, on section 26; this section, with the corresponding printed instructions, is not at all clear enough in its meaning at first reading, and is doubtless the occasion of the practice. The section cannot be designed by its framer to instruct a violation of every other provision of the law. That cannot be, because that would argue an imperfection in the law, which is not presumed to exist. Sections 17, 18, 27, 35, 36 and 42, are harmonious in their design; section 26 must be supposed in harmony with them. This view will enable us to find what is the intent of this section. In my opinion it is designed to provide for the collection of the unpaid residue of postage insufficiently prepaid on matter "*on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office*," which, through oversights or otherwise, of the mailing post office, has reached the office of delivery without such prepayment. This is the only construction which can be placed on the section to be at all in keeping with other sections of the law. And if this is its design, it is eminently correct upon the theory that no valid reasons exist, because of insufficient prepayment, or no payment at all, in the first instance, for a refusal to deliver such matter, having reached its place of destination through the mail, if the postage levied by law is tendered to the postmaster at the office of delivery.

I think that you will agree with me that the practice spoken of, now so largely indulged in, but hitherto so sedulously guarded against by neglected prohibitions, is wrong in more ways than one.

All replies to questions touching the construction of law, should undergo the most critical examination before receiving a responsible signature, and so in regard to the regulations of the Department—they should be so explicit as to leave no room for misapprehension.

G. B. A.

For the U. S. Mail.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A case of sharp practice came to our knowledge recently, which for cunning design and sheer impudence, we have rarely seen equalled. It is only one of the many ways scoundrels make use of to swindle unsuspecting men, and at the same time surround others in the suspicion of crime. In this case, however, the matter did not go far, for the sagacity of Judge D. V. BELL, Special Agent of the P. O. Department, at Chicago, cleared the post office itself of suspicion of wrong by exposing the attempted villainy. It appears that a merchant in Chicago largely advertised in the country papers, and among other letters received one day was one written by, we'll say, John Thompson, dated in an interior town in an adjoining State, asking that certain goods the enterprising Thompson named, should be sent him by the first train, and that he would doubtless be a *profitable* customer after a while, *etc.* This was all very nice for the merchant to contemplate—the swelling of his list of profitable customers. Thompson concluded by stating that he enclosed $20.00, but, lo! no bill was there! In its place was the fragment of a bill, disclosing the letters "T W." There was a sale lost unless the merchant should send the goods and trust to the integrity of his correspondent to pay—seeing that Thompson's intention was all right! But the merchant thought that it would be proper before shipping the goods "by the first train," to

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

consult the Postmaster with a view of detecting the perpetrator of the robbery. A brief but careful inspection of the papers disclosed no violence done to them. This suspicious circumstance was further strengthened by the fact that there was no evidence of adhesion sufficiently great to forcibly tear out a piece from a bank bill *right in its centre*, and that that suspicious little piece of paper should just reveal enough letters of the alphabet to suggest that the bill *was* a twenty, and verify the sagacious Thompson's declaration that a bill of that denomination was really placed in the letter. But men's best laid plans "aft gang aglee." The piece might have belonged to a "two" as well as a "twenty." The merchant was told to await the investigation, and not to be too quick in believing that there was no dishonesty outside of a post office. The unsuspecting Thompson was duly informed of the fate of his "twenty"—was asked to furnish a description of the bill for the purpose of detecting the rogue, &c.; and sure enough, along came by return mail the minute description desired. The special agent at once transmitted the description, *with the piece found in Thompson's letter*, to the President of the Bank named therein, and in due time the *expose* came. "The Bank issued no twos, and the letters did not correspond with those composing the word twenty on the bill of that denomination issued by it, but were widely different in shape and size." The pertinacity of the euphonious Thompson over-reached itself. The merchant's eyes were opened, he lost his promised *profitable* customer and closed the interview with Toodles' famous ejaculation in the door-plate scene.

☞ A postmaster asks us if the Department allows no variation or option in the direction to add a charge of *double* the amount of deficient postage upon a letter dropped in a post office to be mailed, which is slightly over weight. He thinks "it seems unjust, inasmuch as it is not to be supposed that a citizen can always ascertain the exact weight of a letter. The apparent postage being paid, is not that *prima facie* evidence of the intention of the sender to pay the correct postage?"

We answer that the law and instructions on this point are quite clear and arbitrary. The remedy for the citizen, in case of close or doubtful weight, is quite simple generally. Let him, in such cases, ask the postmaster to throw the letter on the scales, and thus settle the matter on the spot.

An Expressive Lesson.—A business acquaintance of ours in New England, recently told us a brief history of a post office transaction of his, involving a pretty serious expense as the result of his own carelessness.

He posted a letter containing drafts, checks, &c., to a large amount, and addressed to a well-known New York house. Its failure to arrive at the proper destination of course created great anxiety, and all the ordinary and some extraordinary means were employed to head off any attempt by "the mail robber," to negotiate the "stolen" remittances. Journeys were made to and fro, between the mailing point and the Empire city, the newspapers were liberally patronised with notices of "Stolen from the mail," circulars descriptive of the lost enclosure abounded, all at an aggregate expense, according to confession, of over $100.

During this short season of precaution and excitement, the letter in question had been making the official acquaintance of the worthy postmaster of New Haven, Ct., and that of his clerks—then, under the rule, skipping off to shake hands with our friends of the Dead Letter Office, and from thence finding its way back to the writer, who says he "never before did such a stupid thing as to write New Haven, Ct., instead of New York, N. Y."

## Chicago Post Office.

Statement of the business of the Chicago Post Office during the quarter ending September 30th, 1863:

Stamps and Stamped Envelopes sold, $50,019,92. Postage prepaid by Stamps on letters, &c., sent, $43,205,39. Postage on letters received for distribution, $138,172,12. Total postage on letters sent to other offices, $181,377,49. Number of letters sent to all other offices during quarter, about 5,000,000.

About 1,000 bushels of mails are sent out daily, the larger part being paper mails. There are 48 arrivals and departures of mails from and to all parts by railroads diverging from Chicago. The amount of mail bags received at the depots for transfer to the several trains according to destination of the bags is very great. Their office has over 5,000 boxes and 700 drawers rented, and not one box vacant. 95 clerks are employed, and all hard crowded at that. Altogether the contrast between the business of this office now and what it was ten years ago, is remarkable, showing the great strides the West has made in population, enterprise and power.

The above statistics were furnished us by our friend G. B. Armstrong, Esq., the Asst. P. M. at Chicago.

Mr. Editor—Now that the carriers' fee of one cent on letters is abolished, is it right to have your letters left on the door-step? Had such a thing happened but once I would not have troubled you with this note; but where it has occurred one, two, three, or more times, I think it is high time to have a stop put to it. Boys are very apt to take circulars from door-steps, and would not scruple to take a letter, especially as there might be a chance of that letter containing money! By giving the above your earliest attention, I think you will do much to allay a common grievance.

Yours, respectfully, One of Many.

The above comes to us from Boston, and we infer that the complaint relates to some one of the letter carriers in that city. If it does, and is a just one, we are satisfied that it has no application to the carrier system there generally, for in no city in the Union have the public been better served for years past, and now, than in Boston. If "One of Many" would call on postmaster Palfrey and state his case, this or any other carrier found thus delinquent would very soon close his connection with the post office.—[Ed. Mail.]

☞The first number of "Appleton's Postal Guide," to be published quarterly, made its appearance during the early part of last month. It is intended to instruct the public generally, as to *their* duties in connection with post office business, by supplying information necessary to that end.

☞ Second Assistant Postmaster General G. W. McClellan has now, we are happy to learn, almost entirely recovered from his late illness.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of October:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Araby | Frederick | Md. | 3,264. |
| Bridgeport,* | Jackson | Iow. | 10,974. |
| Brown's Valley* | Montgomery | Ind. | Sup. from Waveland. |
| Buffalo Fork | Kossuth | Iowa | 13,532. |
| Chaseburg | Vernon | Wis. | Sup. from La Crosse. |
| Graham Station | Mason | W. Va. | 4,109. |
| Green Lawn | Ralls | Mo. | Sup. from Lick Creek |
| Harker's Corn'rs. | Peoria | Ill. | Sup. from Peoria. |
| Lyra | Sciota | Ohio | Sup. from Scioto Furnace. |
| Markleeville | Amador | Cal. | Sup. from Carey's Mills, Nev. Ter. |
| Moore's* | Tylor | W. Va. | 4,187. |
| Orleans* | Polk | Mo. | 10,601. |
| Phelps | Allen | Ind. | 9,274. |
| Pleasant Valley | Monongalia | W. Va. | 4,154 |
| Pursley | Tyler | W. Va. | 4,107. |
| Rio Grande.* | Gallia | Ohio | 9,234. |
| Slate Creek | ——— | Idaho Ter. | 15,275. |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY. | STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricl. College, | Prince George, | Md. | Hyattsville. |
| Allendale, | Johnson, | Kans. | Westport, Mo. |
| Adairville, | Logan, | Ky. | Russellville. |
| Ayershire, | Chenango, | N. Y. | Coventryville. |
| Blue Rock, | Rowan, | Ky. | Morehead. |
| Beech Grove, | Meigs, | Ohio. | Valley Ford. |
| Bloom, | Rush, | Ind. | Steele's. |
| Blair, | Pottawattomie, | Iowa. | Council Bluffs |
| Cook's Run, | Clinton, | Pa. | Westport. |
| Cornett's Mills, | Letcher, | Ky. | Whitesburgh. |
| Cedar Springs, | Allen, | Ky. | Scottsville. |
| Cottrellville, | St. Clair, | Mich. | Belle River. |
| Chapel Hill, | La Fayette, | Mo. | Lexington. |
| Chalk Level, | Hopkins, | Ky. | Charleston. |
| Chesterfield, | Fulton, | Ohio. | Lyons. |
| Chippewa Lake, | Douglas, | Minn. | Alexandria. |
| Chanhasson, | Carver, | Minn. | Excelsior. |
| Crooked Creek, | Jefferson, | Kan. | Sautrell Falls |
| Clifty Dale, | Maries, | Mo. | Vienna. |
| Colfax, | ——— | Col. Tr. | Clear Water. |
| Dublin, | Graves, | Ky. | Mayfield. |
| Dallasburgh, | Owen, | Ky. | Owentown. |
| Etna, | Scotland, | Mo. | Memphis. |
| Edna Mills, | Clinton, | Ind. | Rossville. |
| Elm Grove, | Cedar, | Neb. Tr. | Frankfort. |
| Eight Mile Corn'r, | San Joaquin, | Cal. | Stockton. |
| Fort Buchanan, | Dona Ana, | New Mex. | Santa Fe. |
| " Defiance, | Bernalillo, | " | " |
| " Stanton, | Dona Ana, | " | " |
| Florence Station, | McCracken, | Ky. | Paducah. |
| Featherstone, | Goodhue, | Minn. | Red Wing. |
| Garry Owen, | Jackson, | Iowa. | Andrew. |
| Georgetown, | Lewis, | W. Va. | Flemington. |
| Henrysville, | Logan, | Ky. | Russellville. |
| Hungry Creek, | Allen, | Ky. | Scottsville. |
| Hinton, | Mecosta, | Mich. | Cato. |
| Izoria, | Rock Island, | Ill. | Buff. Prairie. |
| Inland, | Greenwood, | Kans. | Janesville. |
| Junction, | Jefferson, | Col. Tr. | Granite Vale |
| Joyceville, | Litchfield, | Ct. | Ashley Falls. |
| Keating, | Clinton, | Pa. | Westport. |
| Leesborough, | Montgomery, | Md. | Sligo. |
| Louville, | Pike, | Ky. | Piketon. |
| Lake Sixteen, | Fulton, | Ind. | Rochester. |
| Lessley, | Benton, | Mo. | Mt. View. |
| Landisville, | Lancaster, | Pa. | Lancaster. |
| Liberty, | Kinosha, | Wis. | Salem Stat'n. |
| Mt. Washington, | Baltimore, | Md. | Baltimore. |
| Millerton, | Fresno, | Cal. | Horaitas, |
| Maylardsville, | Le Sueur, | Minn. | Le Sueur, |
| Midview, | Henry, | Ky. | New Castle, |
| Mills, | Christian, | Ky. | Hopkinsville. |
| Mt. Vernon, | Jefferson, | Col. Tr. | Golden City. |
| Nine Points, | Lancaster, | Pa. | Bartville. |
| North Brighton, | Livingston, | Mich. | Brighton. |
| Ola, | Tama, | Iowa. | Iuka. |
| Prairiefield, | Rock Island, | Ill. | Rural. |
| Pappilion, | Douglas, | Neb. Tr. | Omaha City |
| Port Orchard, | Kitsap, | Wsh. Tr. | Olympia. |
| Roachville, | Somerset, | Md. | Jacksonville. |
| Siverling, | Crawford, | Pa. | Edinborough. |
| St. Josephs, | ——— | Dak. | Pembina. |
| Silver Hill, | Wetzel, | W. V. | New Martinsville. |
| Trowbridge, | Allegan, | Mich. | Allegan. |
| Town Line, | Warren, | Ill. | Monmouth. |
| Tallahoma, | Lucas, | Iowa. | Chariton. |
| Tarryall, | Park. | Col. | Hamilton. |
| Third Fork, | DeKalb, | Mo. | St. Josephs. |
| Woodberry, | Baltimore, | Md. | Baltimore. |
| Watson, | Marshall, | Ky. | Benton. |
| Waldo, | Webster, | Mo. | Hazlewood. |
| Zoar. | Franklin, | Mass. | Charlemont. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson, Kans., to Bantrell Falls.
Knox Corners, Oneida, N. Y., to Knoxboro,

### Presidential Appointments.

Georgetown, El Dorado, Cal., Ezra L. Smith.

### Office Re-opened in Seceded States.

Temperanceville, Accomack, Va.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Ellenburgh, Clinton, N. Y., Mrs. Elsa Kazen.
Fayette, Howard, Mo., Miss Madeline A. Mullory.
Gatchellville, York, Pa., Mrs. Jane Gatchell.
Goshen, Oldham, Ky., Mrs. M. E. Eubank.
Leesburgh, Cumberland, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Ward.
McLain's Mills, Waldo, Me., Mrs. Eliza Sumner.
Munson, Henry, Ill., Miss Sarah Bushnell.
Petersville, Frederick, Md., Mrs. Emeline Matany.
Ralston, Lycoming, Pa., Miss J. Conley.
Rushville, Schuyler, Ill., Mrs. Sweeney.
Sodus Centre, Wayne, N. Y., Miss Lovina Sturgis.

For the U. S. Mail.

Vicksburg Post Office.—Seeing in your paper a notice of this office, I deem it but just that there should be a little further notice made of it.

The office is now under the care of Special Agent A. H. Markland, whose untiring zeal has made it in "splendid working order." He is a man of energy and in all respects a credit to his Department.

The military letter division is in the hands of Charles Delph, who cannot be too highly recommended. He has been acting as military postmaster in General Grant's army in various places, so long that he knows where every regiment and nearly every soldier belong. Such a memory is not often to be met with.

For an office that has been so lately established, and having so much to do, this cannot find a superior.

☞ The franking privilege of members of Congress does not include printed matter *sent* by them, unless it be Congressional documents, speeches, &c. Correspondence both to and from them, is limited to four ounces.

☞ It will be observed that in the republished rules, in another column, for forwarding letters South, a new one has been added, requiring that coin must be enclosed to pay the postage beyond our lines.

☞The attention of postmasters is directed to the order issued by the Department, Oct. 15, by which news dealers are allowed the privilege of sending papers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the same prepaid rates as publishers are allowed to do. It will be observed that the former order, excluding them from so doing, is *temporarily* suspended.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles .............. 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles ......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) .. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the United States.

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. ............ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ... 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. ............ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ....... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ...... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz ............ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .... 3 "

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

*Newsdealers* may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rate that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### STAMPS.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over one hundred, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

Safes for Post Offices

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington N. Y; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer), Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

Post Office Department,
Finance Office, Washington, July 23, 1863.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the exchange by postmasters of such Government stamped envelopes as have been spoiled, by reason of erroneous direction, or from any other cause, prior to the use thereof as a cover for correspondence, I have to say, that when an application of this nature is made to a postmaster, he will first satisfy himself that the envelopes presented for exchange have not been so used; whereupon he may deliver to the holder postage stamps of equal value to the stamps impressed upon the envelopes. Thus the difference between the cost of postage stamps and stamped envelopes of similar denominations is the only loss to which the holder is subjected.

The postmaster should return the envelopes so received, separately from his account current, at the close of each quarter. The package containing them should be addressed to the Third Assistant P. M. General, and accompanied by a special letter.

Respectfully yours, C. F. MACDONALD,
Acting 3d Assistant P. M. General.

J. Holbrook, Esq., New York.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | *via* Marseilles | 26th | 67 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon. | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 34 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 39 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.


**The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,**
ILLUSTRATED

With fac-simile Engravings of New and Rare Stamps, will be forwarded regularly and post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of One Dollar, which may be remitted in two-cent unused postage stamps

Address, STAFFORD, SMITH & SMITH,
13 George Street, Bath, England.



**A Picture for Postmasters.**

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.


## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " | 3.30 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5 00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2 00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 10.30 A. M.; and 9.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6 30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz. newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.
   Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent, each; prepayment required. On papers received, the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


**Post-Office Marking Stamps!**

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete, ...... one dollar. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ............ 50 cents.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each ............ 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

**PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!**

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | ... | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *30 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Argentine Republic, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ascension, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a*, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | ... | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | ... |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do closed mail, via England | ... | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 7 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 7 | ... |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | ... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Brazils, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux. | *33 | *66 | ... | ... |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3,000 miles, | ... | *10 | ... | ... |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | ... | *15 | ... | ... |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Buenaventura | ... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Carthagena | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 6 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British Mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Chili | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 3 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship. | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | ... | ... |
| Costa Rica | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 6 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 6 | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | ... | 58 | 13 | ... |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | ... | 36 | 10 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | ... | 64 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton. | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo & Suez) Prussian closed mail | ... | 36 | 6 | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment comp'ry.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | ... | ... |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Guatemala, | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | ... | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | *5 | 4 | ... |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 8 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do via England, by private ship. | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Honduras | ... | 34 | 8 | ... |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 36 | 10 | ... |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | ... |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | ... | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *80 | ... | ... |
| do British mail | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 80 | ... | ... |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do open British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Jerusalem, British mail, | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | ... | 53 | ... | ... |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Majorca, British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Martinique, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| " to places excepted above, | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 8 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | ... | 60 | ... | ... |
| Montevideo, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal, | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland, | ... | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by mail to San Francisco, | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton. | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | ... | *48 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Peru | ... | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | ... | ... |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | ... | 44 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | ... | ... |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | ... | ... |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 8 | ... |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 2 | ... |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco, | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | ... | ... |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles, | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | ... | 47 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ... |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | ... | 18 | 8 | ... |
| do via Havana | ... | 34 | 8 | ... |
| Solina, French mail | *30 | *80 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 8 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | ... | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | ... | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 8 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid. 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British Mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British distance not over 2,500 miles | ... | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | ... | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 8 | ... |
| do do when prepaid, | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do in Brit. do | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required.
* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, addressed to Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by the Bremen line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland* and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except also on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION. ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1863.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | ... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | ... | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | ... | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 7 | ... | Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 9 | ... | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | 11 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | ... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 14 | ... | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | ... | Queenstown |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 17 | ... | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | ... | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 21 | ... | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | ... | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | ... | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | 25 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | ... | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 28 | ... | Hamburg. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

## AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV. No. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1863. WHOLE No. 39.

### Negligent Correspondents.

In a recent number, we had something to say concerning remissness in answering letters, and our remarks were then confined principally to ordinary friendly correspondence, in which delay, although vexatious, was not of vital consequence. We would now call the attention of our readers to a form of negligence which is continually producing an amount of anxiety and heart-sickness which is sad to contemplate. We say this from our own observation. More than once have we heard an anxious, sorrow-worn woman inquire in trembling tones for a letter, her countenance betraying the excitement of suspense while the requisite examination of the files was made, and when the answer came that there was none, it was pitiable to see the dejection with which she slowly moved away, to wait, perhaps a day, perhaps for weeks, before there would again be a possibility of receiving the message so longed for. The absent one, it may be, is with the army, and all the chances of war—its exposures and hardships—the possibilities of sickness, of wounds, of death, are continually present to the loving hearts at home, and any delay in the missives which bring intelligence of his continued well-being, at once awaken fears, which increase as the ominous silence is prolonged. Too often this is the silence of death, but in many instances it is the result of a want of consideration, or a reluctance to handle the pen, or some other reason, which, in different circumstances, might be considered valid, but are insufficient to justify neglect, when a single line, hastily scrawled, might save days and even weeks of torturing suspense. But those whose anxieties are thus excited, are not those alone who have friends on the "tented field." Often, on the arrival of California mails, and especially in country post offices, we have observed scenes similar to the one above sketched, and the disappointment from not receiving an expected letter is the greater because of the long time which must elapse before another mail can arrive. While upon this subject, we would say a word to "the old folks at home," and to the young ones; for we apprehend that there is quite as much negligence in this direction as in the one we have been speaking of. The cheering and comforting and otherwise excellent moral effect upon our soldiers of frequent letters from home can hardly be overrated. Thence come much of the inspiration which sent them to the battle-field, and thence do they need to receive supplies of that potent stimulus which is derived from frequent communications from home and friends. Thus is home influence preserved, with its power to restrain from vice and lead in the ways of virtue.

We often hear the "demoralizing" of an army attributed to various causes, but we can conceive of no more powerful one than the cessation of home correspondence. We do not fear this catastrophe, but we think that the good which is now effected by means of letters may be increased many fold at the expense of but little effort in this labor of love.

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*Publisher U. S Mail:*—

SIR.—Certain remarks relative to the security of army mail matter in the October number of the *Mail*, suggest to me that it may be of interest to report the experience of this office on that point.

The Knight (U. S.) Hospital for Soldiers, has been established in New Haven since May, 1862. One of the first movements of Major P. A. Jewett, the surgeon in charge, in providing for the convenience of nearly 450 soldiers constantly under his charge, was to procure a pouch under lock and key, reserving one of the duplicate keys for the hospital postmaster, the other one is deposited at this office. All mail matter has ever since been exchanged between post office and hospital under lock, and but one complaint (which upon examination proved without foundation,) has been made of a missing letter.

How far a similar course is practicable with army correspondence, I am unable to judge, but I see no reason why *all hospital* correspondence may not thus be protected against the depredations of unfaithful mail messengers.

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### Post Office Statistics.

The following statement, furnished at our request, will show the number of letters mailed and value of stamps sold at the New Haven post office during the last year and three-quarters:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending | March, 31, 1862, | 168,189 | $6,588 99 |
| " " | June 30, 1862, | 168,885 | 6,630 10 |
| " " | Sept. 30, 1862, | 189,517 | 18,795 74 |
| " " | Dec. 31, 1862, | 209,048 | 6,296 16 |
| " " | March 31, 1863, | 201,986 | 8,555 40 |
| " " | June 30, 1863, | 198,142 | 8,613 33 |
| " " | Sept. 30, 1863, | 215,938 | 9,709 07 |

The increase of the quarter just past is rather noticeable when it is recollected that the term includes the dull business months of summer, as also the six weeks commencement vacation of college. We suspect that the steady growth of business above shown is alike an evidence of the steady increase in the business growth of our city, and of the appreciation in which the constant endeavors of our postmaster for the increase and extension of mail facilities is held by the public.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

### Correspondence and the Rebellion.

Civil war has opened through the midst of the nation like an earthquake, rending asunder political, commercial, social, and friendly relations; and not the least lamentable of its effects are felt among families and kindred, and those who were united by the ties of friendship, in closing up the avenues of communication, and putting an end to that freedom of intercourse which was once enjoyed from one end of our country to the other. Many a family, whose members, at the breaking out of the war, were living, some at the North and some at the South, and maintained the interchange of affection by frequent correspondence, have found this pure source of enjoyment cut off. The ties of marriage or the demands of business had called one and another away from the old homestead, yet their "hearts, untraveled, fondly turned" to one another and to the remaining inhabitants of the home of their youth, and the family bond was ever renewed by the messages which passed between these separated members of a common household. But now a yawning gulf divides them; and it will be well if the conflicting interests and opposing ideas of the two parties to this great conflict do not produce coldness and alienation between those who once were as dear to one another as the ties of blood, or alliance, or friendship could make them.—The suspension of correspondence must inevitably tend to promote such a painful result.—Notwithstanding this, we have no doubt that there are thousands in both sections of our country who are cherishing in their hearts the memories of by-gone days, and are longing for the time to come when they may again indulge in the outpouring of affection toward the dear and absent ones. The sad necessities of war impose silence as yet on the yearnings of love, or at most they can be uttered only in a poor and constrained way, for public safety demands that even friendly correspondence shall be officially inspected before it can be allowed to pass beyond our lines, and the same precaution is taken on the other side. Wherever our armies gain a permanent foothold, Government reëstablishes the suspended post offices and mail communications, and the Post Office Department spares no pains to restore these prime necessities as rapidly as circumstances will allow. It will indeed be a day of jubilee when the currents of thought and feeling shall be allowed to flow once more in their wonted channels, and to cause the land again to smile, and desolate hearts to rejoice.

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For the U. S. Mail.

### Mailing Letters with Route Agents.

A memorial addressed to the Post Office Committees of the House and Senate is in circulation among the New England Route Agents, calling attention to the growing tendency to abuse the privilege of mailing letters at the cars, and suggesting the propriety of some legislative action to remedy the difficulty.

There has, no doubt, been a great abuse of this regulation. The case of the Southern pouch, formerly hung upon the mail crate at the Jersey City ferry, is in point on this matter—originally placed there for the purpose of receiving and forwarding such letters as could not, by due diligence, have been mailed at the New York post office—the facilities afforded by it were constantly more and more abused, until at times the whole Southern correspondence of some business firms, instead of their occasional unseasonable letters, was deposited in it. The pouch became too small for its intended purpose, and was finally abandoned.

Similar in effect is the experience of most way Route Agents. They can count with certainty that, at particular stations, letters of familiar handwriting will daily be handed them or tucked into the strap of the exchange pouch for mailing. This is done for various reasons, sometimes the writers are located somewhat nearer to the railroad station than to the post office, and thereupon deliberately calculate to use the cars as their mailing office; and sometimes (such is human nature) this course is pursued to diminish the commissions of an obnoxious local postmaster. But whatever be the reason, the practice is a bad one at the best, and its abuse should be guarded against.

The memorial referred to cites the above facts in the experience of Route Agents, and after alluding to the difficulty, and in some cases, impossiblity of properly mailing letters thus given the Route Agents, and to the comparative liability to unjust suspicion, as compared with local postmasters, in case of the loss or miscarriage of valuable letters thus mailed, (a point on which one at least of the signers has had practical experience,) suggests as a further limitation of the privilege, and preventive of its abuse, that letters thus mailed shall be prepaid at double rates, or, failing in that, shall be carried to the office at the end of the route on which they were mailed, there to be rated at double rates, and, of course, to be stamped as "mailed on the —— route," or to bear some other suitable stamp in explanation of the double rating, "such rating," in the language of the memorial, "while it would not be felt as a hardship upon correspondence *necessarily* mailed with Route Agents, would in my opinion, decrease the number of letters thus mailed, would cause them to be mailed at the local offices, and would add somewhat to the revenues of the P. O. Department."

Without desiring to commit the *Mail* to the project thus suggested, I will say that the suggestions of so respectable and intelligent a body of men as the New England Route Agents, when based upon their own experience, are entitled to consideration, and I doubt not that the subject matter of their memorial will receive attention from the post office committee whenever it shall be submited to them.

### The British Post Office.

We find in a late number of the *London Review* an interesting article suggested by the Annual Report of Lord Stanley, the Postmaster General, from which we make the following extracts:

"When we find that the revenue of the Post Office is growing, we know that the accommodation which it is affording to the public is also growing in a far larger proportion. When we hear of treaties and conventions, by which it is placed in correspondence with similar departments in other countries, or is enabled to bring within the range of its operations distant colonies, and the remoter parts of our own kingdom, we know that these official triumphs are equivalent to some new breaches in the barriers of time or space which have heretofore obstructed that freedom and facility of intercommunication which contributes so much both to general civilization and to individual comfort and happiness."

"Some idea may be formed of the work which the Post Office has to do, when we mention that the distance over which mails are now conveyed within the United Kingdom was last year nearly 160,000 miles a day, being upwards of 7000 miles more than at the end of 1861; but besides this there is the foreign and colonial packet service, which employs 96 steamships, exclusive of tenders, and distributes our letters all over the world, from the neighboring port of Calais to Auckland in New Zealand, about 15,000 miles from Southampton. The voyages performed by these vessels during the year were equal in the aggregate to more than 3,000,000 miles. We have no account of the number of letters sent abroad; but during the last year there were delivered in the United Kingdom 605,000,000 letters, 76,000,000 newspapers, and 14,000,000 book packets."

"The practice of sending valentines shows no symptoms of falling off. Last year, 430,000 of these amatory effusions passed through the London office, being an increase of more than 30,000 upon the previous year, and in the present year there was a further and still larger increase."

"Let us now see what the Post Office has been doing as a banker. The humblest branch of this department is that which affords to the public the means of exchanging stamps for money at a charge of 2½ per cent. Under this arrangement, which practically amounts to a cheap money order system for small sums, a person may send stamps to the value of 3*s.* 4*d.* for one penny; to the value of 1*s.* 8*d.* for one half-penny. How extensively the public have availed themselves of the accommodation thus provided, may be seen from the fact that the sum paid in exchange for postage stamps amounted last year, in London alone, to nearly £60,000."

"During the last year, the number of money order offices in Great Britain and Ireland was increased to 2,879. They issued during the twelvemonth 7,587,045 orders, for sums amounting in the whole to £15,761,259. The increase on the amount was 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. No doubt this large increase was partly due to the circumstance that the sum for which an order can be drawn was raised, on the 1st of January, 1862, from £5 to £10, but nevertheless the result is eminently satisfactory."

"Perhaps, however, the most interesting part of the Report is that which relates to the post office savings banks. These banks began operations in September, 1861. They were at first gradually and cautiously established; but as their success was proved their number was increased, until, at the close of 1862, they numbered 2,532, of which 1,933 were in England and Wales, 300 in Ireland and 299 in Scotland. Since the beginning of the present year 332 additional banks have been opened, bringing the total number up to 2,864. Reckoning from the commencement of the system, 260,320 persons have become depositors; 180,000 accounts having been opened in the year 1862. Up to the date of the Postmaster General's report, the gross amount of deposits (including interest up to the 1st of July, 1863) had been £2,952,296, while up to the close of last year the withdrawals had only been £438,378."

"One of the miscellaneous topics touched upon in the Report is the effect of railway traveling upon the health. Judging from his observation of the officers in the traveling branch of the mail office, Dr. Lewis, the medical officer of the Department, comes to the conclusion that 'on the strong and healthy, railway traveling, if the amount be not excessive, and if the travelers take proper care of themselves, produces little or no injurious effect.' [We cannot help pausing to call attention to the Bunsby-like wisdom of the foregoing 'opinion as *is* an opinion.'—ED. MAIL.] After so much grave statement, and so many dull statistics, it is quite refreshing to find Lord Stanley of Alderly relapsing into a gossipping mood towards the close of his labors. As his Lordship has unbent so far as to give the two Houses of Parliament an account of a curious accident which befel one of the pillar boxes at Montrose, we need offer no apology for transferring the story to our less dignified and official pages:

'The street gas-pipes having been opened for the purpose of examination and repair, an escape took place, and some of the gas found its way into the letter-box. The night watchman, to light his pipe, struck a match on the top of the box, when a violent explosion took place, forcing out the door, and doing other damage, but fortunately causing no injury either to the watchman or the letters.'"

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HON. MR. ZEVELY.—We learn with the greatest satisfaction, that this useful officer has just returned to Washington and resumed his duties as Third Assistant Postmaster General, and what is still better, that his health has, by his long western journey "overland," been materially improved, if not entirely restored. During his absence C. F. MACDONALD, Esq., has proved himself a most competent representative.

### Enclosing Stamps

The introduction of stamps and subsequent compulsory prepayment of postage, has rendered necessary the observance, of many minutiæ of courtesy and propriety which were not required under the former dispensation. At present, when a letter is written, the question always arises (or should arise,) whether a stamp should be enclosed for the return postage. And this question is not always of so little importance as might at first sight appear. The revised post-office laws which went into operation in July last, necessitate still further carefulness in this matter For under these regulations, if a letter is only partially prepaid (e.g. if it has but one 3 cent stamp when it should have two,) instead of being charged with only enough to make up the deficiency, the stamps already attached go for nothing, and the receiver of the letter is obliged to pay a double rate. Thus, if A writes a letter to B weighing over half an ounce and less than an ounce, and attaches only one three cent stamp, six cents will be charged to B for the letter, such tax increasing according to the weight of the missive sent.

Justice and courtesy require that when a letter is written asking information or requesting a favor of any kind, the writer should enclose stamps to prepay the expected answer. This is also a matter of policy. A stamp or two, one may say, is a small affair either way, but such apparent trifles have no little influence upon good feeling between the parties concerned. A receives a letter from B, requesting him to make some inquiries solely for the benefit of B, but containing no stamp. Unless A is of a remarkably easy disposition and not readily annoyed, he will think, if he does not say, "what does the man mean by asking me to attend to his business and pay postage too," and the chances are that by way of punishing his friend's negligence he will take his own time for complying with his request And should such a letter be short-paid, say one stamp attached instead of two, A will have the pleasure of paying six cents for the letter and three for his own reply if he does reply, thus accumulating nine cents' worth of wrath upon B's delinquent head. A piece of carelessness like this last, is what no person should ever be guilty of, for if there is the least doubt whether the letter is over weight, the point can be settled at once at the mailing office.

It may be argued by some correspondents that the person addressed is well able to pay the trifling amount of a stamp or two. But they overlook the fact that a man's indifference to small amounts does not increase with his riches.

A millionaire, who is generous and ever ready to subscribe his fifty, or hundred, or five hundred dollars to any object of public benefit, is quite as likely to feel the mosquito sting of an omitted postage stamp as the man at the other end of the pecuniary scale. In a case like this the more accurate are the business habits of the person, the more the annoyance will be felt.

It is difficult to provide any rule for the aid or guidance of correspondents, on this subject. There may be cases in which the enclosure of a reply stamp in letters—between relations or old friends for instance—might give offence, however well intended, though even in respect to this description of letters, should they require of the party addressed to go out of his way for information sought or any business to be transacted, a stamp would often be found a profitable investment as a reminder, and as constituting an obligation, as who would coolly pocket even so small an amount of another's property in silence?

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For the U. S. Mail.

MR. EDITOR:—By the recent Act of Congress to regulate the rate of postage, the charge on transient newspapers is so fully and clearly set forth, that it would seem that no person even of the most ordinary intelligence could possibly fail to understand it. And when it is considered that instructions from the Post Office Department, explaining its provisions, were sent to all the Deputy Postmasters, it appears incredible that any Post Office official, provided he could read the English language, should be misled. Yet I have met with a postmaster who refused to mail a package of newspapers, weighing less than 3 ozs., unless six cents was prepaid on it, and returned it with this endorsement on the wrapper,

"3 papers at 2cts., 6cts.; 4cts. paid, 4cts. due.
(signed) E. M., P. M."

Now Mr. Editor, what is the proper remedy for such ignorance, negligence and dereliction of duty? Schoolmasters and an expensive system of Public Schools would seem to be of little avail, if we cannot find postmasters who are capable of understanding so simple a business as the ordinary every-day rate of newspaper postage.

ANSWER:—A complaint to the Department in the case of a postmaster habitually making such overcharge would no doubt lead to a prompt remedy.

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OWEGO.—We gave in our last issue, some statistics purporting to show the amount of business transacted in the Oswego, N. Y. post office. The item was applicable to the Owego, Tioga Co., office.

### Ladies' Letters.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL.—Will you allow a suffering post office clerk to submit, through your columns his humble petition to that large portion of his fair countrywomen who favor the mails with the pleasing duty of conveying their correspondence? There has lately come into fashion, (and, consequently, into high favor with the ladies) an envelope of most obnoxious and inconvenient nature to post office clerks. I allude to those oblong abominations about one inch deep, by from two to three and a half inches long, which seem to have been invented with a special design to vex the souls of those whose duty it is to sort them in the mails. Their absurd shape render them peculiarly liable to be overlooked when placed among letters of the ordinary size, while the limited surface which they afford for the superscripion, renders the latter exceedingly apt to be obliterated by the postmark—and every one who has ever handled ladies' letters knows that there is no need of making the addresses any more indistinct and uncertain than the dear creatures themselves are apt to make them. No doubt a delicate Italian hand is "an excellent thing in woman"—with those invisible down-strokes and imperceptible up-strokes, and those marvellously attenuated cabalistic capitals, the like whereof are unknown in any human language. No doubt the love-smitten Adolphus or Augustus considers those mysterious characters the perfection of chirography, and kisses them and buttons the precious billet under his vest, with a blessing on the pretty hand that wrote it: but poor Smith, Brown and Jones, the post office clerks, through whose hands the scented missive has to pass, are tempted to the expression of sentiments of a very different nature, as they strain their eyesight and puzzle their brains in striving to decide whether what is meant for Augustus Spriggins is Angelina Higgins, or Aquavitae Wiggins, or whether the singular-looking words at the foot of the address most resemble Dan Loony's Cow, or Dave Cooney's Sow—and after about fifteen minutes' scrutiny conclude to send it to ~~Danbury, Conn.~~, as the locality for which it is probably intended. Those sweet pretty envelopes, and that dear little undecipherable scrawl may be very nice and very appropriate when you send your correspondence by your *confidante* or your servant, my dear young ladies; but if you would ensure the safe and speedy delivery of the letters you confide to the mails, pray enclose them in envelopes at least double the size of the postage-stamp, and address them (or ask your brothers to) in a hand-writing which may be read at the distance of three inches without the aid of a microscope. And your petitioner will ever pray, and so will many other

P. O. CLERKS.

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☞ HON. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster of this city, has recovered from his late illness, and resumed his official duties at the post office last week. We trust he will live long enough to witness the public execution of the miscreant who maliciously originated and publicly advertised the notice of his sudden demise which momentarily so startled the community. The author of this malicious act was no doubt a high officer in a certain *torchlight* convention at Yorkville, during the late riots.

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### Letter Addresses.

Mister henderson keeps a ehrist mill 8 miles from henderson. Postmaster if you ao any one by this name pleas deliver to some neihbor of his if he should call in a day or so.

Charles C. Hughes saint laranCe cooty Raughsee N. Y.

Timothy Shay on the patch, outside the told gate Swego Path Amerika.

To Miss Mary eheif,
I have just as lief,
You'd convey this letter as not,
In the county of Northampton,
City of Easton,
Old Pennsylvania state.

In the old Sucker State in the county of White,
And the town of Carmi, where Ive often been tight,
Dwells a limb of the law, a son of the trowel,
A sweet little cuss and his name is McDowell.
Take him this note if you can find out the place,
In view of three cents I have stuck on the face.
He'll be found at Dick Graham's or from there not far,
Proct sing something at Tom Hargrave's bar.
Hand him this letter; if he likes it not well,
Leave as quick as you can, or he'll whip you like h—l

Mr. Michael Kennedy, the Connecticut Artilary, in Captain Shooman's Company in Hartford in New-Haven or in Fort Trumbull or elsewhore, America.
Find him if you can, he was in the City Guard N. H.
The last time I did see him, was in New-Haven, Conn. Amirice.

"Over the hills in love and joy,
This letter must go direct to Troy,
And when there please to let it be,
For 'tis for my sister, Miss Phebe."

"Soldiers's Letter." Let it go,
His friends are waiting for to know
If at Chickamauga he was killed,
Or any of his blood was spilled.

Postmaster, plaze say which I'm to do,
For the inside of this letter is surely for two,
One half's for *O'Connor* and t'other's for *Neil*,
As they'll find out on breaking the seal.
That they can't do, till they have it in hand,
In 14th street, Broadway, New York City, land,
For there their Poppy, if living, surely does dwell,
If dead, it's a toss up whether in heaven or h—ll.
To make a mistake you're surely not able—
It's a billiard saloon, right over a stable.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1863.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance, All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ We have delayed this issue of our paper for some days, in hopes of receiving the advance proof sheets of the Annual Report of the Postmaster General, which had been promised us; but are disappointed in our expectation, as the Report is not perfected at the time of our going to press. We shall present a synopsis of the document in our next. The reports of all the Departments, in accordance with a resolution of the last Congress, will hereafter be submitted at the beginning, instead of at the close of the session.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PATRONS.—Many subscribers will receive with this number, bills indicating the amount due on their subscription. We hope to receive prompt returns. We have not heretofore been sufficiently particular for our own good or that of our patrons, in regard to our advance terms. Some of them now owe us for two volumes, including the present one.

A portion of the bills now sent will be found to be fractional, the object being to make the payments as uniform as possible for convenience, up to number 48, or to the close of this volume.

In some cases, unreceipted bills may be received by those who have quite recently made us remittances. This has been unavoidable, owing to the difficulty of withdrawing and receipting them in time.

We are again obliged to ask the indulgence of some of our correspondents for the absence of their favors in the *Mail* for this month. The length of a few of them, is inconsistent with the variety we desire to maintain. There are a very few subjects on postal affairs, to which owing to our rather circumscribed limits, we can afford to devote more than one column.

☞ We are obliged for the interest shown by Special Agents, Route Agents, and Postmasters, in the increased circulation of the *U. S. Mail.* To their kind attentions and official commendations we are indebted, in a considerable degree at least, for steady acquisitions to our subscription list. Those who receive the *Mail* and have not yet tried their influence upon neighboring postmasters, will please do so when convenient, provided they think it will subserve the public interest and the postal service.

Useful suggestions and items of interest for our columns are always acceptable, while they serve to lighten the editorial labor materially. Correspondents will, however, please condense such contributions as much as possible, owing to our limited space. The neglect of this, has compelled us to omit several communications until the January number.

PROVOKING.—A good many complaints continue to reach us from distant subscribers of the non-receipt of single copies of the *Mail*, and when we have attempted to supply the deficiency, sometimes even for the *second* time, the duplicate copies have also failed. We cannot imagine the cause of this, in a single instance. Our papers are put up and directed by experienced and careful hands, and we dislike to think that any of them are intercepted in post offices. We know how annoying these failures must be, and we shall take increased precautions to prevent them in future.

☞ Correspondents will oblige us by sending in their communications as early in the month as possible, say within the first two weeks. It will be much more apt to secure the insertion of their favors. Besides, reliable answers to many inquiries on official subjects, require time, and often a reference to head quarters.

☞ We have on hand a number of official questions on matters of more or less importance, which we preferred to submit to the Department before answering. Preparations for the opening of Congress have so occupied the heads of the different Bureaus, that we may not receive the replies in time for this number.

## Official.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE OFFICE, November 23, 1863.

SIR:—The Commissioners of Internal Revenue having decided that the oath required by the act of 3d March, 1863, to accompany the quarterly account current of each postmaster shall have affixed thereto a revenue stamp of the denomination of five cents, I have to request that you will be pleased to cause the insertion, in the next number of the "U. S. Mail," of such notice to postmasters as will inform them of the requirements of the law in the premises.

Very respectfully yours,
A. N. ZEVELY.
Third Assistant P. M. General.

J. Holbrook, Esq
Special Agent P. O. D. New York

## Registered Letters

BY THE HAMBURG MAIL. — Additional Articles to the United States and Hamburg Postal Convention, providing for the registration of valuable letters, exchanged in the mails between the two countries, (similar to those concluded with the Post Office Department of Bremen) have been executed with the Government of Hamburg.

These articles go into operation on the 1st of December 1863, on and after which date the *Registration fee* upon each registered letter forwarded in the mails to Hamburg, will be *five cents*

EXAMINING NEWSPAPERS, ETC.—Some diversity of opinion exists respecting the late increased authority given to postmasters to enable them the more effectually to discover and suppress the practice of writing upon the margins of newspapers and other printed matter.

Our own opinion is, that the increased postage on transient newspapers will do much to check this paltry kind of cheating Two cents were formerly saved by each operation, when successful; now but one, with the chances of detection greatly increased. Letters will be apt to take the place of transients.

We are asked by many postmasters if they are, under the law, required to absolutely open or remove the wrapper from each such transient package before delivery, in search of contraband information, even in cases where one end of the wrapper is left open, so that the nature of its enclosure can be thus determined? From the impossibility of doing this in offices of the largest class excepting in suspicious cases, and owing to the known unwillingness of Postmaster General BLAIR to impose on the public any unnecessary surveillance in the use of the mails, we are prepared to construe the law and the instructions on this subject as *not* requiring the opening of the coverings of all transient newspapers, &c., indiscriminately. We think that this provision of the law was intended to confer renewed authority to open and inspect any package of printed matter which may be attended with even slight suspicions of fraud on the revenues of the Department.

The new law is not considered any more stringent in its requirements, relative to the examination of printed matter, to enable postmasters to detect fraud upon the revenue, than regulation 139, under the old law.

Then, as now, when postmasters had reason to suspect that fraud was intended, it was expected that their examination would be careful and rigid; but in ordinary cases the privilege of removing the wrapper was intrusted to the party addressed. We know of no reason why the same courtesy should not be continued.

## Route Agents' Petition.

In another column will be found an allusion, by a correspondent, to a petition to be presented to Congress from Eastern Route Agents, asking some relief from the troublesome consequences of the practice of placing letters in their hands to be mailed upon the cars. This practice has always constituted one of the most annoying features in the whole range of postal affairs, since the employment of Route Agents. Before the use of government envelopes, and when there was no way to send letters outside the mail legally, except by private hands, it seemed quite reasonable that the citizens along the railroad lines should be accommodated, in respect to such letters as were unavoidably written too late for the hours of closing the mails at their local post offices. But this somewhat naturally led to procrastination in preparing letters, and out of this and other causes, has grown the evil complained of.

One of the worst things resulting from this "privilege" has been the encouragement of falsehood in perhaps thousands of instances, parties often falsely insisting that the letters offered could not have been prepared in season for the post office proper, the Department's instructions having always strictly limited the Agent and the public to that rule. It has also been the cause of constant disputes between citizens and Route Agents, whose positions are perplexing and responsible enough without such annoyances. And yet up to the present time the receipt of letters by Route Agents, has not been entirely forbidden, owing to occasional instances where it would undoubtedly prove a real hardship.

We like the plan proposed of double postage charges on this class of letters, as most likely to correct the abuse, and that requires the authority of Congress. Any remedy short of that, would be under the control of the P. M. General, who has the power to cut off the "privilege" altogether. The adoption of government envelopes so that late letters could be handed to the expressmen who are almost always to be found upon the same train with the mail agents, would also seem to be a very easy and reasonable substitute for the present practice. With this view postmasters along railroad lines should provide themselves with a constant supply of the official envelopes. Any violation of the law by the public will then be entirely without excuse.

## General Duties of Postmasters.

We frequently receive from postmasters inquiries as to whether it is proper, or expected by the Department, that they should take official notice of irregularities in any department of the mail service which may come to their knowledge or observation, when such occurrences take place beyond the sphere of their local duties. It is expected of every postmaster that he will study the interests of the service in all respects and endeavor to promote them by all means in his power, and not confine himself to the routine duties of his own office. Chapter 31 of the Regulations is exclusively devoted to instructions to postmasters on this subject, and begins with the following words: "Every postmaster will consider himself the agent of the Department in regard to its affairs in his immediate vicinity, so far as to carefully observe, and promptly report to it, everything tending to affect its interests, efficiency and utility." It is specially enjoined upon postmasters, that they will keep a vigilant eye upon the manner in which the mails are carried to and from their respective offices; to see that the mail carrier is of proper age and not unfit, from any cause, for the performance of his duties; that the mails when in transit are carefully protected from the weather; that the bags and locks are in proper order, &c., and to exercise a general supervision over the safety of the mails. We have heard complaints from citizens of gross irregularities in the mail service which they had observed and repeatedly brought to the notice of their local postmaster, who dismissed the subject with the remark that it was none of his business—that he had enough to do to run his own office without interfering with what did not concern him, &c. Such culpable heedlessness of the public interests and those of the Department, is inexcusable: and we doubt not, if so palpable a neglect of official duty were made known at Washington, it would lead to the speedy relief from *all* official duties of one who no little comprehends the nature and extent of his responsibilities.

For the U. S. Mail.

## Sending Letters Outside the Mail.

A case of more than usual importance to the business community was decided by the United States Court for the Western District of Michigan, at Grand Rapids on the 27th of October, 1863, the particulars of which were as follows:

Business men on the line of one of the principal railroads have been in the habit of sending their business correspondence on the freight and mail trains, marked R. R. B., or R. R. S, in violation of the 139th section of the postal laws, which is to the following effect:

"That all persons whatsoever, who shall transmit by any other means than the regular mail service, any letter, package or other mailable matter, excepting newspapers, magazines and periodicals, or who shall deliver or deposit for the purpose of being transported by such unlawful means, the said mailable matter, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50."

The attention of Special Agent VAN VECHTEN was called to the matter, a quantity of letters seized, and the party sending them was presented to the Grand Jury for indictment, and a bill found against three prominent business men. In one bill there were fifteen counts, the other two one count each. The parties were arraigned and pleaded guilty.

This custom had become general on the line of many railroads—so much so that the Post Office Department suffered great loss.

The attention of the railroad officers has been called to the 157th and 158th sections of the postal law. Those sections make the railroad company liable to a fine of $100 for each and every letter carried outside of the mail, except those written by the officers of the road or their agents to the officers or employees, unless said letters are inclosed in a government stamped envelope of suitable denomination, and of the same value as the legal postage would be, were it sent by mail. The envelope must be addressed with ink and sealed. The law also imposes a fine of $50 on the conductor of the train for each and every letter carried in violation of said section.

The arrest of the parties above mentioned created considerable excitement among the business men, as many more had been engaged in the violation, but did not happen to get caught. It is but fair to state that the parties pleaded ignorance of the law, and this article is for the purpose of calling the attention of others who have in like manner violated the law.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.—We hear frequent complaints from citizens of small country towns, that they cannot purchase government envelopes at their local post offices, and that they have appealed in vain to the postmaster to provide them for the public. This is entirely wrong, and not only a neglect of the requirements of the Department, but likely to affect its revenues, for those whose convenience may lead them to send letters outside the mail, will be very apt to find some mode of conveyance free of postage, having tried in vain to comply with the letter of the law.

The real need of these envelopes, it should be remembered, is by no means confined to large communities. Stages and other public conveyances are now found in nearly all country towns and villages, and in very many of them Express facilities are enjoyed, directly or indirectly. The mails do not go frequently enough or at the proper hours, perhaps, to accommodate the business or other necessities of many of the citizens, a large majority of whom would no doubt from a sense of duty willingly render unto Uncle Sam the things that are Uncle Sam's, by sending their urgent messages, orders &c., in the official envelopes if they could be procured. We are well satisfied that by keeping a supply of them on hand and exercising proper vigilance in seeing that the law is strictly complied with, postmasters may save a large amount to the Department annually.

## Depredation Cases.

ARREST AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.—On the 25th of November, Special Agent Van Vechten arrested John Conrath, a clerk in Ann Arbor post office, for depredations. There was found in his possession, and secreted in his mother's house, $822, $795 of which was in treasury notes. He denied any knowledge of the reported losses, did not know to whom the treasury notes secreted in the house belonged, and asserted his innocence for some time, but finally, after consultation with his friends, and seeing the hopelessness of his denying it longer, he made a full confession. Losses to the amount of $339 had been reported, all of which he confessed he had taken, and gave the addresses of soldiers' letters and others that he had robbed, amounting in all $565.

He had been building a house for his parents, furnishing it, and spending considerable money. He exchanged a great proportion of the money taken, for money belonging to the post office, and the postmaster had paid out the stolen money without knowing it had been taken from letters passing through his office. If parties who had mailed money could have identified it, the postmaster having been found passing it, he might possibly have been convicted for the depredations innocently, and been unable to show where he received the money from. This is another illustration that depredation cases cannot be handled too carefully.

The Grand Jury for the Eastern District of Michigan were dismissed on the 24th ult., and Conrath was committed to await his trial in March, 1864.

ARREST AT KENDALLVILLE IND.—On the 24th. November, Silas W. Johnson, who had been employed as clerk in the post office at Kendallville, Noble County, Indiana, was arrested by Judge SLOANE, Special Agent, P. O. Dept., for taking and opening letters in said office. One letter containing $68, from Tiffin, Ohio, and several others, had been traced by Judge S. to the Kendallville P. O. The young man waived the examination before the preliminary court, and was held to bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Indianapolis. Judge Sloane ascertained several places where the young man had traded post office stamps, in one case paying $12 worth toward an overcoat.

There had been some five thousand stamps missing from this office.

## Life Insurance.

We believe ourselves justified in assuming that the majority of persons connected with the postal service is composed of those who, if not poor, are at least not independently rich, and who, if suddenly called on to set their house in order in preparation for death, would feel a painful degree of apprehension with regard to the future material prospects of those dependent upon them for support. The salaries of post office clerks do not generally admit of a very extensive laying up against a rainy day, and the end of each year usually finds them not much better off than they were at its beginning—with no provision made for the support of a family in case of their death—a state of things which, to a person of ordinary feeling and a proper appreciation of his social duties, can hardly fail to be a subject of constant anxiety. We have on a previous occasion called the attention of our readers, and especially those connected with the Post Office Department, to the importance and advisability of availing themselves of the inestimable advantages of the system of Life Insurance, the good effects of which we have so often witnessed. A number of cases have occurred within our own observation where post office clerks, dying, have been enabled to leave in comparative comfort families who, but for the beneficient workings of the life insurance system, would have been left destitute or dependent upon the charitable offices of strangers or—what is sometimes worse—cast, an unwelcome burden, upon their relatives We have no doubt that all that can be said in praise of life insurance will be at once admitted by all our readers—and yet, so far as we have been able to learn, very few persons out of the 30,000 or more connected with the post office throughout the country, have been found to use this ready means of relieving their wives and children from a part, at least, of the ills which the death of a husband and father would entail upon them. We speak earnestly upon this subject, as we believe it to be one upon which it is the *duty* of all persons not absolutely rich to reflect, and we trust that our remarks may have the effect of inducing many of our readers to think and act upon our advice. There are a multitude of well-established and safe Insurance Companies among which a choice can be made—but we speak of what we know when we say that none are more entirely trustworthy, or offer more advantages to the insured, than the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, having its principal office in Boston, and agencies in most of our cities. The names of WILLARD PHILLIPS and B. F. STEVENS, its President and Secretary, are alone sufficient guarantee of our statement.

To those who hesitate to incur the *expense* of a life insurance policy, it may be well to state that for about $40 per year an insurance *for life* for $2000 may be effected by a person 25 years of age, while for a term of years only a still smaller payment will suffice.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.—In a letter just received from a friend, a citizen of Chicago, Ill., incidental allusion is made to the present management of the post office in that city, which is spoken of as "very satisfactory to the public generally, and as near to the standard of a model office as any other in the country great or small."

We have never had the pleasure of visiting that office, but we feel sure that this compliment is well deserved. Since Mr. SCRIPPS became postmaster, it is well known that the office has enjoyed an excellent reputation, both at home and at Washington.

UNPAID PRINTED MATTER.—We perceive that not a few postmasters consider it to be a part of their duty to throw out of the mail, newspapers and other packages of printed matter *passing through* their offices, on which there are no stamp marks indicating prepayment, or that they are "regulars," and especially when circumstances seem to warrant the belief that such unpaid newspapers, &c., did not come from an office of publication. There is no authority for such a course, nor does the least responsibility for such supposed delinquincies rest upon any intermediate office. The affair is between the mailing and the receiving offices, it being the duty of the latter to collect double transient postage on the unpaid article, and to report the office at fault, if known, should such neglect of duty become frequent.

The simple rule is, that a postmaster cannot detain or interfere in any way with *any package* not addressed to his office, unless such package is off its proper course, and then the error should be corrected as promptly as possible.

BREVITY IN OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.—We would suggest to postmasters, and all others having official correspondence with the Post Office Department, the propriety and policy of so wording their epistles, as to say as much as possible in the least possible space, and to carefully avoid all "vain repetitions" and irrelavent remarks. Brevity in such matters is a virtue sure to be appreciated at the Department, and lengthy epistles are by no means certain to receive careful perusal, unless they relate to very important matters. The examples, in this respect, furnished by the officers and some of the corresponding clerks of the Department in their official letters, should not be lost on those who receive them. The same remarks will doubtless apply to correspondence with any of the other Departments.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL,—SIR:—Allow me to ask the following questions, viz:—Are postmasters bound, or expected to receive torn or mutilated postal currency for stamps?

Are postmasters obliged to moisten and apply stamps to mail matter left for mailing, by all persons indiscriminately? Courtesy prompts us to oblige ladies and children, and we are pleased to do so—and occasionally in other cases when convenient: but there are times when, we are hurried so that it is quite unpleasant to be detained in making change and applying the stamp. There are many men who seem to regard it the duty of a P. M. to apply their stamps—and act accordingly.

Neither postmasters nor in fact any other class of citizens, are obliged to receive torn or mutilated currency of any kind. In the largest post offices, it is invariably thrown out if imperfect in any respect, as it is not taken on deposit at the Sub-Treasury offices.

Nor are there any official obligations in regard to placing stamps upon letters, to accommodate an outsider. As well might the stationer, who sells the paper and envelope, be required to write the letter. The act is entirely optional with postmasters, and our correspondent takes about the right view of the matter.—[ED. MAIL.

EDITOR OF MAIL:—I would like to inquire if one person can send a paper regularly to another, at the same price they received it from the publisher. One of my customers insists that he can send a weekly to his son in the army, by paying me five cents a quarter

We notice this somewhat trifling question, simply as a specimen of many like it that we receive, and which would be found fully answered by referring to the laws, or the columns of the *Mail*. We hardly need remark that postage on newspapers and periodicals can only be paid by the quarter, or year, when sent to "actual subscribers."

☞ Frequent applications are received by us, for copies of the post office laws of 1863. Every postmaster is entitled to one copy of the laws and instructions, and it is understood that they have all been supplied by the Department. If any office has been overlooked, or the document for any cause has not been received, application should be made to the First Assistant P. M. General, Washington. The department does not furnish copies to private citizens. By private enterprise, however, the law has been printed in various forms, and may be had at the book-stores in our large cities.

☞ Among the candidates for the Clerkship of the U. S. House of Representatives, we notice the name of Hon. GREEN ADAMS, now Auditor of the Post Office Department. In the event of his success, it is rumored that JOHN F. SHARRETTS, Esq., the able Chief Clerk of the Auditor's Office, and for some time past the Acting Auditor, will no doubt be appointed to fill the vacancy.

RIGHTS OF NEWSDEALERS.—An editorial paragraph appeared in our last, touching the rights of newsdealers in sending newspapers through the mail to regular subscribers. It was in type before the Order from the Department, published in the same number, was received, but was, however, in accordance with the official construction of the law upon that subject previously in force. By an oversight it was not withdrawn. We trust that no particular confusion resulted from the very apparent inconsistency between the two paragraphs.

The new Order, it will be observed, temporarily extends the same privileges to newsdealers as are enjoyed by regular publishers. We have no doubt that further legislation will be recommended on this and some other points embraced in the law of the last session of Congress.

MORE LOTTERY SWINDLES.—Since the exposure in our columns of the Cherubusco lottery swindle, we have had our attention called to several other similar schemes. One "B. Frank Cushing" has been issuing large quantities of tickets for bogus lotteries under the names of "Conscript's Jubilee," "Annual Conference of the Ben Franklin Associates," &c., all purporting to be drawn at Hampstead, N. H. It has not been a very successful swindle. While on this subject we would call the attention of postmasters to the penalty prescribed by Sec. 94 of the Postal Laws, published 1859, for being concerned in any way in lottery schemes, whether *bona fide* or fictitious.

FRANKING NEWSPAPERS.—Under a recent decision, members of Congress may frank packages, weight not to exceed four ounces, containing any description of mailable matter. This embraces, of course, periodicals, newspapers, and all kinds of printed articles.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### A Distinguished Mail Robber.

The insolent and barbarous treatment extended to those of our soldiers who, baving been so nnfortnnate as to fall into the hands of the rebels as prisoners, experienced an aggravation of their lot by being oonfined at Richmond in the prisons nnder the control of one *Winder*, Brigadier-Geueral and Jailor, has often been made the subjeot of comment by the press. More than one of those unhappy men have been deliberately shot hy the sentries, at the orders of this hrave warrior, for no other offenoe than approaching the windows of their dnngson to ohtain a draught of fresh air and to escape the effinvinm which the disgusting aud nnwholesome atmosphere of the "tohacco warehouse," renders almost iusnpportable to human lungs. Officere and men have been treated hy this petty tyrant with the utmost hrntality, according to the unanimous statements of those who have been lucky enough to escape from their confinement there. Degrading pnnishments have beeu infiloted npon officers of rank for the most trifiing offences, and the man Winder, who once disgraced the United States army hy wearing its uniform, glories in the nnmanly nnd unsoldierlike act of insnlting prisoners—those prisonere once his hrother officers. The rebel authorities appreciated his peculiar talents, and doubtless well knew that he wonld be more likely to shine in the capacity of turnkey of a jail than oommander of a hrignde in the field. But this valorous soldier has added fresh laurels to his wreath hy another chivalrous action. It was made his duty to examine all letters sent through the lines nnder flag of truce addressed to the prisoners under his supervision; and it appears from recent well-authenticated developements that he took advantage of this faot to abstract from the letters the gold which had been enclosed by the friends of the captives, for the purpose of enabling them to purchase a few comforts to soften the hardships of their imprisonment! This gold Winder retained for months, and until many of the prisoners for whom it was intended had been exchanged, or had succnmbed to their inhuman treatment and nnwholesome diet—he having doubtless in the mean time turned a pretty penny by a speculation in the scarce and precions metal. In our experience we have met with many a mean mail robber, hut we think we never hnd a case the ciroumstances of whioh indicated greater depravity and hasenese on the part of tho depredator than have have been in this instance evinced by the individnal allnded to, who dishonors even the title of letter-thief, and whose conduct throws contempt even upon the had cause he serves.

A Just Application.—A brief memorial adaddressed to the next Congress, is in circulntion among the Route Agents, asking for an inorease of pay in some degree proportioned to the responsibility of their position and the relative earnings of men of like intelligence and capacity in other departments of husiness. While in no sense a "strike," this movement is in sympathy with similar movements among other hranches of prodnctive industry, and its propriety is endorsed in advance hy the recommendation of a convention of Special Agents recently held, some portions of whose Report to the Postmaster General were published in the *Mail* for October.

We will further remark that we sinoerely hope their petition may be snccessfnl. Perhaps it ought more properly to have been addressed to the Postmaster General, or at least, presented through him to Congress, as that body are, from offiolal courtesy and cnstom, very apt to reqnire the recommendation of the Chief of any of the Departments in snch matters. No opposition, we thiuk, need be feared from that quarter, however, for it is well known that Judge Blair appreciates fully the great usefnlness to the service of the class of officers referred to, and no man is more ready to provide, as far as in his power, liberal and ample compensation for all classes in the employ of his Department, who are worthy and deserving.

☞ We shall endeavor to prepare, in season for onr January nnmber, a summary of the most important official orders, decisions, etc., of the Department, which have appeared in the *Mail* during the past yoar or more, and which are still in force. This *resume* we shall keep standing for the convenience of our readers, altering and adding to it as often as the action of the Department may render it necessary. It will he particnlarly neeful to new subsoribers, while the old ones will he saved the trouble of looking through the entire files, if they have preserved them, when wishing to refer to any such officinl items heretofore pnblished.

☞ The hueinese of the Chattanooga post office will be renewed under its appropriate postmaster, J. R. Hood, who was obliged to vacate it when mail communication with the Statee in rebellion was officially suspended. This gentleman, during the time he was a refugee, has heen sojourning in Washington, nnd has left to re-enter upon the duties of his office.

### New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and ohanged the names of the folowing offices during the month of November:

☞ A large part of the "discontinued" offices mentioned in our list this month, are in the extreme eoath part of Missoari, aad all mail communication bas been stopped by the rebels for eome time—hence the words "No mail supply."

#### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austin | Lander, | Nev Tr. | Sup. from Clifton. |
| Bannock City | Oo. nnk'n, | Idaho | 14,618. |
| Barreville | McHenry, | Ill. | Sup. from Dearborn. |
| Bowlusville, | Clark, | Ohio | 9,393. |
| Cassady's Corner. | Boone, | Iowa | 11,066. |
| Centre Village | Howard, | Md. | 3,259. |
| Clay Mills | Jones, | Iowa | Sup. from Fuller's Mills. |
| Grove Hill, | Bremer, | Iowa | 10,985. |
| Landisville | Lancaster, | Pa. | 2,201. |

#### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY. | STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Areo, | Tancy, | Mo. | Springfield. |
| Astoria, | Wright, | " | No mail sup. |
| Alma, | " | " | " " " |
| Avilla, | Jasper, | " | " " " |
| Alba. | " | " | " " " |
| Bancreft Mills, | Aroostook, | Me. | Bancroft. |
| Boone, | Franklin, | Mo. | Japan. |
| Blair, | Howard, | Ind. | Kokoma. |
| Bay View, | Richmond, | N. Y. | Stapleton. |
| Buffalo, | Whita, | Ind. | Monticello. |
| Bothello, | Fond du Lac, | Wis. | Nekama, Winneba Co. |
| Berry, | Daue, | Wis. | Mazo Mania. |
| Bluff City, | Scott, | Ill. | Naples. |
| Bowdark, | Green | Mo. | Springfield. |
| Burnt Ranch, | Trinity, | Cal. | Big Bar. |
| Baker's Grove, | Barton, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| Bowers' Mills, | Lawrence, | " | Greenfield. |
| Bauff, | Taney, | " | No mail sup, |
| Bethpage, | McDonald, | " | No mail sup. |
| Bull Mills, | Taney, | " | Ozark. |
| Bradleyville, | " | " | Arno. |
| Blooming Rose, | Texas. | " | Little Piney. |
| Centre Point, | Orenge, | N. Y. | Waterloo Mills. |
| Campbelltown, | St. Clair, | Mich. | St. Clair. |
| Calliope, C. H. | Sioux, | Iowa. | Sioux City. |
| Centralia, | Dubuque, | " | Peosta. |
| Clayaville, | Lehigh, | Pa. | Fogleville. |
| Camargo, | Montgomery, | Ky. | Mt. Sterling. |
| Chapel Hill, | Allen, | " | Scottsville. |
| Chautauque Valley, | Alleghany. | N. Y. | Munda. |
| Cedar, | Wabaunsee, | Kans. | Council Grove. Lyon Co. |
| Cedarville, | El Doredo, | Cal. | Placarville. |
| Custo Valley, | Texas. | Mo. | No mail sup, |
| Cedar Bluff, | " | " | " " " |
| Centre, | " | " | " " " |
| Coon Creek, | Jasper, | " | " " " |
| Carthage, | " | " | " " " |
| Cedar Creek, | Newton, | " | Neosho. |
| Cane Hill, | Cedar, | " | Dadeville. |
| Chapel, | Howell, | " | West Plains. |
| Chaney, | Dade, | " | Stockton. |
| Competition, | La Clede, | " | Lebanon. |
| Clay Hill, | Barry. | " | Curran. |
| Dry Wood, | Vernon, | " | No mail sup. |
| Dry Fork, | Jasper, | " | Carthage. |
| Diamond Grove, | " | " | Sarcoxie. |
| Deerfield, | Vernon, | " | Ft. Scott, Kans. |
| Dallas, | Webster, | " | Springfield. |
| Dunkle's Store, | Lawrence, | " | Mt. Vernon. |
| Dutch Hollow, | Sauk, | Wis. | Sauk City. |
| Ege Hill, | Reynolds, | Mo. | Lesterville. |
| East China, | Wyoming, | N. Y. | China. |
| Energy, | Black Hawk, | Iowa | Jessup. |
| Elk Mills, | McDonald, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| Erie, | " | " | " " " |
| Elba, | Christiana, | " | " " " |
| Foster's Falls, | Dauphin, | Pa. | Dauphin. |
| Flemsburg, | Effingham, | Ill. | Mason. |
| Fox, | Davis, | Iowa | Bloomfield. |
| Finley, | Webster, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| French Point, | Jasper, | " | " " " |
| Four Mile, | Durklin, | " | " " " |
| Flat Creek, | Barry, | " | Cassville. |
| Fidelity, | Jasper, | " | Sarcoxie. |
| Galena, | Stone, | " | No mail sup. |
| Cate Wood, | Ripley, | " | " " " |
| Gainesville, | Ozark, | " | " " " |
| Grand Falls, | Newton, | " | " " " |
| Golden Grove, | Barton, | " | Carthage. |
| Cad Fly, | Barry, | " | Carrville. |
| Cates, | McDonald, | " | Neosho. |
| Gold Dust, | Boulder, | Col. Tr. | Elliot. |
| Hartsville, | Wright, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| Bouston, | Texas, | " | " " " |
| Hespeck, | Shannon, | " | " " " |
| Honey Creek, | McDonald, | " | " " " |
| Hutton Valley, | Howell, | " | " " " |
| Hickory Top, | " | " | " " " |
| Hazel Barrens, | Barry | " | " " " |
| Henderson. | Green, | " | Hermitage. |
| Hazel Bottom, | Barry, | " | Cassville. |
| Hazel Wood, | Wright, | " | Arno, Tan. C. |
| Johnston, | Appanoose, | Iowa, | Memphis. |
| Josephine, | Green, | Wis, | Monroe C. H. |
| Jacks Creek, | Texas, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| Jobe, | Oregon, | " | " " " |
| Jericho, | La Clede, | " | Lebanon. |
| Josper, | Jasper, | " | Carthage. |
| Kiskatom, | Green, | N. Y. | Catskill. |
| Kennett, | Durklin, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| Kent, | Newton | " | Neosho. |
| Lisbon, | La Fayette, | " | Lexington. |
| Little Creek L'nd'g, | Kent, | Del. | Dover, |
| Lairs Station, | Harrison, | Ky. | Cynthiana |
| Loretto, | Marion, | " | Lebanon. |
| Licking, | Texas, | Mo. | No mail sup. |
| Layton's Mills, | Taney, | " | " " " |
| Little Black, | Ripley. | " | " " " |
| Loomiesville, | McDonald. | " | " " " |
| Linn Mills | Jasper, | " | " " " |
| Lesterville, | Reynolds, | " | Caledonia. |
| Louisburgh, | Dallas, | " | Hermitage. |
| Logan's Creek, | Reynolds, | " | Caledonia. |
| Lamar, | Barton, | " | Greenfield. |
| Little Beaver, | Taney, | " | Springfield. |
| Long Hollow, | Lawrence, | " | Mt. Vernon. |
| Moore's Corners, | Bradford, | Pa. | North Towanda. |
| Marietta, | Crawford, | Wis. | Boscobel, Grant Co. |
| Miller, | Dearborn, | Ind. | Lawrenceburg |
| Meadow Farm, | Muskingum, | Ohio | Zanesville. |
| Middle Fork, | Fulton, | Ill. | Canton. |
| Newkirk's Mills, | Fulton, | N. Y. | Rockwood. |
| New Keoin, | Milwaukie, | Wis. | Milwaukie. |
| Numo, | Washington, | " | Addison. |
| Newstand, | Clayton | Iowa | Elkport. |
| Osprey, | Monroe, | " | Albia. |
| Orr, | Webster, | Mo. | Arno, Taney Co |
| Pittsburgh, | Darke, | Ohio, | Arcanum. |
| Paradise, | Crawford, | Iowa | Denison. |
| Point Pleasant, | New Madrid, | Mo. | New Madrid. |
| Russell's Hill, | Reynolds, | " | Lesterville. |
| Ridgeway, | Guthrie, | Iowa | Panord. |
| Swan's Mills, | Lancaster, | Pa. | Lancaster. |
| Scott, | La Salle, | Ill. | Ottawa. |
| Sandy Ridge, | Steuben, | Ind. | Angola. |
| Somerville, | Gibson, | " | Oakland City. |
| Saratoga. | Marshall, | Ill. | Lacon. |
| Santa Fe, | Alexander, | " | Cairo. |
| Spanaway, | Pierce, | W. Tr. | Stilacoom City |
| Tamaville, | Tama, | Iowa | Toledo. |
| Timber City, | Pottawattamie, | Kans. | Randolph, Riley Co. |
| Time, | Lucas, | Iowa | Chariton. |
| Walnut Grave, | Putnam, | W. Va. | Winfield, |
| Webb's Prarie, | Franklin, | Ill. | Benton. |
| White Cloud, | Wayne, | " | Xenia. |
| Wakamsa, | Douglas, | Kans. | Lawrence. |

#### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Bladensburg, Prince Georges, Md., Mrs. Margaret Norfolk.
Adrian, Armstrong, Pa., Mrs Mary Davis.
Strambargh, Crawford, Pa., Miss Esther C. Laughry.
Lone Star, Grant, Wis., Mrs. Harriet Peckham.
Raymond, Racine, Wis., Mrs. Deidamia Jones.
Elmer, Salem, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.
Swiftville, Wolfe, Ky., Mrs. Rebecca P. Timmins,
Newport, Johnson, Iowa, Mrs. Emma J. Boyers.
Fitchfield, Huron, Ohio, Mrs. Caroline E. Wait.
Dan Webster, Henry, Ind, Miss Harriet Fleming.

#### NAMES CHANGED.

Brown's Mills, Jefferson, Pa., to Bell's Mills.
Three Forks, Taylor, W. Va., to Thornton.
North Jadson, Stark, Ind., to Braadt Wood,
Simmer, Iowa, Wis., to Cobb.

#### Presidential Appointments.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill., James C. Sloo.
Camden, Camden Co., N. J., Richard H. Lee.


[ADVERTISEMENT.]

**Notice.**

A young man who has had considerable practice in Post Office Business wishes a situation as olerk in some large office where his time will be well taken up. Good references given.

Address O. P. M., care of J. H. Grant, Troy, Bradford, Co., Pa.


## Domestic Postages.

The law reqnires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles .............. 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles ......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, each letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

#### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in *any* part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 6 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may *also* send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

#### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three *and* not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine *and* not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.: over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia*."

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 *a* quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### STAMPS.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over one hundred, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, *and* never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Cobnrg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. )with Port Stanley in summer), Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

Post Office Department,
Finance Office, Washington, July 23, 1863.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the exchange by postmasters of such Government stamped envelopes as have been spoiled, by reason of erroneous direction, or from any other cause, prior to the use thereof as a cover for correspondence, I have to say, that when an application of this nature is made to a postmaster, he will first satisfy himself that the envelopes presented for exchange have not been so used; whereupon he may deliver to the holder postage stamps of equal value to the stamps impressed upon the envelopes. Thus the difference between the cost of postage stamps and stamped envelopes of similar denominations is the only loss to which the holder is subjected.

The postmaster should return the envelopes so received, separately from his account current, at the close of each quarter. The package containing them should be addressed to the Third Assistant P. M. General, and accompanied by a special letter.

Respectfully yours, C. F. MACDONALD,
Acting 3d Assistant P. M. General.

J. Holbrook, Esq., New York.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 10th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 10th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.


**The Stamp-Collector's Magazine,**
ILLUSTRATED

With fac-simile Engravings of New and Rare Stamps, will be forwarded regularly and post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of One Dollar, which may be remitted in two-cent unused postage stamps.

Address, STAFFORD, SMITH & SMITH,
13 George Street, Bath, England.

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.


### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M |
| " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M |
| " | 3.30 P. M |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way,) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5 00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10 40 P. M
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 10.30 A. M.; and 9.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only,* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond. Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with *a* postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and *an* additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on each letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


### Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete, ...... one dollar.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ............... 50 cents.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each .......................... 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

**PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!**

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapalco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do dn by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| dn open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do dn dn by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| dn do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do dn via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| dn by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a, compulsory,*) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| dn by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| dn do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 6 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| de French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| dn dn via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| dn dn via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn do dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| dn closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| dn open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn dn do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade dn do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do dn do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do dn via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| dn dn via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| dn via France, in French mail from Bordeaux. | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn do dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Dn do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| dn via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| dn open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do dn in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| dn dn dn by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| dn British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| dn do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 3 | |
| do dn via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| dn by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| dn by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| dn open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| de do dn by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn dn by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| dn French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| dn dn does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| dn do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| da by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton. | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo & Suez) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do dn Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment comp'ry.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *43 | | 1 |
| dn Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do dn do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| dn Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do dn do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| dn open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do dn by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | | *42 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do dn do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| dn Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do dn do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn dn dn in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| dn dn via England, by private ship. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| dn open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn dn dn by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do dn via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| dn Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| dn British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *36 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| dn British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| dn do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn dn do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *43 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn dn dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Locca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| dn dn by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| dn dn French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 26 | | |
| dn do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do dn Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do dn dn British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| dn dn French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| dn do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| dn (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| dn do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| dn French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 6 | |
| do dn French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| dn do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| dn open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do dn do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 16 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| dn by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| dn dn via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | | *46 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do dn does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | | | |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Phillippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do dn via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| dn by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| dn do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| dn do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *26 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samaoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do dn French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn dn do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| dn do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do dn do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do dn open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do dn via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet. | | 21 | | |
| dn de do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| dn dn do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| dn Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid. 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| dn British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do dn by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| dn for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do dn via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do dn do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Voln, Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| dn do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| dn by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn dn when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| dn by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| de do dn do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, for Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, Ghioa, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except also on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1663.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 5 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | 9 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 12 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | | Queenstown |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 15 | | Great Britain. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 19 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 22 | 23 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Queenstown & Liverpl. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 26 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV. No. 4. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1864. WHOLE No. 40.

## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We give below some extracts from the Report of the Postmaster General, which embrace the most important portions of the document. Further extracts will appear in onr next number:

Dnring the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the financial condition of the Department has been one of inoreasing prosperity, and it is gratifying to be able to state that the actnal postal revenne has nearly eqnalled the entire expenditures—the latter amonnting to $11,314,-206 84, and the former to $11,163,789 59, leaving a deficiency of bnt $150,417 25. There is, therefore, good reason to expect that within a hrief period the Department will become self-snstaining.

The whole nnmber of post offices remaining established on the 30th June, 1863, including the suspended offices in the insurrectionary Stetes, was 29,047, showing an increase over the preceding year of 172. Postmasters are appointed at 550 of these offices hy the President, and at 28,497 hy the Postmaster General.

Eight hundred and thirty post offices have been established during the year, and 658 have been discontinned. The number of names and sites that have been changed, involving a change of postmasters in most instances, is 222, and there have been 2,431 resignatious of postmasters, 245 deaths, 1,115 removals. The whole nnmber of cases aoted upon is 5,501, and the number of postmasters changed from all causes during the year is 3,956.

The number of Special Agents in the service at the close of the fiscal year was sixteen, whose aggregate salaries amonnted to $26,500. The number of Route Agents was 387, at an aggregate compensation of $289,260; the number of Baggage Masters in charge of through or express mails was 93, at an aggregate pay of $7,-440; and the number of local agents was 45, at a compensation of 27,824.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

The law anthorizing the free delivery of mail matter by carriers took effect on the first day of July last. About that time the system was put in operation at 49 of the larger offices, with a competent corps of carriers to each, numbering in the aggregate 449, at an aggregate annual compensation of $300,680.

Our own experience and that of Europe demonstrates that correspondeuce increases with every facility for its conduct, and free delivery in the principal towns and cities has been proved in the mother country to be a facility attended with very remarkable results. Further time is required to prove whether it will operate in the same way here, but, as far as ascertained, the results are highly satisfactory.

In the city of New York there are now, daily, five deliveries from the office, and six collections of letters for the mails from the depositories in the various parts of the city. Dnring the qnarter ending Sept. 30, 1863, there were delivered by carriers 2,069,418 letters, and 1,810,717 collected for the mails and city delivery, being an increase of 968,825 letters (abont 25 per cent.) over the preceding and last quarter nnder the old system. Returns from other offices indicate results equally flattering.

GERMAN POSTAL UNION.

I regret to state that no progress has been made since my last report in the negotiations for a new postal convention with Prussia, embracing the States composing the German-Austrian Postal Union. It was then confidently expected that a new convention, resnlting in important rednctions of postage, the conclnsion of which was made to depend npon the concurrent action of Great Britain, would have been agreed upon at an early date. But on account of some obstacle presented hy Anstria in respect to a proposed reduction of the territorial transit charges upon British closed mails conveyed through that country no result has been attained.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Additional articles to the United States and British postal convention have been agreed npon, reducing the transit charges upon all closed mails sent hy either conntry throngh the territory of the other, to an nniform standard of four pence (eight cents) per onnce for letters, and five pence (ten cents) per ponnd for printed papers. The reduced rates, however, are not to take effect until the negotiations pending between the British post office and the German post offices, on the subject of a mntual exchange of closed mails, have been satisfactorily concluded.

Additional articles have also been agreed npon between this Department and the British Post Office, establishing, on the part of the United States, a new office of exchange at San Francisco for the correspondence despatched from the United Kingdom for California, Oregon, Washington Territory, the Sandwich Islands, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

In my last annual report, I stated some of the reasons which rendered general concert of action necessary between the Post Office Department of the United States and the postal administrations of foreign governments. The conference, at that time proposed, assembled at Paris on the 11th day of May, 1863, and its deliberations were conducted nnder the presidency of the able director general of posts of France, M. Vandal. A more numerous representation of foreign governments appeared than I had ventnred to anticipate. Delegates were present from the post departments of Anstria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, the Sandwich Islands, Switzerland, and the Hanseatic cities; and the government of Ecuador adhered by letter to the action of the conference. The debates not only exhibited distinguished ability, and a thorongh acqnaintance with postal relations, bnt a most gratifying spirit of liberality towards the popnlar interests involved in international intercourse. In addition to the principles settled by the conference, the information with respect to different systems of administration, exchanged among the delegates, gave a new motive to postal improvement. Much valuable information touching foreign administrations, which was transmitted to this department in the reports of the United States delegate, will aid me in the fnture improvements in our domestic administration, which I hope to effect at an early period.

I deem it proper, in conclnding my remarks on this subject, to make known the fact that the public owes the suggestion to invite this international conference to the Hon. John A. Kasson, who represented our government in it with such zeal and ability as to command the thanks and warm approval of his associates.—I do not doubt that important and lasting advantages are to flow from this conference, due in a great degree to his assiduity, practical ability, and earnestness in the canse of progress.

Compared with the service of the 30th of June, 1862, the length of mail rontes is increased 5,585 miles, with an annual increase of transportation of 2,793,490 miles, at a decrease in cost of $113,258, being abont two per cent. This saving is due principally to the result of the lettings of 1862, and the operations of the service nnder the system of considering such bids alone as are made according to the reqnirements of the act of March 3, 1845, for letting the contracts for transportation of the mails, and which has already been referred to in the report of 1862.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The contract on the overland route from St. Joseph, Missonri, to Placerville, California, anthorized by the act of Congress of March 2, 1861, will expire by its own limitation on the 30th June, 1864. To continue the service I have divided the ronte into four parts, and issned invitations for proposals to convey the mails on these divisions as separate routes, the whole, however, being united by continuous schedules so as to form one route, as at present, but terminating at Folsom City, the intersection of the Sacramento Valley railroad, instead of Placerville.

The act of Congress directing one continuous route limits the duration of the service under it to June 30, 1864. To continue the service beyond that date I have fallen back npon the various enactments of Congress, covering the whole line as post roads in detached portions. This seems to me to be the preferable mode of letting the service, and most likely to secnre the best terms. Legislation will therefore only be needed to secure the conveyance by sea of printed matter intended for the west coast, and for raising the rates of postage on such matter for intermediate places on the overland ronte. The last day for receiving hids for these routes is, however, fixed for the 3d of March, 1864, allowing sufficient time for any action that Congress may deem best to adopt. The service on this route has been performed during the past year with commendable regularity and efficiency, and no accident, Indian hostility, or other casualty has occurred to prevent or retard the safe and prompt transmission of mails and passengers, the trips heing, with rare exceptions, accomplished within the schedule time.

The experience of the past year gives every reason to believe that the gross revenues of the Department for the year 1864 will eqnal, if they do not considerably exceed, the estimates thereof submitted in the last annual report, and that the expenditures will not surpass the amount therein stated. The appropriations already made for the service of the current fiscal year are therefore ample.

STAMPS AND ENVELOPES ISSUED.

The number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, sent to postmasters during the fiscal year ending Jnne 30, 1863, is given in detail in table No. 10, in the Appendix to this report. The value of the stamps issued during that period was $9,680,-384, of stamped letter envelopes, $634,821, and of stamped newspaper wrappers $20,545. The aggregate valne of the issue of the year under notice, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of $2,503,668.

The total valne of stamps and stamped envelopes sold by postmasters during the year, as ascertained from the records of the Auditor of the treasury for this Department was $9,624,-529 62, which exceeds, by $2,714,397 73, the sales of the previous fiscal year.

[We shall conclude our extracts from this interesting Report in our next number.]

## Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO,
December, 1863.

EDITOR MAIL:

SIR—I hope most sincerely that the readers of the *Mail* will not regard me in the light of a cynic or fault-finder, because, in the course of my peregrinations, many things have and will come under my observation which do not accord with my ideas of propriety, and which I felt and will feel called npon to mention in the spirit of philanthropy and hrotherly love towards all the world, to the end that these evils may be corrected, and thns render onr terrestrial sphere so nearly perfect, that we shall be ready for the Millenium at any time on abont thirty days' notice.

I don't like to find fanlt. I wish everything would move on precisely as it onght to. But alas! in this sinful world, where selfishness, ambition and stupidity all play such prominent parts, it cannot be reasonahly expected, and in none of the multifarious phases of life do these ill-favored ingredients make themselves more disagreeahly conspicnous than in onr Postal Department, interwoven as it is with every public and private enterprize, and with every individual interest, almost, throughont the land.

I remarked in my last letter that I did not like to see post offices converted into club rooms, where the acqnaintences of the postmaster conld feel at libery to lounge at pleasure, and "partionlar friends" step into the hack room and help themselves to their own mail, and perhaps gratify their curiosity hy peeping into the boxes of their neighbors, to see what papers they are taking, and where their letters were postmarked. In some of the very small offices extraordinary privileges are extended to the people.

Last week, while journeying westward, circumstances obliged me to stop over night at the railroad station at A———. I don't consider it a flourishing place. The station consists of a rough, board shanty, presided over hy a brief, rotund superintendent, with a poll as smooth and polished as a billiard ball. I enqnired my way to the village, a short distance off, and having the night before me, with nothing in particnlar to do, I natnrally songht ont the post office, which I found located in a corner of the village inn, in a room originally fitted np for a store. A sign over the door indicated that mercantile transactions were still carried on there by one M—n, bnt as snbsequent inspection revealed the fact that the stock in trade consisted of a little case of candy, three herrings, a plug of tobacco, two whet-stones an a keg of nails, I inferred that the business was principally retail.

The office was closed when I arrived. I inquired at the tavern at what honr it opened, and was informed that there was no regular time for it, the postmaster was not there mnch himself, bnt he always left the key with my informant, who good natnredly produced it, and told me I conld go in and see if there was anything for me! This struck me as such a novel method of keeping a post office, that I availed myself of his offer, and was soon ensconced in the deserted "store," monarch of all I snrveyed.

Ere long an old lady entered, adjusted her spectacles and proceeded to make strict search for an expected epistle. Then a small boy on a similar errand, then an Irish gentleman whom I had observed presiding over the switch at the R. R. Station—and so on, nntil I judged the greater part of the inhabitants had dropped in to take a look for themselves as to whether the afternoon's mail had brought aught for them. At length the postmaster arrived, a thin, tell, but not intellectnal looking individnal, whose fierce look did not well accord with his lax mode of conducting his business.

"You don't seem to be closely confined to yonr office," I observed, after a hrief interchange of greetings.

"Wal, no," he replied. "Yon see, Captain, the consarn don't pay over hig, not mor'n twenty five dollars a year, less than a man kin live on these times. Folks know their own letters, or onght to, and so long as the keys is np in the tavern everybody kin help themselves."

"But is the system exactly a safe one?" I ventured to ask.

"Safe!" echoed my new acquaintance, "You don't snppose that any man in *this* town would go and steal other folks letters and newspapers do yon?"

Of course nothing was further from my mind than any insinuation of the kind, hnt possibly in other places where this free and easy custom prevails, general honesty may not so universally abound. What do you think Mr Editor?

MONSIEUR TONSEN.

SMALL POTATOES.—Certain "Insurance Companies" in the West—genuine or bogus, as the case may be—are attempting to save the Registry fee upon valnable letters sent to them hy their agents hy snpplying the latter with printed blanks for the postmaster to sign, certifying that he has seen the money enclosed, and giving the address of the letter, and the name of the person mailing the same, &c.

There is nothing in the Regnlations of the Department forhidding any proper act of courtesy on the part of a postmaster, outside of his ordinary official duties. A loan of his boots or overcoat to a friend, or the opening of his office at nnusnal honrs for the delivery of letters, would be considered a matter strictly his own. Certifying to the contents and address and name of the writer of a letter *is* irregular, and therefore not to be practised, as the Registry system makes ample provision for all such proofs and safeguards, and in justice to the revennes of the Department, no other receipts or certificates should be furnished in respect to money or other letters. If a postmaster is disposed, in addition to the forms of registration, to he a witness to the *amount* of money or other inclosnres, and to make a private entry of it, we can see no ohjection to snch a conrse. It might, in fact, be of great importance, when relating to the mailing of legal documents. Bnt even that would be merely an act of personal conrtesy, and entirely at the option of the postmaster.

☞ We learn from a friend just from Memphis, Tenn., that the business of the post-office in that city has become very heavy and is constantly increasing, and that the excellent management of its affairs hy Special Agent Gist, has given entire satisfaction to all classes of citizens and to the military authorities. A petition is in circulation, which is being very generally signed, asking the President to bestow npon him the appointment of Postmaster. This has been done, we are informed, withont any solicitation on the part of Mr. Gist.

## Printed Wrappers.

Several of our post office friends have written us in behalf of the great convenience and ntility of printed wrappers for letter packages, and in several instances specimens of those in use hy them, have heen sent us. We have before allnded to this great and yet simple improvement, and we are glad to find that the use of them is increasing. Newspaper and magazine publishers are also getting into the way of printing the names of snbscribers on the hands or covering, mnch to the delight of Ronte Agents, postmasters and their clerks. It greatly facilitates and lightens the labor of assorting the mails, while it lessens, hy one-half at least, the chances of packages taking the wrong direction, and therehy causing delay if not actnal loss. Postmasters in places nnmbering a popnlation of perhaps 2000 or npwards, and within convenient access to a printing office, wonld, we are sure, find it an economical plan, or if not so sitnated, it wonld pay to pnrchase one of the small presses at $5 advertised in onr paper hy Mr. Zevely of Maryland, who is the contractor for fnrnishing the Department with letter stamps. It conld also be used we snppose in many cases, for small circnlars, labels, &c., if required. Printing instead of writing, wonld not prevent the wrappers for letter parcels being used a second or third time, as now between small offices.

We hope yet to see printed wrappers in general use hy postmasters and pnhlishers, at least for all places to which letter mails or other packages are regnlarly made np. And should the plan he extended in some way, to the addresses of official and private correspondence, our friends in the dead letter office would have a much easier time of it, and possibly some of them conld be spared for higher positions. We like the process described by a former correspondent of printing npon sheets of post office wrapping paper, the names of all places to which letters are snre to he sent daily, gumming the hacks of the entire sheets, and cutting off the slips at the time of making np the mails. Or they can be printed singly on each wrapper

MR. EDITOR:—I freqnently find among my mail matter, gathered at different post offices along the line of my ronte, ~~transient newspa-~~pers without the proper two cent stamp on the wrapper, but in lieu thereof the post office stamp, "PAID." I have the best of reasons for supposing that these packages so sent are *transient* matter. It appears to me that here is a violation of a very wise and important rule, and the postmaster who thns steps beyond his duties commits a gross wrong. Were the name of the post office also stamped npon the wrapper, it wonld be easy for the postmasters to whose offices these packages go to have the matter inqnired into, hut it is seldom or never done. It has appeared to me, therefore, that the Ronte Agent, when snch matter is bagged directly to him, should report these departures from duty, as he is the only person ontside the post office from whence these packages come who can trace them to their sonrce. I may be wrong; if so, please set me right. I have ever held to the doctrine that laws shonld he oheyed to the letter, so long as they are in force, and would gladly see *every* rule of the Department strictly followed out, or the offender punished.

ROUTE AGENT.

It is more than probable that, on investigation, the hlame would often be traced to the negligence of a postmaster in allowing his snpply of one and two cent stamps to become exhausted hefore ordering a fresh snpply.

[ED. MAIL.

"A yonng lady wishes to enquire, if in case she shonld change her name, she would have to execnte a new Bond to the Department, and whether her hushand or herself would be *postmaster* after the ceremony."

The above comes from a young lady now holding a commission as postmaster. To her first question, we answer in the affirmative. We trust, however, that the execntion of the matrimonial bond does not depend on any snch contingency.

The second qnestion is a mnch nicer one. If our fair interrogator prefers to continne her official relations, she wonld still retain the designation of "postmaster." Perhaps for the looks of the thing, however, it would be as well to give np the postal reins to her hushand, provided she could get him in.

ED. U. S. MAIL.—Dear Sir: Will yon please to express yonr opinion in regard to closing the post office on snch days as Christmas, Thanksgiving and New Years? what hours of the day? also, what hours of the night has a postmaster a right to close the post office?

See Sec. 20, Chap. I, of the Standing Regnlations of 1851. At offices where no mail arrives regularly on Sundays, the postmaster is not required to open his office at all. In the absence of any rnles in regard to holidays, he is, of conrse, left to exercise his own judgment. On week days, he is to be governed hy "the nsual husiness hours of the place."

## The Returned Letters.

How she strives her grief to smother!
Tears fall on the snowy page;
To a daughter writes the mother,
Calls her *home* to cheer her age.
Weary then with looking—longing,
Weeks and weeks pass sadly by;
All the past to mem'ry thronging—
Hoping on, hnt—no reply.
Till at last there comes a letter:
'*Tis her own*, she traces there,—
Better she had died,—far hetter,—
"Gone away and not known where."

From her home across the ocean,
Blotted with repentant tears,
Writes the daughter her emotion—
How she turns to earlier years;
Prays that Heav'n may hless her mother,
Tells her of her wedded joy,
How she left her for another—
Sends the picture of her hoy,
Then she waits to be forgiven,
Till another year has fled;
Back *her* letter torn and riven,
Comes,—and on it written—"DEAD."

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.—On the hreaking ont of the rebellion, and at the time Lonisiana seceded from the Union, Mr. RIDDELL was postmaster at New Orleans. The rebel leaders hronght all sorts of appliances to bear npon him, to indnce him to turn over to their bogus government the funds and postage stamps helonging to the United States. Finding that other means than argnments were abont to be used, he placed this property, amounting to a large sum, entirely beyond the reach of the traitors, nntil New Orleans had been recaptured hy our forces, soon after which an Agent, Maj. SCOTT, from onr Post Office Department arrived and took charge of the office, when the said property was placed in his hands. Mr. Riddell had, however, been ohliged to ahandon the postmastership at an early day, in consequence of his nohle adherence to the Union cause.

He has recently visited Washington, and effected a settlement at the Department of his entire accounts, when it was found that he had overpaid the government to the amount of abont one thonsand dollars, which amonnt was promptly retnrned to him.

At the recent election in Louisiana, this same faithful ex-postmaster was elected Governor of that State.

POSTAGE ON CIRCULARS—ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE LAW.—Since the estahlishment of the increased rate of postage on Circulars (two cents for three or any less number), varions reports have heen made to us, hy postmasters, of certain tricks which are resorted to for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the new rate. We hear that circulars are mailed in packages prepaid hy stamps at the rate of two cents per fonr onnces, which is the proper charge for newspapers, pamphlets, &c., but which is altogether inadequate for circnlars. Postmasters should be carefnl in examining suspicious packages of printed matter, when deposited for mailing or received for delivery, and frustrate snch attempts hy promptly charging douhle the unpaid amount, at circnlar rates. On a package of seventy-five circulars, weighing eight ounces, and prepaid fonr cents, the unpaid amount dne is fourty-fonr cents—conseqnently eighty-eight cents shonld be demanded and paid before delivery. If payment is refused, the package must be disposed of as indicated in Sec. 9 of the new law, and instrnctions thereto appended.

THE NEW SPEAKER.—The election of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX as Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, is a high compliment to the pnblic press throughont the conntry, that gentleman having been an editor and publisher of newspapers in Indiana ever since he became of age. He has been a Represenative in Congress from that State for ten years, during fonr of which he has served as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He has been emphatically a "working member," having earned the repntation of being one of the most faithful and indnatrious members that ever occnpied a seat in Congress. His great parliamentary experience must amply qnalify him for his new and very responsible position.

## Letter Addresses.

This letter please send to Millersalle School,
To a pupil there known as Alfred S. Boole
A school that is famed through Lancaster County
For making fools wise for a very small hounty,
In Penn's valiant State this same county you'll see,
Where the peoples *defence* was in running from Lee,
Where greedy contractors most sinfully reign,
And love of their country is measured hy gain.

[Here is a copy of an address on a letter, written hy a venerable Hospital Chaplain, to his good wife in New Hampshire:]

"The sweetest words begin with H,
A *Home*, the abode of pure delight,
A *Heart*, that loves the truth and light,
The *Hope* of good beyond all thought,
Full *Happiness*, by Christ's hlood bought,
What need we more, if these are given?
*I* also want my *Harriet*, dear,
Another *H* you see most clear."

"This letter will go to Simon U. Stockman, who will read it, holding it in one hand, and with the other prevent the fishermen from stealing the raisins, at the Outfit Store on
Duncan's Point, Gloucester, Mass."

Application for change in the site of a post office, or its name, must always be made to the First Assistent Postmaster General.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR
Postmaster-General.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

## Official.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

By the instructions under the new postal law UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

- Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.
- Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.
- Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.
- Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

A recent order of this Department adds to the above—

- Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described, are when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office: all others must be despatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 26 of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamp is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

A. N. ZEVELY,
*Third Assistant P. M. General*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE.

The examination of Dead Letters discloses much carelessness on the part of Postmasters in post-marking letters, and also in cancelling postage stamps.

The latter clause of the Regulations of 1859, section 397, is repealed, and the use of the office rating or post-marking stamp as a cancelling instrument is positively prohibited, inasmuch as the post-mark, when impressed on the postage stamp, is usually indistinct, and the cancellation effected thereby is imperfect. The postage stamp must therefore be effectually cancelled with a separate instrument.

Special attention is also directed to the duty imposed upon Postmasters by Regulation 396, which is as follows:

"If the cancelling has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet, or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the Postmaster at the office of delivery will cancel the stamp in the manner directed, and forthwith report the delinquent Postmaster to the Postmaster General, as the law requires."

A. N. ZEVELY,
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## Official Communications to the Executive Departments.

Notwithstanding the notice given by the War Department to the officers under its control, of the provision of the existing postal law with respect to the franking of their official communications, large numbers of letters and packets are still posted at the various offices, the writers or senders of which omit to comply with the provision noted.

As it is the duty of the Post Office Department to enforce, as far as possible, a strict compliance with the requirements of the law of the 3d of March last, the Postmaster General has decided to instruct postmasters to retain at their respective offices, all unpaid and not franked letters posted thereat, which may be addressed to the War Department or to officers under its control, unless that Department shall prefer to pay on delivery the postage due on such communications from its subordinates. The latter course has been pursued by the Treasury Department for some time.

☞ Postmaster General BLAIR, who had been confined to his house for several days by indisposition, has sufficiently recovered to be enabled to attend to official duties at the Department.

## A Happy New Year to all our Friends and Patrons.

We sincerely trust that to those of them who are post office employees, the new year may be distinguished from the past, by its freedom from, at least, a portion of the very many official annoyances and trials that (post office) flesh is heir to.

May they be delivered from tardy correspondents, who never seem to forgive themselves or their treacherous watches, if they happen to deposit a letter in the post office before the time for closing the mail.

From those troublesome customers who are eternally grumbling because the post office is not kept open at all hours of the day on Sundays and holidays, although they seldom receive any mail matter, but, nevertheless, want the privilege of personally examining the premises occasionally, (when they ought to be in church) in the hope that their M. C., to whose nomination and election they contributed so largely (?) may have sent them a Congressional document, or possibly a commission from the Department to take charge of the office themselves!

From the greatest tormenter of all, the unsuccessful competitor for the post office, who is perfectly satisfied that he was really the favorite and "first choice" of a large majority of the citizens, because they "signed" pretty freely, in order to *save time*, and get rid of his pressing importunities.

From various other classes of "sore heads" and "blowers," who, for the want of some more reasonable cause of fault finding, complain of the postmaster of a country town, because he hasn't got influence enough at head quarters to obtain, at least, a twice daily mail, in a "through bag," from the nearest city, and who think the postmaster and his clerks deserving of removal, because they adhere to the postal laws, and the instructions of the Department, and are faithful and independent enough to repudiate the free and easy ways of some "clever" predecessor, who had practiced upon the idea that every body had a right inside the office but himself!

From that thoughtless and much-to-be dreaded class of unwelcome and profitless visitors—especially of the *genus crinoline*—who throng the post office recesses and vestibules, when they well *know* that at least two members of the same family have been there before them since the arrival and assortment of the latest and only mails which are to arrive for the day—and from all, in fact, who make the post office a "scape goat" for all sorts of purposes but those that are legitimate, keeping honest callers away from the delivery windows, and throwing an unnecessary burden upon the post master and his over-tasked and poorly paid clerks.

From all undue *curiosity* respecting the correspondence of others—from an over crowded "complaint book;" from all *mistakes* in opening *decoy* letters instead of their own; and (at the close of the New Year,) from all painful regrets over either official short-comings, or private duties neglected.

## The Postmaster General's Report.

We had intended to give in our last a synopsis of the Report of the Postmaster General, but did not receive it in time. We now present some of the salient points of this most able State paper. The present unparalelled prosperity of the Post Office Department is mainly due to the efforts of Judge Blair, whose fitness for its head is exemplified in its successful administration. None of the co-ordinate branches of government were more disastrously affected by the rebellion than the Post-Office. The interruption of postal communication with the South and Southwest involved the business interests of the North in so much confusion that it required time and a master mind to bring shape and substance out of chaos. That this has been satisfactorily accomplished, the present Report clearly demonstrates.

By reference to the Report, it will be seen that the receipts fall short of the expenditures only $159,000, and this too, in view of the fact that the outlay for the year has been necessarily larger than will probably be required during the current fiscal year. Taking the Report, therefore, as a basis upon which to predicate a calculation, we have no hesitation in saying that the Post Office Department will soon become self-sustaining, if not a source of large revenue to the Government.

The Report is also eminently satisfactory in other respects, as showing an increase in the efficiency of the mail service, both domestic and foreign, and contains valuable suggestions of improvements and reforms. We shall give further extracts in our next.

We observe that Congress is again calling for the causes of the delays and irregularities in the mail service, between the Capital and New York.

The project has also been revived in the Senate, of authorizing and constructing by government, a new and more direct route between the two cities, both for the better accommodation of the mails and for military purposes.

A SPECIAL AGENT IN LUCK!—N. G. Ordway, Esq., of New Hampshire, and for some years past a very successful Special Agent of the Post Office Department, has quietly slipped into an important office at Washington—that of Sergeant-at-Arms. The position is said to be a lucrative one.

It is stated that William S. Harnet, Esq., of Maine, has been appointed Special Agent in place of Mr. Ordway.

☞ There are many complaints of failures and mistakes in regard to Registered letters. In view of the plain directions on this subject, in the old and new instructions, we do not see how errors can occur. There are certainly no excuses for them.

## Important Convention.

We have been favored with a copy of the Milwaukie (Wis.) *Sentinel*, containing the proceedings of a Convention of Western Route Agents, which met at Chicago, Ill., on the 25th ult. It was attended by about fifty of the Route Agents running upon the most important railroad mail lines in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin.

We learn from a private source, that the members constituted one of the most intelligent and respectable set of officials that were ever assembled for any purpose. The principal object of this meeting seems to have been to induce some action at Washington, by Congress or otherwise, by which a more equitable compensation may be secured for the arduous and important services of Route Agents.

The officers of the Convention were—President, C. W. Hunt, Michigan; Vice President, J. A. Haigh, Ohio; Secretary, H. O. Elliott, Wisconsin; Assistant Secretary, E. Clarkson, Illinois. A number of brief speeches were made, showing the insufficiency of the present salaries, in view of the great advance in price of all the necessaries of life. In the course of the President's remarks, he said: "We claim the right to petition for the redress of wrongs or hardships which we can but illy bear, and if, in respectfully asking for an increase of salary, it should not be granted, then, I suppose, we can take either of the other alternatives—go on wearing off our finger-nails in untying mail-bags at our present low salaries, or leave the service." Another gentleman facetiously remarked: "I formerly wore a coat of the usual length, but have been obliged to have it *curtailed*, so as to bring it within my means, until it only reached a *very* moderate distance below the waist." Clothing had advanced full fifty per cent. since his appointment.

A series of suitable resolutions were passed, and among them several breathing a spirit of the most patriotic devotion to the Union cause, and complimentary to the official administration of Postmaster General BLAIR.

The following Memorial was also presented, by a committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously adopted:

*To the Honorable, the Postmaster General of the United States:*

At a Convention of Mail Route Agents of the Post Office Department, convened on the 25th of November, 1863, in the United States Circuit Court Room, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, there were present representatives of mail routes from the States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. After due deliberation, it was resolved to memorialize the Honorable Postmaster General in regard to the present salaries of the Route Agents, which, under existing circumstances, they deem inadequate for the support of themselves and families.

We therefore would respectfully submit for your early and favorable consideration the following facts:

As subordinate officers of that branch of government that carries intelligence to the people, we are striving to discharge our duty in a manner so as to reflect credit on the positions we occupy, and honor upon ourselves.

Our duties as Route Agents being laborious, responsible, and requiring our whole attention, we are precluded from engaging in any other business whatever.

It is known to your Honor that the peculiar nature of our position subjects us to many personal risks, and dangers of life and limb.

The prices of all the necessaries of life have advanced fully one hundred per cent., and being compelled, besides supporting our families at home, to defray our hotel bills at the end of our respective routes, the salary we are now receiving is insufficient for our reasonable support.

Notwithstanding we practice the most rigid economy in caring for ourselves and families, we find our present compensation insufficient for the purposes herein stated.

We cannot help believing that the government, whose agents we are, intends to accord to us a reasonable compensation for services performed, thus enabling us, with a proper regard to the rules of frugality, to support our wives and children respectably, and to save them the fate of abject want, in case we are cut off or crippled by the ever-occurring accidents of railroad life.

Impelled by the necessities of the times, we notice that all classes of laboring men and women, over the length and breadth of the land, are now asking and receiving an increase of their wages, and nothing but real, stern necessity induces your Agents to make this appeal.

Accompanying this Memorial, please find a schedule setting forth the prices of articles of prime necessity at this time, as compared with the prices of the same articles at the time we were appointed.

In view of the facts thus set forth, we confidently look to our worthy Postmaster General to procure for us, as soon as possible, either by a recommendation to Congress, or otherwise, an addition to our pay, leaving to his enlightened judgment to fix the amount thus to be added.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that we highly approve of the object of the above Convention, and of the entire justice of the application embraced in the foregoing Memorial.—Our remarks in a former number, upon a similar petition of the Eastern Route Agents, require no repetition at this time.

## Congressional Postal Committees.

The following gentlemen compose the Senate "Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:"

Senators Collamer (Chairman), Dixon, Ramsay, Henderson, Bowden, Conners and Buckalow.

The House Committee is constituted as follows:

Hon. Messrs. Alley, of Mass. (Chairman); Norton, of Ill.; Harding, of Ky.; Donnelly, of Minn.; Blaine, of Me.; Brooks, of N. Y.; Cole, of Cal.; Grinnell, of Iowa; and Fink, of Ohio.

Senator JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, Chairman of the Senate Committee, was appointed Postmaster General in 1849, and held the office somewhat over a year. Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, of Iowa, a member of the House Committee, was formerly a Special Agent of the Department, resigning the office last year, when he was elected to Congress.

## Articles for Soldiers.

EDITOR OF THE MAIL:—It is the season of the year when every one having sons or friends in the army is preparing to send them undershirts, drawers, mittens, stockings &c. &c. A great many postmasters are in the habit of rating such articles at *Transient Newspaper rates*—is this right? I know of several instances where persons wishing to mail such articles have gone from my office to a neighboring office and mailed them at the cheapest rates, giving the person to understand that all asked beyond the 2 cents for 4 ounces, was extortion.

Now what becomes of goods thus mailed? The public should be correctly informed, and not, through the ignorance of postmasters, be induced to insufficiently prepay these parcels thus subjecting them to the entire loss of what they *do* pay, and the packages to *double* letter postage rates to be paid by the receiver. I suppose that the consequence of such ignorance on the part of the mailing postmaster is *making the soldier pay the penalty of official blunders.* Is not that the case? What is my duty in regard to such packages (insufficiently paid as I claim,) coming to my office for distribution from a neighboring office in transit to their destination? Should I return them to the mailing office—rate them with the proper postage—or let them go along as they are?

I would like very much to hear from you on this subject, for if I am wrong in charging letter postage on this style of shipments, I am morally bound to refund to my outraged patrons, and *come down* if I want friends or patronage hereafter, to the *lowest country rates.*

Under the 25th section of the new law, when articles of wearing apparel are offered for mailing, letter postage should be prepared according to the weight of the package.

When such packages are admitted into the mail *at a less rate*, by carelessness, or ignorance on the part of the postmaster mailing, it is the duty of the postmaster at the first separating, or distributing office, to return the package to the office where mailed, for the payment of letter postage.

The following letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster General is in reply to an inquiry on this subject:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
DEAD LETTER OFFICE.
Washington Dec. 30, 1863.

SIR:—Packages received at the Dead Letter Office which contain miscellaneous articles for soldiers, such as mittens, shirts, socks, and other articles of underclothing, are retained there about three months to await application therefor by the sender or by the person addressed. If still unclaimed, they are given to the hospitals in Washington, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers.

Respectfully yours,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*Third Assistant P. M. General.*
J. HOLBROOK, Esq. New York, N. Y.

WELL DESERVED.—On New Years Day, HENRY W. WHITING, Esq., who for several years past has very acceptably filled the position of Cashier of the New York Post Office, was presented by the Postmaster and clerks of that establishment with a substantial evidence of their regard, in the form of a $500 U. S. bond, a silver tea service (the latter the gift of Hon. A. Wakeman, P. M., to Mrs. Whiting) and a complete set of table silver—in all of the value of over $1,100. The presentation was accompanied by a letter from the donors, expressive of their regard for him as a friend, and their appreciation of the courteous and able manner in which he has always performed his official duties. Gen. John A. Dix, formerly Postmaster of New York, who was also among the contributors, added a note in which he bore testimony to Mr. Whiting's zeal and fidelity during the General's administration of the office. We can truly say, that in our opinion such a compliment was never more worthily bestowed, whether considered as a recognition of the services of an efficient public officer or of those generous and amiable social qualities which constitute a gentleman.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—There is usually on the same train with the Route Agent an Express Messenger. Now suppose the Route Agent is aware that the Express man is constantly receiving letters from individuals at the different stations along the road, and carrying them (past a number of post offices) to the end of his route, and then depositing them in the post office to be finally *mailed* to their destination, thus depriving the local postmaster of his rightful commission.

Again, supposing letters so carried were in government envelopes, would that alter the case at all, so long as the letters were to be finally mailed?

I am aware that letters in government envelopes may be sent outside of the mails to their destination, but does it follow that letters which are to be mailed *at all* can, by the use of such envelopes, be properly carried by Express men away from the regular post office of the writer, as is often done for convenience, and often in consequence of a dislike which the writer may entertain towards his own postmaster?

If the Department has any authority in the matter, will you please inform us what our duty is in the premises?

ROUTE AGENT.

From what we know of the honorable character of the Express Companies generally, and their desire to comply with the postal laws, we can hardly believe that the alleged violations alluded to by our correspondent are correct to any considerable extent.

As to letters in government envelopes, they can be conveyed by *anybody*, or in *any way*, provided the writers comply with the rule by addressing them in ink, marking the date of writing, and seeing that they are of the proper denomination to cover the correct postage rates of the enclosures.

When Route Agents have any reasons for believing that the law is violated by Express men or others, it is their duty to report the facts to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

[ED. MAIL.]

PERSONAL.—The Washington papers announce the marriage of WILLIAM A. BRYAN, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, to Miss Julia J. Lyon, daughter of Hon. Lyman K. Lyon, of Lyon's Falls, N. Y. The Utica papers mention that the marriage ceremonies were of the most interesting character.

## Mail Locks and Pouches.

We learn from the Department that there is at present unusual complaint respecting the scarcity of Mail Locks and Pouches, and the supply of the former, especially the brass locks—seems to be run out. Much inconvenience has been and is now felt, in consequence of this state of things, at the New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City offices. It is believed that this scarcity arises mainly from the carelessness of postmasters in not returning their surplus locks and bags to the depots as required by the regulations. To remedy the existing evil to some extent, and as promptly as possible, the attention of the Special Agents has been called to the subject by the Department.

All postmasters whose offices have not been made depositories for mail bags and locks, are ordered by the Inspection Office at Washington to return immediately to that office "all *mail locks* not actually needed for current operations, reporting the number sent, and to continue so forwarding all such, from time to time, never allowing any to accumulate and fall into disuse."

They are also requested and ordered to forward *all surplus mail bags*, whether in good condition or not, to the nearest mail-bag depository, advising the postmaster thereof of the number of each size of every kind so forwarded. A list of such depositories may be found on the third page of the *Mail*.

We are requested to say, further, that the above requirements must not be neglected.

## Questions and Answers.

LETTERS BY MAIL CARRIERS.—Do the Postal Laws (See Section 125 and 156 to 159 inclusive,) and Regulations (sects. 435, 437 and 438) prohibit mail contractors and carriers from receiving and carrying, for deposit in the next office, any letter, excepting it be prepaid by *stamped envelope?* No.

If a mail carrier brings to the next P. O, any letter which he has received on the road, prepaid by postage stamps, and deposits the same for mailing, is he subject to suit and penalty under the law? No.

A mail carrier may, as heretofore, receive way letters fully prepaid by postage stamps, when handed to him, at least one mile from a post office, to be deposited in the first post office at which he arrives; but no fee can be allowed for the collection of such letters, as under the old law: See Section 31 of new law.

ED. MAIL.—Will you please inform me, through the columns of the *Mail*, if, under the new law, a P. M. has the right to frank a letter to a newspaper publisher, to inform him that, by reason of the time of subscription expiring, papers are not taken from the office. If not encroaching too much upon space, if you will inform me, you will confer a favor upon a subscriber.

When a newspaper or magazine, regularly sent to a subscriber, has been refused by him, or not called for by him for a month, it is the duty of the postmaster to write a statement of the facts, and send it, under cover, to the postmaster where such publication *is mailed*, to be by him communicated to the publisher. The envelope addressed to the postmaster should be franked. See Sections 9, new law and regulations.

ED. U. S. MAIL.—SIR:—Please state in your paper what constitutes a circular, under the act of March 31, 1863, and the distinction, if any, between circulars and hand bills, in rate.

Under the head of Circulars, should be included all advertisements, printed on flexible paper, not exceeding the size of a letter sheet. Large hand bills or posters should be classed as miscellaneous printed matter, in regard to postage.

MR. HOLBROOK.—SIR.—Will you inform me if blank forms of oaths to accompany quarterly returns, are furnished postmasters, and if so, where to apply for them?

The blank form of oath to accompany quarterly returns, is furnished in No. 6. of the new regulations. Postmasters should write out such oath, to be subscribed before a justice of the peace or other magistrate authorized to administer the same.

ILLEGAL PRACTICES.—It is not a very uncommon practice in communities where an appointment of a postmaster is distasteful to a portion of the citizens, for them to refuse to deposit their letters in their local office, in fact going often to considerable expense and trouble in sending by private hands, or getting them into a distant post office, by employing regular messengers, and sometimes even those paid by the government to carry the mails. Places are even occasionally designated within sight of a post office where mail matter is collected and regularly forwarded to another office, in order to "spite" an unpopular postmaster. All such proceedings are wholly illegal, and each of the parties interested, including those who receive the letters &c., to be forwarded, are liable to a prosecution and heavy fines, results which will be pretty sure to follow a full report of the facts to the Appointment Office.

Whenever a really improper or unsafe appointment is made, the public may be sure that deception has been practiced upon the appointing power, and a bold and independent remonstrance, setting forth the grounds of disaffection is always certain, if found to be true, to bring prompt relief.

Besides, such a course is much more decent and manly than the mean process of applying the pecuniary screws, and leaving the less pugnacious portion of the people interested, to put up with the grievance if it is a real one.

BUSINESS OF THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—The following paragraph occurs in one of the circulars from the Auditor's Office of the P. O. Department:

"It is entirely unnecessary for you to employ any person on your behalf to expedite the settlement of your accounts, as such settlement is always made in due order of business, and no unofficial interference can affect the action of the Office. The same prompt attention is given to business when transmitted by letter, as if presented in person; and hence the employment of an agent to transact such business is not only unnecessary, but involves an actual loss to at least the amount paid such agent."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Depredation Cases.

Arrest of a Philadelphia Letter-Carrier.—On the 7th ult., Samuel Young, a letter-carrier attached to the Philadelphia post office, was arrested on a charge of purloining valuable letters and abstracting their contents. The prisoner was in the habit of stopping at a tavern on his route, and while refreshing himself with a glass of brandy and a cigar, opening, rifling and burning letters. On one occasion, while so occupied, he was observed by the landlord, who at once informed the police. A detective was put upon his track, and on the day above mentioned secreted himself in the bar-room, and arrested Young while in the act. The culprit made a full confession, and plead guilty to three indictments which were found against him. His depredations have been extensive, as over one hundred open letters were found in his trunk, with about $250 in bills. His previous character had been good, and he was a prominent member of the church, and superintendent of a Sunday school. On the 19th ult. he was sentenced to ten years and three months imprisonment.

Arrest at Memphis.—A clerk in the post office at Memphis, Tenn., has just been arrested for purloining letters from the post office. He was one of the clerks having special charge of the army letters, immense numbers of which are constantly sent from and received at that office. It appears that the suspicion of Mr. Gist, the acting postmaster, had been excited somewhat in respect to the young man, whom he felt it his duty to discharge but a day or two before the arrest. A person who had been employed to watch his movements, observed him throwing something into a ravine, which turned out to be an entire package, containing some thirty or forty letters, all addressed to officers and soldiers stationed in Memphis and that vicinity.

For The U. S. Mail.

Sir:—In the last number of the *Mail*, a correspondent asks some questions about post office boxes. According to your interpretation a P. M. cannot put mail matter in a box (which he owns,) for an individual unless that individual pays a certain sum for it, no matter how convenient it may be for the P. M. to do so. I have a number of boxes in my office entirely at my own expense. Some are willing to pay a small sum for the use, and some are not. Therefore of late I have not tried to collect rents. I consider it better for me to let them have boxes without pay than to throw them all into boxes alphabetically, and be obliged to look them all over every time a person comes to the office. If your interpretation of the law is right, I think the framer of the law never were postmasters in a country post office, or they would have never put that clause in. At least if a postmaster cannot for his own convenience, have a particular place to put a person's mail-matter, then certainly the law should provide that a person *shall have a box* and *pay* for it, and not leave it at his option to have or not to have.

Answer:—Where postmasters in small offices have arranged boxes at their own expense, and the use of them is a *relief* and a real convenience to themselves, there can be, we think, not the least illegality under the law, or any objection by the Department, to a *free* use of them by citizens, provided that he (the postmaster) has used due diligence though unsuccessfully, in endeavoring to make his customers pay box rents. This view does not conflict with Sec. 6 of the new law, or with the instructions. This view of the case has the approval of the Department.

☞ Many postmasters in small offices even retain mail bags in their offices until there are 10, 15 or 20 or more, (particularly newspaper bags), who are either ignorant of the law or careless and inattentive to the duties of their office, and thus cause the service great inconvenience.

Many newspaper sacks are detained at offices where U. S. Senators and other Members of Congress reside. The special attention of postmasters at such offices should be directed to the return of those bags sent with Public Documents.

Section 136, makes no distinction as to who detain newspaper sacks. Members of Congress are as liable to the penalties of the law as any one, and should be more willing to comply with its requirements, from the fact that they made it themselves.

☞ We will state, in answer to a question by a postmaster, that newspapers regularly sent to England, or any other foreign country, except the British North American Provinces, cannot be prepaid by the quarter or year. Transient rates must be charged, namely—to and from England, two cents for each copy, to be prepaid by stamps when mailed in the United States. This pays the United States postage only.

☞ We occasionally receive complaints of the neglect of mail contractors to perform their duties according to contract and schedule time as fixed by the Department. When such failures are the fault of a sub-contractor or mail carrier, postmasters should first notify the *contractor*, if known, and if a remedy is not promptly applied, the fact should be reported directly to the Inspection Office, Washington. When sent to the publisher of this paper we can only make such reference.

☞ The answer to our correspondent on the subject of "Articles Sent to Soldiers"—socks, mittens, &c.,—was submitted to the Department and approved, as were also the replies, found under the caption of "Questions and Answers," in another column.

☞ We are obliged to our friends in the St. Louis, Mo., post office, for the interest they have shown in the success of the *Mail*, by recommending it to the public in a circular recently issued, giving the mail arrangements and other local postal information connected with that office and vicinity.

Duty of Route Agents.—We are asked whether a letter handed to a Route Agent while on duty, and bearing a stamp, can be delivered by him personally at the end of his route, or at any intermediate point.

Our answer is—that Route Agents are instructed to receive and *mail* all letters received by them on the cars; and blanks are furnished them in which to enter all such transactions. It is our opinion, therefore, that under these circumstances an Agent, however willing he may be to obl[illegible] the sender by a personal delivery of the le[illegible] has no right or authority to take it out of the mail, after it has been placed there in accordence with the instructions referred to.

The few instances requiring such special care and despatch can be met by the use of the government envelope, and sending by the Express messenger, conductor, or baggage master on the train.

Money Order System.—It will be seen that the Postmaster-General, in his Annual Report, renews his former recommendation for the establishment of a Money Order System, as the most effectual safeguard against frequent depredations upon the post offices and the mails. At the last session of Congress, a Bill for that purpose was before the Senate P. O. Committee, but for some reasons it was reported upon adversely by the chairman, Judge Collamer. It is one of the most important measures ever considered in this country in connection with its postal system.

[communicated.]

Death of a Postmaster.—The office of postmaster of Hyannis, Mass., is now vacant, occasioned by the death of Mr. F. C. Tobey, who has for the past two years very worthily filled it. Three weeks before his death he was taken with a violent attack of bleeding at the nose, which continued, at intervals, until his system became entirely exhausted, and the fatal result followed. The deceased was an excellent officer and a highly respected citizen.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices during the month of December:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anderson | Polk, Co. | Wis. | 13,581. |
| Aireys | Dorchester, | Md. | 3,231. |
| Amoka | Cass Co. | Ind. | 12,051. |
| Bellezfine | Washington Co. | Pa. | 2,643. |
| Brady's Mills | Alleghany Co. | Md. | 3,207. |
| DeKalb Junction | St. Lawrence Co. | N. Y. | 1,144. |
| East Melrose | Monroe Co. | Iowa | Sup. from La Grange. |
| Etna | Scotland Co. | Mo | 10,471. |
| Knoxville | Lake Co. | Cal. | Sup. from Lower Lake. |
| Koylton | Tuscola Co. | Mich. | 12,681. |
| Loretto | Marien Co. | Ky. | 9,505. |
| Linndale | Woodbury Co. | Iowa | 11,106. |
| Lanesburg | Marshall Co. | Kansas | 14,255. |
| Lewis | Vigo Co | Ind. | 12,167. |
| Latham | Pike Co. | Ohio | 9,218, 9,215 |
| Millport | Washington Co. | Ind. | 12,126. |
| Murfreesboro' | Rutherford Co. | Tenn. | Chattanooga Railroad. |
| Monitor | Amador Co. | Cal. | Sup. from Konigsburg. |
| Ogleton | Butler Co. | Ohio | 9,300. |
| Pope Nalley | Napa Co. | Cal. | 14,867. |
| Rising Sun | Jefferson Co. | Kansas | Sup. from Lecompton. |
| Rock Elm | Pierce Co. | Wis. | 13,149. |
| St. Maurice | Decatur Co. | Ind. | 12,271. |
| South Branch | Bradford Co. | Pa. | 2,385. |
| Tallahoma | Lucas Co. | Iowa | 11,085. |
| Wakarusa | Douglass Co. | Kansas | 14,155. |
| Wayne Centre | Wayne Co. | N. Y. | Sup. from Lyons. |
| Zellinger | Wright Co. | Minn. | 13,601. |

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices, to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY. | STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atwater, | Dodge, | Wis. | Waupem. |
| Bridgeport, | Jackson, | Iowa | Maquoketa. |
| Bellingsville, | Cooper, | Mo. | Boonville. |
| Basin Knob, | Johnson, | " | Warrensburg. |
| Bay Delaware, | Delaware, | Iowa | Delhi. |
| Crystal Springs, | Goodhue, | Minn. | Lake City. |
| Chalk Level, | St. Clair, | Mo. | Oseola. |
| Cedar Grove, | Cole, | " | Jefferson. |
| Dog Tooth, | Alexander, | Ill. | Cairo. |
| Donovan, | Iroquris, | " | Middleport. |
| Erfert, | Jefferson, | Wis. | Golden Lake |
| Federal Store, | Dutchess, | N. Y. | City. |
| Grenby, | Newton, | Mo. | Mt. Vernon. |
| Hays, | Jackson, | Ohio | Jackson. |
| Little Osage, | Bates, | Mo. | Johnston. |
| Leon, | Ashtabula, | Ohio | West Andover. |
| Jeffersonville, | Lee, | Iowa | Fort Madison. |
| Midway, | Cooper, | Mo. | Boonville. |
| Mt. Calvary, | Davis, | Iowa | Bloomfield. |
| North Howland, | Penobscot, | Mo. | Howland. |
| Petersburgh, | Tulare, | Cal. | Keysville. |
| Port Gibson, | Gibson, | Ind. | Princeton. |
| Pine Bluff, | Dane, | Wis. | Madison. |
| Ross Grove, | Montgomery, | Iowa | Villiska. |
| Silver Creek, | Wright, | Minn. | Clearwater. |
| Twelve Mile Grove, | Harrison, | Iowa | Jeddo City. |
| Uncle Abe, | Davis, | " | Bloomfield. |
| Washburne Prairie, | Barry, | Mo. | Cassville. |

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Lenwood Station, Delaware, Pa., Mrs. Mary Casey.
Munterdville, Muhlenburg, Ky., Miss Balinda Connelly.
Fredonia, Licking, Ohio, Miss Levina Belles.
Marysville, Union, Ohio, Miss Celinda Turner.
Muscoda, Grant, Wis., Mrs. E. P. Harris.
East Springfield, Jefferson, Miss Frances Porter.
Whiting, Washington, Me., Mrs. Jane Crane.
Boone Furnace, Carter, Ky., Miss Kate Elfant.

### NAMES CHANGED.

McGonigle Station, Butler Co., Ohio, to Woods Station.
New Westfield, Wood Co., Ohio, to Western.
Waldenville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., to West Berne.
Vienna, Maceint Co., Mich., to Meade.
Cetnropolis, Franklin Co., Kansas, to Minneota.
Cherokee City, Weld Co., Col. T., to Latham.
Orr's Ranch, San Joaquin Co., Cal., to Elliot.
Draw Bridge, Sussex Co., Del., to Houston.
William's Grove, Clearfield, Pa., to Woodland.
Gouglersville, Berks Co., Pa., to Fountain Inn.
Black Lick Mills, Indiana Co., Pa., to Heshbon.
National, Outonagon Co., Mich., to Rockland.
McCartysville, Santa Clara Co., Cal., to Bank Mills.

[advertisement.]

### To Postmasters.

I want Agents for my Agricultural and Horticultural paper, the *Rural American*, Utica, N. Y. Vol. VIII, commences Jan. 1st, 1864. For *twenty* subscribers at $1 each, I pay *eight dollars* in Delaware, *Concord* and other choice Grape Vines, including my paper *one year*, and either the weekly *Times*, *Tribune* or *World*, New York, or a splendid $2 Gold Piece?

Every subscriber receives *one dollar's* worth of Grape Vines. All gratuities sent post paid. Address, T. B. Miner, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. *Samples free.* 4-1t.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles ............ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles ......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail), two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel, on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers, when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months,) .. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:
Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. ............ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz ... 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. ............ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ....... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. ............ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 2 "
" over 8 oz and not over 12 oz. .... 3 "

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage, to be prepaid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings, or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address, and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from counties bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office, for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks, or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection Office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### STAMPS.

Post offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over one hundred, with stamps of class No. 3; and exchange post offices with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment Office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side: Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, and Fort Covington N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton, and Canaan, Vt.; Cleveland, O. (with Port Stanley in summer), Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit, and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robianon, Calais, Houlton, and Eastport, Me.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail bags and locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., Saint Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia, and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, ILLUSTRATED

With fac-simile Engravings of New and Rare Stamps, will be forwarded regularly and post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of One Dollar, which may be remitted in two-cent unused postage stamps.

Address, STAFFORD, SMITH & SMITH, 13 George Street, Bath, England.

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"The Postmistress," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address Box 2641, New York P. O.

### Notice.

A young man who has had considerable practice in Post Office Business wishes a situation as clerk in some large office where his time will be well taken up. Good references given.

Address G. P. M., care of J. H. Grant, Troy, Bradford Co., Pa.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail ............ 5.00 A. M.
" ............ 1.00 P. M.
" ............ 8.30 P. M.
Erie Mail ............ 3.15 A. M.
" (Way,) ............ 2.00 P. M.
" ............ 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport ............ 2.00 P. M.
Long Island ............ 5.00 A. M.
" " ............ 2.00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ............ 3.00 P. M.
New York Central R. R ............ 3.00 P. M.
North Mail ............ 3.15 A. M.
" " (Way,) ............ 2.00 P. M.
" " ............ 3.30 P. M.
South ............ 5.00 A. M.
" ............ 4.30 P. M.
" ............ 10.00 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7 00 A. M; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5 15 A. M.; 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M., 5 30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 10.30 A. M; and 9.30 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers, two cents each, without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*, but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail, or via England—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union, in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.
5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail—Newspapers, gazettes, and periodical works:

Five cents for each package the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed:

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands (not British) except Cuba, Central America (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British Mails.—Newspapers sent, six cent each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### Post-Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices.* ☜

Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete, ...... one dollar.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)
Post-office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ............ 50 cents.
Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, black ink, or pad, each ............ 25 cents.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A Good Copying Press, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen, will be sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

Printing Presses of All Sizes.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches, for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address
E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding quarter ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exceeding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Matter. Newspapers. | Postage on Printed Matter. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 32 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, compulsory,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen and Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do. do. when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 3 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *31 | *43 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3,000 miles | | *10 | | |
| Do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American provinces. | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 31 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 5 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do do by Brit. pk. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 3 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 1,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c. | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton. | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo & Suez) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet, or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment comp'ry.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *31 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| Gallipoli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg,) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 31 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 3 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 40c.] | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Brit pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail [if prepaid, 33c.] | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States, and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahé, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras & Pacific coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| " to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Providence, by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Br. Pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see British N. America provinces | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 24 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see British North Amer. Provinces. | | | | |
| Oldenburg. Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Parma by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail. (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *4 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen, and Weimar, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) French mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open mail, via Lond., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via England, by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *61 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 25 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas by U.S. Packet to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amer. packet | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos do do by Amer. packet | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via London, by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by French pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey in Europe and Turkish islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British Mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Valona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, British, distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not British, (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail via London in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do in Brit. do | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

### TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. Newfoundland prepayment required. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.<br>* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters, for Germany or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*" at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at six cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philippine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except also on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is twelve cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas via France other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore, and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce: to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION. ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed, "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 4 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 9 | | Southampton & Hamb. |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Queenstown |
| Havana | U. S. | 9 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Galway. |
| Havana | U. S. | 12 | | Havana. |
| Havana | U. S. | 16 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Southampton & Brem. |
| Havana | U. S. | 16 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | 20 | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Queenstown & Livrp'l. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 23 | | Hamburg. |
| Galway | U. S. | 25 | 26 | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers, for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV., No. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1864. WHOLE No. 41.


## POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

We conclude our extracts from the Report of the Postmaster General :

CANCELLATION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

During the past year indelible cancelling inks have been used at the principal post offices, and the employment of printing ink for cancellation —the latter being much more difficult to efface than ordinary writing ink—has been continued at the smaller offices.

It is not believed that the department has ever suffered any considerable loss from the use of washed or restored stamps, yet there has been a constant endeavor, either by the introduction of some effectual method of cancellation, or by a peculiar process in the manufacture of the stamps, to render impossible a second use thereof for the payment of postage. No improvement of this nature has yet been perfected, though much attention has been given to the subject, and many ingenious devices for this purpose invented. Instruments for cancellation, with cutting or abrading edges, have been submitted by various parties, and upon being thoroughly tested were found to be inherently defective, owing to their liability to injure, or to be injured by, the contents of letters or packets. These instruments, furthermore, speedily became dull or disarranged by ordinary use, requiring sharpening or adjusting.

After much thought, and a thorough consideration of the many instruments and devices which have been submitted or suggested to the department to attain the desired result, the conclusion has been reached that the only certain means of effectual cancellation is in the preparation of the stamps in such manner that, when once affixed to a letter, they cannot be removed therefrom without involving their destruction ; or by their being printed in colors sufficiently permanent to resist the action of air and light, but which would readily be effaced by any agent intended to remove the cancelling marks. Three varieties of postage stamps, alleged to possess one or the other of these qualities, have been submitted to the department, and their respective merits are under consideration.

THEFT OF STAMPS FROM POST OFFICES.

Additional legislation is also required in respect to post office thefts. The stealing of postage stamps *from a post office* is not made a felony under any existing statute. Some months since three persons were convicted in Indiana of the robbery of a post office in that State, and the stealing of letters and a considerable amount of postage stamps. The former not having been proved to contain "any article of value or evidence thereof," and there being no penal enactment against the taking of the latter, the parties were necessarily sentenced to punishment for one of the slightest offences against the postal laws—having been each fined five dollars, and imprisoned three months. I would suggest the establishment, by statute, of a suitable penalty for offences of this nature. The best mode, perhaps, of attaining this result, would be the enactment of a law making it a penal offence to steal from, or forcibly enter into any room or building which may, at the time of such stealing or entry, be used or occupied as a post office,

DEAD LETTERS.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters of every description received and examined during the year was 2,550,416, being 268,398 more than in the preceding year.

MONEY AND OTHER VALUABLE LETTERS.

The number of these letters which contained money was 18,527, and the value of their contents was $77,861 31, showing an increase over the number of letters of this class received during the previous year of 8,052, or 76 per cent., and an increase in the amount of money enclosed of $31,322 42, or 67 per cent.

Of these letters there were registered and mailed for delivery to their respective owners during the last fiscal year, 18,219, of which 15,048, containing $63,627 72, were finally delivered. To bring about the latter result it was necessary to send out many of these letters a second time, and, some of them, in consequence of the owner's change of residence, or for other cause, were sent out three or four times, in order to secure their restoration.

The number of dead letters covering deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, and other valuable papers, received, registered, and returned for delivery to the writers, was 8,332, and the aggregate nominal value of their contents was $1,544,277 81, being a decrease in the number of this class of letters, as compared with the previous year, of 1,431, and in the value of the enclosures, of $645,172 19. Of these letters 7,559 were delivered to the owners.

During the year 16,763 valuable letters or packages of a third class were received and registered. Of these 12,579 were sent out for delivery, 10,918 of which contained daguerreotypes or photographs, 764 articles of jewelry, and 897 miscellaneous articles. Out of the whole number sent from the dead letter office for delivery, 8,273 were restored to the writers or senders.

There has been a continued increase in the receipts of letters of the class under notice, the great majority of which contain daguerreotypes or card photographs, and of these a large proportion are sent by soldiers or their correspondents. The whole number of such dead letters exceeds by 85 per cent. the amount thereof received in the preceding year. It will be observed, that while there has been a very considerable increase in the quantity of dead letters containing money, and of those covering daguerreotypes and miscellaneous articles, the number of such as contain deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, &c., has sensibly diminished. The increase of the two former classes is doubtless owing, in a great degree, to the fact that the mails are very generally used by the large number of persons in the military service of the United States, and by their numerous correspondents, for the transmission of money, photographs, and similar articles of value, while, on the other hand, they have less occasion to forward by mail deeds, drafts, or negotiable paper, than other classes of the community. The nature of the military service, and the many accidents to which soldiers are liable, necessitates frequent changes of locality, which retard or prevent the delivery of their letters, and many of these are, in consequence, sent to the dead-letter office. Upwards of 5,000 money letters, being nearly one-fourth of the whole of that class of letters received during the year, were addressed to soldiers.

For the reasons above indicated, complaints of the loss of money letters sent by or directed to soldiers and their families have been numerous. In many instances such losses were directly traced to dishonest letter carriers in the military service, and therefore beyond the control of this department. Moreover, many letters are lost through carelessness and indifference on the part of some of the persons who distribute mail matter in our armies. The power to correct or to lessen this evil rests with commanding officers, who would do their subordinates a great service by selecting competent and reliable persons to superintend the reception, transmission, and delivery of mail matter, and holding them responsible for the faithful performance of these duties.

MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

In this connection I beg leave to renew the recommendation made in my last annual report, that a postal money order system be established to facilitate the transmission of small sums of money through the mails, which I am confident would not only prove a great convenience to civilians and soldiers, but would almost entirely obviate the loss of money letters, the great majority of which enclose small remittances.

CAUSES OF NON-DELIVERY OF VALUABLE LETTERS.

Upon an examination of the reasons for the non-delivery of valuable letters, in the first instance, to the persons addressed, it is found that, in accordance with the past experience of this department, the failure of a letter to reach its destination is, in the vast majority of instances, the fault either of the writer or person adddressed—such failure being more frequently caused by a change of residence of the latter.

In compliance with a request from the War Department, 8,822 dead letters and packets, containing soldiers' descriptive lists and certificates of discharge, have been transmitted to the Adjutant General, after being carefully registered in this department.

It appears from the foregoing statements that the whole number of valuable dead letters registered and sent out from the dead-letter office during the past fiscal year was 42,613, being 17,202 more than during the previous year.

In addition to the above, 55,044 letters, containing postage stamps, or other articles of less than one dollar in value, and which were not deemed of sufficient importance to require registration, have been returned to the writers or senders. Letters of this description, which are not susceptible of restoration, are destroyed, with their contents. The number of postage stamps destroyed in conformity with this practice, from July 1, 1862, to 30th June, 1863, was 48,748, and the aggregate value thereof was $1,318.

ORDINARY DEAD LETTERS.

Under the authority given to the Postmaster General by the act approved January 21, 1862. 1,007,255 ordinary dead letters, not evidently worthless, were placed in new envelopes and returned to the offices where originally mailed, to be delivered to the writers. Of this number 4,898 were sent to banks and insurance companies ; 89,642 to business firms, and the remainder to individuals. 19,002 of these letters, which were directed to sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals, and failed to reach the persons addressed, were returned free of postage to the writers, generally relatives of soldiers, and the greater portion of them were delivered. The number of dead letters of the class under notice, written in foreign languages, was 35,861.

Of the whole number sent out for restoration to the writers, 287,211, being about 25 per cent, were again returned to the department. In the great majority of instances the reasons assigned by the postmaster for such return were, "not called for," "not known," or "not found." The proportion "refused" was comparatively small, not exceeding 12 per cent. Since the reduction in the rate of dead-letter postage from six to three cents, which took effect on the 1st of July last, this proportion has steadily decreased.

After deducting from the whole number of letters sent out, such as were returned a second time, and those sent free of postage, including hospital letters, &c., there remained 692,220 letters, on which dead-letter postage was collected at 6 cents each, yielding a gross revenue to the department of $41,533 20, which exceeds by $21,533 20 the aggregate compensation of the clerks employed in sending out these letters. At the present reduced rate of three cents for a single return letter, there would still have been a surplus of $1,533 20, while it is confidently believed that a much larger number of return letters will hereafter be delivered to the writers, not only in consequence of the reduction of dead-letter postage, under the new postal law, but also of the more prompt restoration of such letters. To secure the latter result the department has instructed postmasters to forward to the dead-letter office, except in special cases, all letters remaining unclaimed one month after being advertised, instead of two months, as formerly.

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EDITOR OF U. S. MAIL :—Will you allow me to call your attention to a neglect by postmasters and publishers of Chapter 4th, Sec. 52 of P. O. regulations, which says, "Each package containing letters, mailed and post-billed direct, *should* be plainly directed on the outside, with the name of the office to which it is sent, *and of the County and State* in which such office is situated. Now the evil is, that not more than one-tenth of postmasters or publishers ever put any directions on the outside of a package but the name of post office and State. *County is almost universally omitted.* Can your influence be directed to have a reform.

A POSTMASTER.

This is a proper reminder as to an important rule of the Department, the too general neglect of which sends many letters and newspaper packages astray. The knowledge of the locality of counties, is often better than that of towns and villages, with some post masters and route agents, who, in the absence of a full direction, apply the process of hurriedly guessing at the course the packages ought to take. Thus publishers often grumble at the delay, or failure of their papers, when they have clearly caused it themselves, by only half addressing them. There should be a general and speedy reform on the part of all interested in this subject.

### "Demurring" Clergymen.

ED. U. S. MAIL :

When one clergyman sends to another clergyman a church paper, (or any other paper,) regularly, through the mails, without prepaying the postage, what is a poor lady postmistress to do, but ungallantly charge the recipient clergyman four cents on each paper or package, even though said clergyman strenuously demurs? Particularly when it is very evident such papers have been read previously to mailing.

Are clergymen exempt from postal laws? If so, do please make it known quickly, and save trouble to a POSTMISTRESS.

P.S.—Please publish, and answer. I have had some trouble here in trying to do right for my country's finances!

ANSWER.—Any "clergyman" who would "demur" on account of simple obedience to a well known public law, ought never to have another "donation party," or a present of a turkey for his thanksgiving dinner.

We have only to say to the fair postmistress, that we commend her official anxiety in behalf of her "country's finances," and advise her to poke the four cent rate at the dominie as often as he pokes his clerical proboscis into the delivery window for a transient, unpaid newspaper. If she knows at what office the paper is mailed, if regularly, she should notify the postmaster of this evident intent of one clergyman to evade the law, while the other grumbles and "demurs" at the legal consequences of his reverend brother's delinquency.—[ED. MAIL.

WANTS A CLERKSHIP.

Still another of the postal sisterhood wishes to know if postmistresses are ever promoted for official faithfulness, to clerkships in the Department at Washington, as are "*men* postmasters." "I once heard," she remarks, "a distinguished Cabinet official say, that ladies make the best postmasters, and I venture to ask if this would not hold good if promoted to clerkships!"

We answer that there are no ladies employed in the Post Office Department to our knowledge. Quite a number hold clerkships in the Treasury and War Departments, but never have been in post offices. We know of no "men postmasters" who have been promoted as suggested, from the ranks of faithful post office clerks, although there may be such cases. We regret that we cannot give our aspiring friend more encouragement in that direction.

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### Foreign Dead Letters.

Some time since the process to which domestic dead letters are subjected in the Dead-Letter Office, was described at length in the MAIL. The following remarks on foreign dead letters, are intended to be an appendix to the previous article :—

The interchange of mail-matter between the United States of America and foreign countries, is regulated by treaties.

Such treaties exist between the United States on the one hand, and Great Britain, France, Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen, respectively, on the other. The interchange of correspondence between each of these nations and the United States is, therefore, direct ; while between the latter and all other countries, it is effected through the agency of the powers above specified, with some one of which every nation not in immediate postal connection with the United States, has arrangements for the receipt and transmission of correspondence. By this means an interchange of mail-matter is established between the United States and all countries and settlements within the reach of civilized intercourse.

Many packets, however, forwarded by mail to other countries, as well as received in this, fail to reach their destination, in consequence of the numerous changes which occur in daily life, within the period of even one interchange of mail, such as death, removal of residence, change of name, &c., and of the very imperfect manner in which many addresses are written, as for instance : "To my brother John in North America." "Fred Hopkins, State of New York," &c., &c.

All mail-matter from foreign countries, which remains at any post office undelivered, is sent in due course to the Dead-Letter Office, where, after being held one month, (for reclamation,) it is assorted according to the respective countries in which the letters and packages originated.

They are again sub-divided into paid and unpaid, and the latter classified according to the rates of postage charged on them, the mode of their conveyance, &c., &c., and the whole are returned unopened, to the countries from which they were originally despatched.

The number of letters thus returned to European and other countries, is about 175,000 a year, a number which promises increase, rather than reduction.

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HON. EDWARD EVERETT, in one of his able articles, thus alludes to the importance of our Postal System :

"It scarce admits a question that the province of the Post Office in reference to the moral, the political, the social and domestic interests and relations of the country, is decidedly more important than its immediate connection with commerce, important as that is. In fact, when I contemplate the extent to which the moral sentiments, the intelligence, the affections of so many millions of people, sealed up by a sacred charm within the cover of a letter, daily circulate through a country, I am compelled to regard the Post Office, next to Christianity, as the right arm of our modern civilization."

"UNFINISHED BUSINESS."—Just before the Rebellion "broke out" we received the following, among other similar letters, from Southern postmasters :

LOWNDES COUNTY, Ala., Oct. 30, 1860.

MR. HOLBROOK :

Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find $1, for which send "U. S. MAIL" for one year, upon the following conditions, to wit :

*Firstly*—Should our glorious Union be dissolved immediately after the election, you must return me the money.

*Secondly*—If it should last three months, and three months only, return me 75 cents.

*Thirdly*—Should it last six months only, return to me 50 cents.

*Fourthly*—Should it last but nine months, return me a quarter.

*Fifthly*—Should it continue a year, keep all.

I hope I may have the pleasure of subscribing for a second year. Yours, &c., E. W. T., P. M.

We shall endeavor to carry out the above proposition to the letter. The "hope" expressed at the close, discovers our friend's attachment to the Union, and we feel confident that we have *one* subscriber, at least, with which to begin the second volume of the MAIL.—[*Ed. Mail.*]

We regret most sincerely that soon after the receipt of the letter, there was a "great gulf fixed" between our correspondent and ourselves, effectually defeating the then desires and hopes of both of us.

Like many others, we thought that the rebellion might amount to just about "a quarter," but we notice by the Report of Hon. Secretary CHASE, and that of Mr. Memminger, that it has already cost a *trifle* more.

How the case stands now, and whether our friend of 1860 has, ere this, exchanged the "U. S. MAIL" for a "C. S." coat of mail, and has been fighting against what, at the date of his letter, he so justly termed "our glorious Union," we have no means of ascertaining, but as soon as the "Yankees" get possession of his town and post office, we shall feel bound to perform our part of the unfinished contract, by sending the paper to "E. W. T." if found to be alive and loyal, or, if not, to his successor, whoever he may be.

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A DOG MAIL TRAIN.—The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* publishes the following extract of a letter from Pembina, showing how the mail is carried from that point to Crow Wing :

"I should have written to you four days ago, but the mail had to lie over one trip, on account of the lameness of one of the carrier dogs. You will probably think it strange that the Great United States mail should be delayed several days from such a cause, but nevertheless it was. The mail is carried from here to Crow Wing, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, by dog trains, and if one set of dogs get foot sore when their turn comes, the mail has to lie over. To-morrow they say the dogs will be right, and the mail will go forward. I saw the first dog mail train leave here on last mail day. It consisted of three middling sized dogs ; they looked more like wolves than dogs. They had regular harness, very fancifully ornamented, and buckskin saddles, gorgeously worked with beads. The dogs are driven in tandem style. They go from forty to fifty miles a day, the half-breed driver trotting behind most of the way,"

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SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—It is the practice in the British army, throughout the world, for soldiers to frank their own letters, by merely putting on the corner of the envelope "Soldier's Letter." This is respected by all the British post offices and mails throughout the world as a free frank. By every foreign mail letters are received from the East Indies and elsewhere, through the Boston post office, with this frank. In view of the sacrifices made by our volunteers and soldiers, and the small pay received, we suggest that some provision be made by Congress for carrying their letters free of postage.—*Exchange Paper.*

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### Letter Addresses.

[We continue to receive from postmasters, copies of odd superscriptions on letters passing through their offices. There must be a great many such, however, of which matter-of-fact *unpoetic* P. M's take no notes, and which are thus permitted to waste their sweetness on the solitary atmosphere of a mail pouch. We beg them not to allow such *gems* to be thus carelessly lost to the outside world—especially to the readers of the MAIL.]

Bear ye kindly mails and masters,
Free from hindrance and disasters—
This goodly budget of love and fun
To *Miss Sarah Huntington.*
Bear it on its mission lucky,
Straight to the borders of *Kentucky*,
And in the town of *Covington*
Pray let it rest till school is done.

Please pass this letter down to *Phelps*,
Where those that are wealthy this poor man helps,
By the news I contain he'll nearly be killed,
Please speedily hand it to *Peter M. Field.*
Ontario County, N. Y.

Waterbery
this letter is for felement Tod it lives
to edmond jordon house in waterbury Con
necticut State america this letter to be
carried directly to felement Tod it lives
to edmond jordon house in waterbery Co
nnecticut Stote America
All the postage is paid on this letter

Mr. McKibbon
18th St Southside ; a few doors E of 6th Ave
3d Story—(crooked *outside* Stairs
New York City.

This letter is for William Bail,
Now a student at old Yale ;
Who got the mitten from Miss Raven,
Just before starting for New Haven,
Conn.

At *Barrington, Spa*, in the County of *Lake*, [take.
Ther lives *Miss Nett Newcomb*—don't make a mis-
Please forward this package to her if you will,
The people are well but the whole State is Ill.

### Commendatory.

We insert the following extracts from letters received from postmasters, on business connected with the *Mail* and *Post Office Assistant.* They have been selected from a large number of similar commendations. We trust we neither give offence to our official friends by the liberty thus taken with their communications, nor subject ourselves to the charge of editorial egotism, by publishing these flattering notices in our own columns. They were, of course, wholly unsolicited. Our object is to furnish those of our post office friends, who do not take our paper, evidences of the estimation in which it is held by those who *are* among its patrons. Also to place before the officers of our Department at Washington, further and more tangible proof that the *Mail* has not been established in vain, as an humble auxiliary in procuring a correct and faithful execution of the postal laws, and the instructions thereon :—

"If there is any postmaster in this State, or elsewhere, who is not in receipt of the *Mail*, we advise him by all means to order it at once, for he will find it quite entertaining, and very convenient and valuable for reference. Its postage tables, especially those relating to foreign correspondence, which tables are the only ones now authorized by the Post Office Department, it seems to us, are indispensable in post offices, small as well as large."—*P. M., Albany, N. Y.*

"I would rather pay five times the present subscription price, than do without your valuable paper. It not only contains much interesting reading matter, but is particularly valuable to every postmaster for the official information it gives, enabling him to do business correctly with other offices, thus saving them a vast amount of trouble and vexation, and it is also a good preventive for the severe reprimands that careless or ignorant postmasters are so apt to get from the Department. Please accept my testimony to its value.—*Fall River, Mass.*

"It is with much pleasure that I send you the above subscription, and hope that every P. M. in the State will become a subscriber to your paper. It saves postmasters and clerks a large amount of time in corrections, correspondence, &c."—*San Francisco, Cal.*

"I hope you will receive the money enclosed, for I can't do without the *Mail.*"—*Ithaca, N. Y.*

"We have learned to think that we cannot well get along without your excellent sheets."—*St. Paul, Minn.*

"Your monthly I find of great assistance to me, and would not be without it for five times the amount of subscription."—*Woburn, Mass.*

"I think I could not get along without it. The table showing the amount of postage to foreign countries is alone worth the price."—*Webster, Mass.*

"By forwarding the paper another year you will confer a great favor, for it is an invaluable aid to us." *Lee, Mass.*

"Please place to my credit the enclosed amount, and send on the *Mail*—too valuable to do without." —*Salisburg, Pa.*

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefits I have received from the *Mail*, and in fact I don't know how any one connected with the postal service could well dispense with it."—*Santa Cruz, Cal.*

"I wish you much success in your labors, for I deem your paper an invaluable assistant to the fraternity, in the discharge of their duties."—*Belvidere, Illinois.*

"No postmaster can afford to do without the *U. S. Mail*, and it would be an actual benefit to the P. O. Department if all postmasters were required, by law, to take it. This may be 'radical,' but it is true." —*Bellows Falls, Vt.*

"The *Mail* is indispensable in a post office, and at the price you furnish it, is *ridiculously* cheap. It is worth five times the money to any postmaster who wishes to do his duty to the Department and the public."—*Whitewater, Wis.*

"Your paper is of great value to us, both for instruction and amusement."—*Wilton, Conn.*

"We find we cannot get along without the *Mail.*" —*Weston, W. Virginia.*

"We have taken your paper two years and cannot afford to dispense with it, or miss a number."—*Warren, Mass.*

"I have taken your paper three years, and having derived so much benefit from it in the past, I cannot possibly do without it in the future, as long at least as I have anything to do with post office business." —*Pomfret, Conn.*

"Send me the *Mail* another year, commencing with the Jan. number. I find it impossible to get along without its friendly instruction."—*Sharon Centre, Ohio.*

"I consider the *Mail* a very valuable paper for all persons engaged in the employ of the P. O. Department."—*Davenport, Iowa.*

"I would not be without it for many times the price of subscription, although I have been somewhat longer than three times 'ten years among the mail bags,' *i. e.*, since Aug., 1831."—*New Bedford, Mass.*

"I find the *U. S. Mail* an invaluable assistant, and will not be without it either in or out of the post office."—*Denver City, Colorado.*

"I recommend postmasters to subscribe for your excellent monthly, that they, like myself, may find it a paying institution."—*Racine, Wis.*

"It is just what every postmaster ought to have, who does not choose to grope his way in postal darkness."—*Elgin, Ill.*

"The *Post Office Assistant* is the right thing in the right place, and I believe may be immensely useful." —*Fitchburg, Mass.*

"I have not yet heard from the October number. Will you oblige me by giving this your early attention, and if you want more money say so, for I cannot well do without the paper."—*Norwalk, Conn.*

"I have received your valuable paper regularly for the last year, and would hardly know how to dispense with it. With the postage laws before me, and the benefit of your paper to explain, I still make mistakes, and I presume I am not an exception. A copy of it should be in the hands of every P. M., as all are interested in its contents."—*Diamond Springs, Cal.*

"It is an invaluable assistant, and we can no more be without it than the mail key."—*Waldoboro, Me.*

"Wishing you every success in the good work in which you are engaged. I do not let an opportunity slip of pointing out to P. M's. the necessity of taking your excellent paper. I cannot myself see how they can get along without it."—*P. M., Howard, Wis.*

"Here is your dollar, for another year. I could not do without the paper."—*So. Norwalk, Conn.*

"I consider the *Mail* cheap to me at $1,00 a year. With hopes for its success, I remain yours."—*North Bloomfield, Ohio.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1864.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

[OFFICIAL.]

## Clothing to Soldiers by Mail.

AN ACT to amend the law prescribing the articles to be admitted into the mails of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Approved January 22d, 1864.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 25th, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of Postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—*four ounces* for *eight cents*—must be manufactured from *wool*, *cotton* or *linen*, and not exceeding *two pounds* in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently, a package addressed to a *commissioned* officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz.: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the above.

☞ Notwithstanding our bills for the current year in advance, were sent to our subscribers in the December number, we have thus far received rather meagre returns; most of them were due in October last. Whether a bill has been received or not, remittances are expected to be made by all who have not paid us beyond the present number (41,) of the MAIL. When bills are received, and returned to the publishers with the money, they will in all cases be receipted, and enclosed in the next month's paper.

☞ A few of our subscribers claim that there are errors in the bills sent them for the 4th volume, and that remittances mailed to us during the last year cannot have been credited, &c. That the sums were remitted as claimed, we, of course, cannot question, although in some instances, what at first seemed like certainty, on the part of the claimants, has been changed into an *intent* to remit, or to the equally unsafe assurance that it has always been their *habit* to pay for papers in advance, &c.

We can only say that credits have been given with great care, and the original orders for the *Mail*, and letters enclosing money, carefully filed. It does not follow that because a remittance was really sent, it was received, our letters being subject to the same contingencies as are those of other parties. When a postmaster assures us that he has any memorandum, or other evidence besides a mere recollection, we always give credit of course

A STUPID BLUNDER.—The New York *Herald* of Dec. 16, contained a statement that "Mr. James Gayler, an employee of the post office," had been arrested, and held to bail in $5,000, on a charge of embezzling letters—which is entirely untrue. Mr. Gayler is connected with the Special Agent's Department, and on the 15th ult. caused the arrest of a letter-carrier on the above charge, and it was he that was held to bail in the amount stated, and not Mr. G. The *Herald* corrected the error the next day; but reporters for the press should, it seems to us be a little more careful how they confuse the facts of a criminal case in this promiscuous manner.

## Mailing Clothing to Soldiers.

It will be seen by reference to the law which has just been enacted, and a copy of which, with the accompanying instructions from the P. M. General, will be found in the first column of this page, that articles of clothing manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and in packages not exceeding two pounds in weight, may now be mailed to soldiers at the rate of *eight cents for every four ounces* or fraction thereof. The former charge on such articles was three cents per half ounce, although many persons, under the erroneous impression that such articles could be sent at printed matter rates, have been in the habit of depositing them in post offices with only two cents per four ounces prepaid thereon. Postmasters should be at some pains to see that the community obtain a correct understanding of the present law, and be careful to comply strictly with its provisions. Editors and publishers will also, we doubt not, be glad to give the greatest possible publicity to the matter, and we trust that the comfort and convenience of our soldiers will be greatly enhanced by the operation of this beneficent law.

☞ The question comes from two or three quarters, whether a regular newspaper can be taken out of the office, and afterwards re mailed at quarterly rates. We think we have more than once answered this trifling question, in the negative of course, but a repetition now may "help out" some of our new subscribers. Only regular publishers, and news-dealers, are entitled to pay by the quarterly or yearly rates.

When a regular subscriber changes his residence, it is *his* duty to notify the publisher, and not that of the postmaster; but the latter must notify the postmaster, at the new locality, that the postage has been paid, and to what time.

PUTTING IT IN "BLACK AND WHITE."—Senator Sumner has offered a resolution "to abolish the *color* qualification in conveying the mails." A similar resolution was offered in the House at the last session, and rejected, Mr. Colfax, then chairman of the P. O. Committee, objecting, on the ground that in some of the States, under existing laws, a colored person could not testify in case the mails were robbed while in his custody, and that, therefore, the proposed measure would be an unsafe one for the public interest. The State disqualification as to colored witnesses still exists, if we mistake not, in several of the loyal States, and, consequently, the same very serious objection holds good. It would, therefore seem —if we are to have colored mail carriers—that local legislation ought to take the lead.

The prohibition referred to is contained in a section of the postal Act of 1825.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—The post office at Middletown, Middlesex County, Conn., was entered on Monday night, Jan. 4, 1864, by cutting a hole through, and raising a bar which secured a door in the rear of the building. A large number of letters were mutilated and left behind—but upon examination it was ascertained that the scoundrels were but illy repaid for their labors. This, however was not their fault, but their misfortune.

In a former number of our paper we called the attention of postmasters to the importance of guarding against occurrences of this kind—and we again urge them to see to it. In many cases that we have investigated we have found the most unpardonable carelessness in regard to the security of post offices in large places, which, with due deference, we submit, is not at all flattering to the judgment or vigilance of the officials in charge of them.

In every instance where watchmen are not employed, a clerk should sleep in the office, and, for additional safety, a good dog should be kept on the premises. As a further means of decreasing trouble, in the event of a disaster, postmasters should inculcate the necessity of everybody taking their letters out over night where such a thing is possible.

DANGEROUS MAIL MATTER.—Recently, among the dead letters received at the Department, one was found containing *Gun cotton*—which is well known to be a most inflammable and dangerous article, and which should not, therefore, under any circumstances, be sent by mail.

Medicinal and chemical preparations, especially when put up in glass, or other fragile material, must also be carefully excluded from the mails, as well as all wooden or metallic articles, which are liable, from their weight, size or shape, to damage letters, papers, and other legitimate mail-matter.

HOTEL LETTERS.—The attention of city postmasters is called to the necessity of arranging with hotels for the regular return to the post office, of all letters remaining unclaimed one month, except in cases where there are good reasons for believing that they may be delivered by longer retaining them.

Such letters, according to the standing regulations, are to be sent from the post office to the Dead-Letter Office, without having being advertized.

HARTFORD P. O.—The number of letters deposited in the Hartford (Conn.) post office during the quarter ending Dec. 31st, is 239,475—being at the rate of nearly a *million* a year. The number received for distribution, and remailed, is about 200,000. This immense correspondence (as stated in the first item), as originating in Hartford, is indicative of the growing prosperity and social interests of that beautiful and flourishing city.

The office has never been under better or more satisfactory management than at the present time.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire if communications for publication in newspapers, &c., are to be mailed at the reduced rates—that is, the same as book manuscripts are now written.

ANSWER.—Such communications are to be rated at letter postage.

## Mutilated Postal Currency.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:

Dear Sir.—Myself a thoroughly loyal man, and a member of the L. L., I cannot help seeing things in the present administration of affairs, which I think might be better managed. While favoring the adoption of a national paper currency, in place of our local bank circulation, for sums of one dollar and upwards, I consider our present fractional currency as one of the evils incident to a state of war—even though that war be a war of freedom against oppression—it has its evils, and our only resource is to make the best of them. Yet government, or at least government officials, are making this fractional currency a greater burden than it need be. For instance; a ten cent currency is accidentally torn; if I take it to our post office *it is refused*, no matter how innocently said rent may have been caused. Now I would suggest that orders be issued—not necessarily publicly, which might cause such a rush as to embarrass the regular labors of the larger offices—to the post office in every town where there is no "Designated U. S. Depository" to receive all genuine U. S. fractional currency which has not been evidently *maliciously* defaced, in payment for all dues to the office. That all such mutilated or defaced currency be *not* paid out, but returned to Washington to be destroyed.

I shall hope to see your influence used for the adoption of the above, or some other plan for the retirement of mutilated fractional currency.

The plan suggested above for the redemption of mutilated "Postage Currency" in small sums, we think an important and practicable one; the best, and in fact, about the only one we have seen. There are thousands of persons, many of whom can ill afford the loss, who have in their possession one or more of these notes, which, to them, are worthless, from being badly soiled or mutilated. These they must lose unless some way of relief is provided.

Many of these parties reside in obscure localities, where there are no facilities for sending them to any "designated U. S. Depository," and even there they are not exchangeable in sums of "less than five dollars." Postmasters, except in the larger cities, refuse them for similar reasons, and the holders are thus left to pocket their loss.

Although these notes are designated as "Postal Currency," they were issed by the Treasury Department, under the law authorizing them, and, consequently, the P. M. General has no power or authority in the matter whatever. When the regular postage stamps were so largely used as currency, that officer having the power, generously came to the relief of the people, and ordered the redemption of all stamps unfit for use, at various convenient localities throughout the country; thus, in thousands of instances, saving from actual loss the scanty earnings of the poor man, as well as the hundreds and thousands of the wealthy trader, and the rich corporation stockholder. He would, we have no doubt, be glad to see the post offices again used for a similar purpose, were the proper authority conferred upon him. We are not aware that Secretary Chase is authorized beyond what is indicated on the endorsement on these "postal currency" notes.

The British authorities, in the management of their postal system, have always proceeded upon the principle of making it available for the convenience and varied interests of the people throughout the kingdom, to its utmost capacity. The money order, savings bank, and other systems, have all being engrafted upon the institution, without appearing to conflict with the more legitimate objects of the post office, which, in fact, is the only channel through which every community and all classes can be directly reached. It is a noble feature of a grand system.

We are not sure that all these collateral uses of the post office are applicable to our vast territory, but that some of them are there can be no doubt, and we are gratified to know that this belief is shared in by the present head, and other high officers of our Postal Department. If practicable we have no doubt they will come to the relief of the public in the way proposed by our worthy correspondent.—[ED. MAIL.]

## "Drops," and Newspapers.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR.—Permit me to inquire through the *Mail*:

1st.—If a neighbor, or townsman, hands me a sealed letter, and requests me as a *friend*, *not* as P. M., to *hand* the letter, according to direction, to some person within the delivery of my office, without the drop postage being paid, would it be allowable for me to comply with his request?

2d.—If a committee of any political party send a bundle of newspapers to this office, which are published in this county, and request me to *distribute* them among those who will read them, &c., could I do so without collecting postage? With the light I now have, I have retained such packages in the office, not being sent to "actual subscribers."

ANSWER.—If a postmaster can receive and deliver *one* drop letter without charge of postage, he can a thousand, and the principle once settled, he would be apt to take quite too many "drops" for the interest of the Department. If his neighbor, or townsman, wants to be accommodated by a personal delivery, why not pay the paltry sum of two cents postage, and then his "friend," the postmaster, *could* legally deliver it.

2d.—As to the delivery of weekly newspapers published in the county, and given him to distribute promiscuously, his position is right. He can so deliver the papers, but the postage thereon must be prepaid by stamps, at 2 cents per copy.

This question as to the precise point at which official responsibilities cease, on the part of a postmaster, is a very nice, and sometimes a very perplexing one, and when it has been raised, as in this case, *their* decisions have seldom agreed with those of the Department. We recollect the case of a postmaster out West, who had been complained of at head quarters, for having been intoxicated on several occasions. When furnished as usual with a copy of the complaint, his defence was, that although he frankly acknowledged the charge, yet he should *not* admit that he had ever been *officially* drunk.

The postage in Mexico is something enormous. A French officer writes from there, stating that the charge for a letter from Puebla to a place only fifty hours off, is twenty-seven francs.

## Mailing Registered Letters.

It is exceedingly annoying to those whose duty it is to investigate the occasional reports of the loss of registered letters, to receive, on making inquiries at the mailing office, such a reply as the following:

"The letter, with the registered bill and post-bill, was enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the *P. M. at New York*, and regularly mailed in the package to *Philadelphia D. P. O.*"

Now, as it is made the duty, by law, of the P. M. at a Distributing Post office to treat all registered letters arriving at his office for distribution *in the same manner as though they were originally mailed at his office*, it must be evident to any person that in order to enable him to do so the package containing them must be addressed to *his* office, and not to that of final destination—and that both the "original" and "return" bills must also be sent to him. By the neglect of this plain duty, Special Agents, in case of loss, are left without the means (which the registry system was expressly intended to provide) of tracing a registered package to the hands of the person who opens the bundle in which it is contained.

A person who posts and pays the registration fee on a letter is entitled to all the protection which registration is intended to furnish to his correspondence; and if through the neglect or carelessness of a postmaster he is deprived of any part of that protection, we are by no means sure that such heedlessness should not be punished by making the offender legally responsible for any pecuniary loss resulting therefrom.

## Mail Locks and Pouches.

All postmasters whose offices have not been made depositories for mail bags and locks, are ordered by the Inspection Office at Washington to return immediately to that office "*all mail locks* not actually needed for current operations, reporting the number sent, and to continue so forwarding all such from time to time, never allowing any to accumulate and fall into disuse."

They are also requested and ordered to forward *all surplus mail bags*, whether in good condition or not, to the nearest mail-bag depository, advising the postmaster thereof of the number of each size of every kind so forwarded.

Many postmasters, in small offices even, retain mail bags in their offices until there are 10, 15 or 20 or more (particularly newspaper bags). They are either ignorant of the law, or careless and inattentive to the duties of their office, and thus cause the service great inconvenience.

Many newspaper sacks are detained at offices where U. S. Senators and other Members of Congress reside. The special attention of postmasters at such offices should be directed to the return of those bags sent with Public Documents.

Section 136 makes no distinction as to who detain newspaper sacks. Members of Congress are as liable to the penalties of the law as any one, and should be more willing to comply with its requirements, from the fact that they enacted it themselves.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It would be a great convenience to "newspaper clerks" on quarter days, if the European custom of printing the name of the newspaper enclosed upon their "single wrappers," should be adopted by the newspaper publishers of this country. Under the old postage law this could not be done without subjecting the entire package to letter postage. This difficulty is now removed, by the clause of the new law, which allows a card to be printed on a wrapper or envelope, without subjecting it to extra postage. Were this generally done, it would obviate the necessity now existing, of tearing open wrappers to ascertain what paper is enclosed, upon which the charge is to be made, would save the time and patience of the clerk, and not unfrequently the grumbling of the subscriber, at the mutilated condition in which his paper reaches him. The experiment would not be costly, and is well worth the trial of newspaper publishers. H.

☞ Some improvements will be noticed in the appearance of the present number of the MAIL. We shall continue to accumulate information generally applicable to the service, under appropriate heads—adding thereto, and making alterations, rendered necessary by changes in the laws—according to the instructions of the Department. This will prevent, in a measure, the repetition of inquiries on the same subjects, if it does not generally render them unnecessary.

Our limited space will compel us to condense this information as much as possible, consistently with a proper degree of clearness as to what is required under the various heads.

CORRECTION.—In announcing the name of the gentleman appointed in the place of Special Agent Ordway, resigned, our printer read the name as "Haroot." It should have been WILLIAM H. HAMET.

OBITUARY.—Mr. James Scott, Jr., for about 15 years connected with the New York post office, as Delivery Clerk, died on the 7th ult. Mr. Scott was a faithful and efficient clerk, and much respected by all his associates. His disease was consumption, contracted in consequence of exposure to cold in the performance of his duties.

SAN FRANCISCO P. O.—R. O. Perkins, Esq., has been appointed postmaster at San Francisco, Cal., in place of the late P. M., G. M. Parker, Esq. We are not acquainted with the reasons for the removal of the latter gentleman, but Washington correspondents report that complaints had been made against him for "mismanagement of the business of the post office."

☞ The Postmaster General has invited bids to reduce the running time four days from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the conveyance of the letter mail only, as well as the entire mail.

☞ We will again state that postage cannot be collected in advance, on regular newspapers to foreign countries, excepting the British North American Provinces.

## One Cent Stamps and Envelopes.

Many postmasters have yet remaining in their hands stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers of the one cent denomination. The law of March 3d, 1863, having abolished the one cent rate of postage, postmasters are at a loss how to dispose of these wrappers and envelopes. The Department desires to have them used, and has, in every case, given instructions to that effect. This can be done by the addition of stamps to pay the required postage. Postmasters interested will please take a note of this item, and order one cent stamps from the Department, being careful to state the number of one cent wrappers and envelopes on hand.

Postmasters returning stamps or stamped envelopes to the Department, should invariably register the package, address the same to the 3d Assistant P. M. General, and, in a special letter, state the number of each denomination, and the aggregate value of the same.

☞ We receive many letters of inquiry without a postage stamp enclosed, with which to prepay the answer, and we are left to choose between the alternatives of seeming unwarrantably to neglect our correspondents, or of providing the stamps ourselves, which, in the aggregate, constitutes quite too large an item. We refer to a class of applications which relate to points either too trivial to require answers in the MAIL, or which would be of but little or no importance to our readers generally. And yet we will always reply to such even, if we receive a return stamp.

Many questions are asked, when the information sought has been several times, and quite recently given, or which is to be found in the columns of "standing matter."

HANDBILLS OR "POSTERS," are to be rated as miscellaneous matter—two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, if sent to one address in any one package.

NAMES ON NEWSPAPERS, &c.—When a person receives a newspaper, or other printed matter, through the mail, upon which his name is written, he cannot remail it to another party, excepting at letter postage, without *effectually* removing the first address—whether written or printed—upon the inside or upon the wrapper.

☞ Copies of the present number of the MAIL, will be sent to some postmasters who are not subscribers. Should they desire to become permanent patrons, they will please send their orders to the publisher of the U. S. MAIL, New York City.

Inquiries received from postmasters and others, on postal subjects, are so numerous that we are enabled to answer only a portion of them in each number, but we will endeavor not to overlook any that are important. The information sought, in some cases, could have been found by a reference to portions of the "standing matter" in our columns.

Delays in answering may sometimes occur, as our custom is, when they cannot safely be replied to without to consult the proper officers of the Department at Washington.

☞ The requirements of the new law greatly enhance the obligation of postmasters to see that their supply of postage stamps does not become exhausted. Small offices should also more generally provide themselves with the government stamped envelopes. We hear many complaints of a neglect of this duty; and we have no doubt that the fact that such envelopes cannot readily be obtained, is often used to ease the consciences of those who violate the laws, by sending letters out of the mails.

☞ Postmasters and their assistants, who suffer and complain of so much vexation and loss of time, in consequence of illegible writing, should be, it would seem, the last persons to fall into the same unpardonable error themselves. And yet some of the very worst specimens of chirography are traceable to those sources, in official letters and in the addresses upon letter packages made up by them. Route Agents complain bitterly of this, as they are compelled frequently to open the packages and get at the proper address the best way they can.

☞ Violations of the postal laws, by express companies or others, are to be reported to the Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department. Also all depredations upon the mails, real or supposed losses of valuable letters, and the forgery or illegal use of postage stamps. We allude to this subject now, for the purpose of correcting a suggestion inadvertently made last month, in replying to a Route Agent, to report to the Appointment Office, alleged illegal acts of certain express-men.

It is of the utmost importance that the system established for the transaction of the public business at the Department, should not only be thoroughly understood, but strictly regarded by postmasters, mail contractors, and others. The books of instruction now in use furnish ample information on this subject.

## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's *or* a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet *is* properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves,

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### CONGRESSIONAL MAILS.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### FOREIGN LETTERS, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid, lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders,* as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyances to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its own postage only,* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain, *come pre-paid the British postage only,* and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents, on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*—but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails, despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### UNITED STATES EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR FOREIGN MAILS.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are office of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of December:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Athlone | Monroe | Mich. | 12,531 |
| Andy | Monongalia | W. Va. | 4,152 |
| Almira | Benrio | Mich. | 12,704 |
| Adamsville | Frederick | Md. | 3,270 |
| Bellezane | Washington | Pa. | 2,643 |
| Brockw'y's Mills | Piscataquis | Me. | 62 |
| Brown's Valley | Yuba | Cal. | 14,818 |
| Cherry Pt. City | Edgar | Ill. | Special. |
| *Cedar Spring | Allen | Ky. | 9,637 |
| Cun'bam's St'n. | Harrison | W. Va. | 3,281 |
| *Curdsville | Daviess | Ky. | 9,650 |
| *Dover | Olmsted | Minn. | 13,506 |
| East Cambridge | Lamville | Vt. | 414 |
| Funkville | Venango | Pa. | 2,790 |
| *Ferguson's St'n | Logan | Ky. | 9,648 |
| *Goodland | Rockcastle | Ky. | 2,528 |
| *Graham | Warren | Ky. | Special. |
| Hockessin | Newcastle | Del. | 3,102 |
| *Hock'g Furnace | Hocking | Ohio. | 9,352 |
| *Hall's Gap | Lincoln | Ky. | 9,526 |
| *Haw Patch | La Grange | Ind. | 12,239 |
| Hardford Mills | Cortland | N. Y. | 1,373 |
| *Loretto | Marion | Ky. | 9,505 |
| Lockharts | Wirt | W. Va. | 4,110 |
| Linndale | Woodbury | Iowa | 11,106 |
| Lexingtan | Erie | Pa. | 2,707 |
| Loyalton | Sierra | Cal. | 14,828 |
| Lick Fork | Crawford | Ind. | 12,107 |
| *Louisburg | Dallas | Mo. | 10,598 |
| *Millport | Washington | Ind. | 12,126 |
| Mt. Zircon | Oxford | Me. | Special. |
| Miller's Farm | Venango | Pa. | 2,811 |
| Mungerville | Shiawassa | Mich. | 12,507 |
| *Mt. Olivet | Braken | Ky. | 9,550 |
| N. E. Harbor | Lincoln | Me. | Special. |
| *New Boston | Lee | Iowa | 10,914 |
| *Overfield | Barbour | W. Va. | 4,139 |
| Oil Works | Greenup | Ky. | 9,556 |
| Oxford | Isanti | Minn. | Special. |
| *Oakland | Oakland | Mich. | 12,664 |
| Penty | Butte | Cal. | 14,818 |
| Painesville | Nevada | Cal. | 14,822 |
| *Quality Valley | Butler | Ky. | 9,648 |
| Rock Elm | Pierce | Wis. | 13,149 |
| Rising Sun | Jefferson | Ky. | Special. |
| St. Maurice | Decatur | Ind. | 12,271 |
| Shady Brook | Linn | Iowa | 10,964 |
| *Scott | La Salle | Ill. | Special. |
| South Plymouth | Hennepin | Minn. | 13,596 |
| South Woodbury | Washington | Vt. | 414 |
| Tarr Farm | Venango | Pa. | 2,790 |
| Union Centre | Jackson | Iowa | 10,967 |
| Up'r Blue Licks | Nicholas | Ky. | Special. |
| W. Nottingham | Rockingh'm | N. H. | 256 |
| *Walnut Flat | Lincoln | Ky. | 9,618 |
| *Westenburg | Crittenden | Ky. | 9,510 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY. | STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabella, | Lancaster, | Pa. | Strasburgh. |
| Alpha, | Clinton, | Ky. | Albany. |
| Acorn Ridge, | Stoddard, | Mo. | Bloomfield. |
| Bloomington, | Polk, | Iowa. | Des Moines. |
| Black Oak Point, | Hickory, | Mo. | Cross Timb's |
| Bear Breek, | Owsley, | Ky. | Booneville. |
| Buena Vista, | Harrison, | Ky. | Cynthiana. |
| Bond Creek, | Sciota, | Ohio. | Portsmouth, |
| Buncombe, | Dubuque, | Iowa. | Dubuque. |
| Benwood, | Marshall, | W. Va. | Wheeling. |
| Cedar Grove, | Cole, | Mo. | Jefferson Cty |
| Claybnrgh, | Medina, | Ohio. | Medina. |
| Crow's Mills, | Sangamon, | Ill. | Springfield. |
| Crawf'd Sem'y, | Q'awpaw Na't, | Mo. | Ft Scott, Ks. |
| Crit'den Sp'gs, | Crittenden, | Ky. | Marion. |
| Crab Tree, | Greene, | Mo. | Springfield. |
| Cypress, | Scott, | Mo. | Charleston. |
| Carnthersville, | Pemiscott, | Mo. | Gayoss, C.H. |
| Cathcart, | Jasper, | Ind. | Monroe. |
| Donovan, | Iraquois, | Ill. | Middleport. |
| Dorrance, | Luzern, | Pa. | Hobble. |
| Dent, C. H., | Dent, | Mo. | Montank, Texas Co. |
| Devil's Fork, | Morgan, | Ky. | West Lib'ty. |
| Faulight, | Wetzel, | W. Va. | NewMartinsville. |
| Haye, | Jackson, | Ohio. | Jackson. |
| Harrisonville, | Shelby, | Ky. | Shelbyville. |
| Honey Creek, | Clayton, | Iowa. | Elkador. |
| Isabella, | Ozark, | Mo. | Almartha. |
| Indian Ford, | Staddard, | Mo. | Bloomfield. |
| Jay Hawk, | El Dorado, | Cal. | Coloma. |
| Jeddo, | Luzern, | Pa. | Eckley. |
| Johnstown, | Batee, | Mo. | Deep Water, Henry Co. |
| John's Creek, | Sangamon, | Ill. | Auburn. |
| Janesville, | Shasta, | Cal. | Horsetown. |
| Kenton, | Christian, | Mo. | Ozark. |
| Kreageville, | Monroe, | Pa. | Long Valley. |
| Keleo, | Scott, | Mo. | Charleston, |
| Leon, | Ashtabula, | Ohio. | W. Andever. |
| Little Sandy, | Morgan, | Ky. | W. Liberty. |
| Lowndes, | Wayne, | Mo. | Bloomfield. |
| Lusby's Mills, | Owen, | Ky. | Owenton. |
| Marble Furnace, | Adams, | Ohio. | Locust Gr've |
| Mt. Jefferson, | Carroll, | Ind. | Pittsburg. |
| Moneek, | Winnesheik, | Iowa. | Decorah. |
| Morris, | Woodbury, | Iowa. | Sioux City. |
| Penfield, | Calhoun, | Mich. | Battle Creek |
| Puebla, | Brown, | Ohio. | Buford Highland Co. |
| Ranch's Gap, | Clinton, | Pa. | Nippenose. |
| Richwood, | Boone, | Ky. | Waltan. |
| Rutherford, | Switzerland, | Ind. | Jacksonville. |
| Rogersville, | Washington, | Kans. | Marysville, Marsh'l Co. |
| Silver Creek, | Wright, | Minn. | Clear Water. |
| Sugar Valley, | Preble, | Ohio. | Eatan. |
| Sonora, | Pettis, | Mo. | Dresden. |
| S. Charleston, | Penobscott, | Me. | Charleston. |
| Silver Lake, | Summit, | Col. T. | Montgomery Park Co. |
| Sand Creek, | Delaware, | Iowa. | Manchester. |
| Scottsburg, | Fresno, | Cal. | Mariposa. |
| Ulao, | Ozaukie, | Wis. | Grafton. |
| Willow Valley, | Martin, | Ind. | Vincennes Knox Co. |
| Wardwell, | Jefferson, | N. Y. | Pierrepoint, Manor. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Clinton, Sheboygan, Wis., to Bamberg.
Clear Water, Weld, Col. Ter., to Julesburgh.
Elk Horn, Filmore, Minn., to Hamilton.
Frenchtown, Wood, Wis., to Port Edwards.
Globe Ranche, Nevada, Cal., to Grass Valley.
Hillsboro Station, Jefferson, Mo., to Victoria Station.
Hunter, Van Baren, Mich., to Hooker.
Harmony, Vernon, Wis., to Newton.
Lake Valley, El Dorado, Cal., to Taho.
Long Old Field, Prince Georges, Md., to Forestville.
McCartysville, Santa Clare, Cal., to Bank Mills.
New Harbor, Montgomery, Pa., to Soldier's Station.
Ogden, Rock, Wis., to Clintan.
Staple's Ranch, San Joaquin, Cal., to Locust Shade.
Taylor's Ranch, Plumas, Cal., to Taylorsville.
Waitsboro, Pulaski, Ky., to Clio.

### RE-OPENED.

Calhoun, Barbour Co., W. Va., Lewis A. Brown.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Fort Scott, Bourbon, Kan., Samuel A. Manlove.
Honesdale, Wayne, Pa., Robert A. Smith.
Wabash, Wabash, Ind., John P. Tyre.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Boone Furnace, Carter, Ky., Miss Kata Eifant.
Bryan, Williams, Ohio, Mrs. Susan E. Spencer.
Bainbridge, Putnam, Ind., Mrs. M. E. Darnall.
Boliver, Tuscarawas, Ohio, Mrs. Sarah Hodge.
Chesterville, Kent, Md., Mrs. S. H. McClyment.
Hockessin, Newcastle, Del., Mrs. Jane E. Griffith.
Haw Patch, La Grange, Ind., Mrs. Catherine Hays.
Jefferson, Dubuque, Iowa, Mrs. Elizabeth Richard.
Lewisburgh, Preble, Ohio, Miss Joan Emene.
Milo, Barry, Mich., Mrs. Almira D. Spalding.
Mill Grove, Morgan Ohio, Mrs. Mary E. Crossman.
Millville, Grant, Wis., Mrs. Casana Kidd.
Newburgh, Washington, Wis., Miss Eliza A. Salisbury.
Ontario, Knox, Ill., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Steele.
Pursley, Tyler, W. Va., Miss Larry Keller.
Quiet Del, Harrison, W. Va., Miss Lydia Bond.
Rowletta, Pettis, Mo., Mrs. Rachel Rice.
Ridgeway, Orleans, N. Y., Miss Mary C. Hemphill.
Spencer's Mill, Kent, Mich., Mrs. Eliza B. Ingraham.
Sunfield, Eaton, Mich., Mrs. Susan Hammond.
Still Bond, Kent, Md., Miss Laura Lutts.
Smeltzer's Grove, Grant, Wis., Mrs. Nash.
Whiting, Washington, Me., Mrs. Jane Crane.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces.

To and from British N. A. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles. ... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases or albums,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are not, properly considered, "mailable matter," and when sent in the mails they are subject to letter rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 30th of August, 1852.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) .. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. ... 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ... 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. ... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz ... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. ... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 3 "

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### POSTAGE ON TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

## Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositaries for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 67 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 30 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 40 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 47 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 40 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 46 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 33 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 29 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 38 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 42 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.


## The Stamp-Collector's Magazine, ILLUSTRATED

With fac-simile Engravings of New and Rare Stamps, will be forwarded regularly and post free to any part of the United States, on receipt of the annual subscription of One Dollar, which may be remitted in two-cent unused postage stamps.

Address, STAFFORD, SMITH & SMITH, 13 George Street, Bath, England.

## A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.


## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail ... 5.00 A. M.
" ... 1.00 P. M.
" ... 6.30 P. M.
Erie Mail ... 3.15 A. M.
" (Way) ... 2.00 P. M.
" ... 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport ... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island ... 5.00 A. M.
" " ... 2.00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ... 3.00 P. M.
New York Central R. R. ... 3.00 P. M.
North Mail ... 3.15 A. M.
" " (Way) ... 2.00 P. M.
" " ... 3.30 P. M.
South ... 5.00 A. M.
" ... 4.30 P. M.
" ... 10.00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

## Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.15 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 10.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.

## Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassond, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


## Post Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices,* ☜

CIRCULAR OFFICE STAMP, with changes for dates and screw complete, ... ONE DOLLAR. (County or Year, fifty cents extra.)

Post Office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each ... 50 CENTS.

Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, Black ink, or pad, each ... 25 CENTS.

Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

STAMPS for Books, Clothes, Business Cards, Envelopes, Fac-simile Signatures, Merchants, Railroads, Banks, everybody, at from 25 cents to $5. Also, SEALS for Private Initials, Notaries, Commissioners, Societies, Corporations, &c., sent by mail, at from 25 cents to $5. WOOD CUTS, or WOOD ENGRAVING for all sorts of things and all sorts of uses.

### PRINTING AND COPYING PRESSES!

A GOOD COPYING PRESS, with Portfolio, containing Copying Book, a Bottle of Ink, and Pen will be sent by mail, on receipt of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents; being the cheapest and best Copying Press to be had.

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL SIZES.—A Press with Chase complete, to print 3 by 4 inches, for $5; Press to print 6 by 8 inches for $15; Press to print 12 by 18 inches for $30; to print 18 by 26, $75; to print 26 by 39, $150.

These Presses are simple and easily worked, very durable, and are just what is wanted for all who may wish to do their own printing, or for use in printing offices.

For anything above mentioned, address

E. S. ZEVELY,
*Cumberland, Maryland.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | | |
| do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada—see British North American Provinces | | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama (exc. Guatamala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 31c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 3 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galata, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 3 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 3 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Locca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see B. N. American Provs. | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exc'd 2,500 m'e | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, Brit., distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 8 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 3 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Canada, N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Novia Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 m's. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Naseau | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | 3 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | Gt. Brit. | 3 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 6 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dalee | U. S. | 6 | | Queenstown. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 13 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dalee | U. S. | 13 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | 17 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 20 | | Havane. |
| Dalee | U. S. | 20 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | 22 | 23 | Galway. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | | Liverpool. |
| Dalee | U. S. | 27 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 29 | | Nassau & Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Printer, 63 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV., No. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1864. WHOLE No. 42.

### Smuggling Letters.

In the year 1845, at which time the rates of postages were much higher than they now are, a flourishing business was carried on by means of private express and other illegitimate ways, in running an opposition to Uncle Sam in the mail line. The persons concerned in this were making quite serious inroads upon the postal revenues—so serious that the Post Office Department procured from Congress further and more stringent legislation for the purpose of stopping these leaks. In order to carry into effect these newly-enacted laws, the Department employed additional officers to look after the letter smugglers; and having been informed that this illicit business was carried on by agents traveling upon mail-boats on Lake Champlain, who were regularly employed in conveying letters between places on the lake, and between Canada and the United States, the Postmaster General appointed *his* agents to traverse the lake in the same boats, secretly watch the movements of the outside operators, and, if possible, bring them to justice.

It is hardly necessary for us to enlarge upon the summer attractions of the beautiful lake which was to be the scene of these operations, nor to dwell upon the historical associations which run back more than a century, and are connected with the times when other craft than steamboats navigated these waters, carrying passengers widely different from peaceful mail-agents. Tomahawks and scalping-knives have given place to mail-bags, and the steam-whistle now blows a blast more harmless than the war-whoop, though nearly as hideous.

Any person possessing but a moderately developed taste for the beautiful, would think himself highly favored were he selected by the Department to act as agent in such an interesting and romantic locality.

The gentleman appointed in the present instance to the duty in question, was fully competent to the execution of the service required, possessing as he did great fidelity, shrewdness, and perseverance. Let him once establish his premises—the fact that the smuggling of letters was going on—and the detection of the smugglers would be a foregone conclusion! Professional pride alone would naturally be a strong incentive to the most strenuous exertion, but to this was added another potent inducement in the fact that the law assigned to the successful prosecutor one half of the heavy fine which was imposed as punishment for this epistolary smuggling.

Although thus doubly stimulated by the prospect of increased reputation and of reward, our officer, with all his vigilance, made no discoveries for a time; yet more than one innocent fellow-passenger concerning whom the captain (who had been confidentially informed of our friend's official character) could not give a most satisfactory account, smoked his cigar, ate his dinner, and enjoyed himself generally, in utter unconsciousness that Uncle Sam's eye was (representatively) upon him. The aforesaid eye looked long in vain, till at last it flashed triumphantly at the sight of a very promising specimen of game.

A stranger of somewhat suspicious appearance came on board one day, and (as it seemed to Mr. A., the agent) governed his movements in such a way as to avoid official scrutiny, at the same time keeping a sharp look out on all that was passing, and manifesting a special interest in watching the passengers as they entered or left the boat at the different landings. Mr. A. went up the lake. So did the stranger He came down again. The stranger followed suit; and this process was repeated for several trips, Mr. A. becoming more and more convinced that here was a "case," the only question in his mind being, How he should best bring to light the true character of this artful dodger? For why should he be sailing up and down the lake in this manner, with no ostensible business on hand, unless there was some secret, and of course disreputable reason for this conduct. Even on so beautiful a lake as Champlain, people don't go up and down day after day for the sake of the scenery. The fellow must be connected with this smuggling business.

Reasoning thus, Mr. A. pondered over the problem, watching his time and his man. In the mean time the latter, having paid his fare regularly at every trip, walked up to the captain's office as if about to "settle" again, but instead of this he waited until the coast was clear, and then requested the favor of a few words with the captain. This request was not unheard by the vigilant Mr. A., who approached as near as decency would permit, and strained his listening powers to the utmost in order to catch some fragments at least of the conversation. But the stranger, looking round suspiciously, moved away with the captain to a more retired place. "Captain," said he, "do you know who that thick-set man is who appeared to be watching and listening to us just now?" The captain hesitated. "Well, I've seen him before; his name is—well, it's strange I am so stupid about remembering names. It is very mortifying sometimes."

"Do you know his business, captain?"

"Perhaps I do, but I believe I must decline saying anything about that."

"You may not object to say whether his business is an honest one?"

"Oh, yes, he and his business are both honest enough."

"Very well," returned the stranger, "I will only say that I am in the employ of Uncle Sam, as my papers will show, and have been traveling with you in search of the violators of post-office laws, and I may need your aid. I wish you would keep this a profound secret."

"Certainly," replied the captain, with a comical twinkle in his eye as he stepped to the gang-plank which had been thrown out at a landing.

After this little interruption, the stranger proceeded to show his "documents," which proved satisfactory to the captain, who then with an inward but hearty laugh, in Leather Stocking's style, informed him that the watchful personage about whose movements he had been inquiring was in the same line of business with himself, being also a deputy of Uncle Sam. Hereupon agent No. 2, as we may now call him, requested the captain to "keep dark" for a time, and immediately put himself casually in the way of Mr. A. Having attracted his attention by certain stealthy movements, in apparent unconsciousness of being observed, he stepped into a retired place, and taking a number of (his own) letters from his pocket, he began to overhaul them very carefully and cautiously. It was not long before he felt a tap on the shoulder, and turning his head he met the earnest gaze of his triumphant brother-officer, who exclaimed:

"I've been looking for you for some time. What are those letters you have just put in your pocket?"

"I would like to ask *you*," replied the other, "what authority you have to be prying into my private affairs?"

"*That* authority," said Mr. A., producing his commission from the Department and flourishing it before the eyes of his colleague.

"Aha!" rejoined the latter, "two can play at that game," drawing *his* commission as Special Agent from his pocket as he spoke, and presenting it to the astonished optics of Mr. A., who expressed his satisfaction at making the acquaintance of the Special Agent, but remarked, "I thought I had you then."

"But it seems," interrupted the other, "that you were not quite able to distinguish between Special Agents and smugglers."

"Not in this case," returned Mr. A., "for you looked smart enough to be a smuggler."

And so ended this little adventure. Since then, Mr. A., whose faithfulness and ability have been appreciated by the Department, has often acted as an Assistant Postmaster General, much to the satisfaction of those, whether superiors or subordinates in office, with whom he has been connected. The Special Agent of our story has added to his former duties the pleasant yet responsible ones of editor of the MAIL.

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"YPSILANTI."—This odd-looking word, which answers the purpose of a name to a flourishing town in Michigan, appears to be a terrible stumbling block to some of those who have occasion to correspond with that place. Mr. Cargill, distribution clerk in the Detroit post-office, has made the following collection of the various distortions to which the name has been subjected in the superscription of letters to Ypsilanti:

| | |
|---|---|
| Epsolany, | Yplantice, |
| Upsylanti, | Ipsalantia, |
| Ipsillanta, | Apsilanta, |
| IPseylnnty, | Yeplanipha, |
| Ypaeylantia, | Epcilante, |
| Hypsilantean, | Yipshnlanty, |
| Ipsylanta, | Clypsalanta, |
| Ipsileindi, | Ypt-zy-luntia, |
| Upalantel, | Hipslyanty, |
| Hipsalantie, | Hypslenti, |
| Yplanthropi, | Hypsilanthen, |
| Epcilanti, | Ipsalantie, |
| ABsa Lanty, | E Ypcalnntia, |
| Epcilantia, | Ypsinaty, |
| Ippes Landing, | Yulomtice, |
| Ypssyllanti, | Ieplantice, |
| Ipsloty, | Wipsilanti, |
| Ippsiyantia, | Yps-i-Landtine, |
| Eyspialanta, | I bselandie, |
| Hypisallanty, | Iepcilunta, |
| Eplonsay, | I ppslanty, |
| eypssilllanty, | I bseland, |
| E Y pislantia, | Ypisylvania, |
| Ibcelandie, | Iipsalinta, |
| Ipelioutia, | Ebsalanda, |
| Eybsylandy, | Ipscllnntun, |
| I Pis-lanta, | Whipcalentia, |
| Eipsly Lanty, | Iscpylantia, |
| Gyselantio, | W Y P slanty, |
| Cypsslante, | I bseliny, |
| Ipsolanty, | Ippssalantia, |
| Lipslantie, | Wyphsorlanter. |

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DISTRIBUTION OF LETTERS IN EUROPE.—The following table shows the manner in which letters are distributed in the principal countries of Europe:

AUSTRIA—Brought to the door. In all larger places without carrier's fee. In smaller places (villages and farms) a fee of two kreutzers (one cent) is charged.

BELGIUM—Brought to the door throughout the kingdom.

ENGLAND—By carriers without fee.

FRANCE—By carriers without fee (to the door) in both city and country. Poster estant exists for letters so addressed, and when the person's address is not found.

HANSEATIC CITIES—BREMEN—By letter carriers to the door.

ITALY—To the door by carriers without fee.

THE NETHERLANDS—By carriers without fee.

PRUSSIA—By carriers. In larger cities the fee will soon be abolished entirely. In the rural districts it is six pfennige (about 1¼ cent) per letter.

SWITZERLAND—By carriers without fee.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—At this season of the year, when even love is insufficient to keep out the cold, and its votaries are forced to seek shelter under wool and fur, it is not to be expected that a "fifty year old" will go itinerating through the length and breadth of the land on a fault-finding expedition to gratify a whim, or to disturb the delightful *reunions* which take place in post offices, where there is generally a good fire and plenty of gossip. I confess my partiality for a good fire, and it would be heartless in me indeed to complain of any person enjoying the same luxury. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to a shin warming in a post office or mail-car at the proper time. I am only averse to keeping "open house" in such places. It interferes with business—creates a feeling of indifference and inattention to official duties—familiarizes outsiders with the mysteries of postal transactions—superinduces contempt for the sanctity of the place—furnishes food to satisfy a prurient curiosity—and levels the distinction which should exist between the sworn custodians of the correspondence of the community and those who have no part or lot in its safe transmission, keeping, and delivery.

I sometimes think that post office clerks do not realize the importance of the position they occupy in the general economy of the Government. They are necessarily the confidants of many persons, and sometimes have in their keeping the honor, integrity, and *hearth* secrets of many households, and as a class they are well deserving of the trust; but free and easy gatherings, the unlimited liberties which grow out of them, and leisure, all conjoin to make some of them communicative, especially where the possession of such knowledge is desired and labored for by anxious seekers, for purposes peculiarly their own. For instance, Miss Q., a worthy, intelligent, and beautiful young lady, does not find suitable male companionship in the town or village in which she resides. A cause is sought for; and when a letter from some distant point comes addressed to her in a masculine hand, a knowledge of the fact by authority of a post office clerk sets speculation to work, and men and maidens so importune him—by Oliver Twist-like "asking him for more"—that he swells with importance, and not satisfied with what he already knows, he is anxious to increase his store of knowledge, and sometimes does! How? That question must be answered by its echo.

I hope what I have written has been received by those interested in the same spirit in which it was conceived. I have carefully avoided localizing any indiscretion, and have sedulously endeavored to avoid saying anything that would call attention to any particular post office. Still I have not told all. I have much more to lay before your readers; and if I am instrumental in awakening officials to a sense of the importance of the position they occupy, and thereby correct many flagrant short comings, I will have accomplished much.

Among the improprieties which come under my notice, I think the habit of permitting people to ride in the mail-cars is eminently reprehensible. To be sure, they may be the personal friends of the agents, nevertheless it is, in my estimation, an unpardonable breach of duty. I know it is an infraction of the Post Office Regulations; but it is a custom that is kept up, and my old eyes have not failed to see it. People do not ride in the mail-car because it is more comfortable—it is the very reverse; but a morbid desire to be regarded as *privileged* is the prompting motive. Duty, if not dignity, should compel route agents to be rigidly careful in this regard; for in the event of a misfortune this liberality could be used to their detriment.

The delivery of letters to children—a custom which prevails more or less through the country—is, I think, improper and unsafe. It is no unusual thing to see little boys and girls "knee high to a duck" mailing and receiving letters, and not the least surprise is exhibited by any one. There is no doubt but many losses occur through these "innocents," and the post office is charged with them. If I were a postmaster, I would not deliver a letter to any one not old enough to know its value.

The habit of delegating neighbors to receive letters for the whole population in which they reside is an important matter, and postmasters should exercise great discretion in such cases Many accidents originate from this cause.

These, however, are matters for officials to act on, but outsiders may suggest.

For the present I will not attempt to say more, but I will make a promise that you shall hear from me again.

Truly yours,

MONSIEUR TONSON.

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☞ Somebody sent a newspaper through the mails the other day directed as follows: "To Honest Father Abraham, God bless him. Washington, D. C."

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Most of the Continental postage-stamps, which were formerly illustrated with the likenesses of the rulers, have now the arms of the countries substituted, instead of the heads, which are no longer of any value.

### Catching a Land Shark.

About a month or two since, a brisk, dapper young gentleman entered the New York post office, and sought an interview with our friend Mr. Rogers, the Secretary, for the purpose of laying before that gentleman a tale of woe in the shape of a serious loss of money in the mails. It appeared, from the unfortunate gentleman's story, that he was an attorney-at-law, and that in addition to his legal calling he was engaged in the collection of prize money for sailors. Some time previously, he stated, he had collected, on behalf of a surgeon's mate, the sum of about $450, being the amount to which his client was entitled out of the proceeds of the sale of a blockade runner captured by the ship to which he was attached. Deducting the "odd change" as his commission on the transaction, the prize agent procured four $100 greenbacks, and carefully enclosed them in a letter which he duly mailed, addressed to the owner of the money at Bloomington, Ill. A month passed by, but he obtained no acknowledgment of the receipt of the greenbacks; but instead thereof arrived a letter from his friend the surgeon's mate, expressing surprise at their non-arrival! After taking a week or two to recover from the shock which this untoward announcement no doubt caused, the unlucky agent resolved to call in the aid of the post office authorities to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of the missing money, and with that view visited the Secretary, as before stated. That official referred him to a gentlemen connected with the Special Agent's Department, to whom the collector of prizes rehearsed his calamity; but strange to say, his moving tale produced a very different effect in that quarter from what was intended: in fact his hearer, like the member of the Irish Parliament, "smelt a rat, and was determined to nip it in the bud," which he did, and in this wise:

Inditing a letter of no special importance to the surgeon's mate aforesaid, he carelessly sealed the same, and (after so arranging it, by a certain secret method, that should it be opened by any person before reaching its rightful destination the fact would be sure to be discovered), called a day or two afterward upon the prize agent, and requested him to enclose said letter in one of his own, and mail it to his client. Of course the young gentleman was anxious to know the contents, but was informed that the letter was strictly private, and at the same time was furnished with satisfactory reasons for that mode of transmission being adopted. A correspondence was then opened with the surgeon's mate, who was requested to return the letter, unopened, to the writer when it should be received. A week's time brought the wandering missive back to its starting point, when lo! the evidence was clear that it had been opened, read, and resealed by *some one*. An interview with the legal gentleman was requested, and allusion made to his knowledge of the contents of the sealed letter which had been entrusted to him. An indignant denial followed, of course; but a short explanation of the simple means by which he had been detected in a dishonorable act served to lower his tone considerably; and then succeeded the direct charge that the entire story of the loss was untrue, and trumped up for the purpose of effecting a swindle. To this the reply was a hasty retreat; but in a few minutes the prize agent reappeared with a certified check for $400, which was soon enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the surgeon's mate, and mailed and *registered* in the presence of the official who had conducted the investigation, which gratifying proceeding the young man sagely observed would "save all further trouble." No complaint has since been heard from him in regard to "losses by mail."

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### Letter Addresses.

To Nathaniel K. Latting this letter I write,
With the hope that the contents his mind may delight.
If it don't make him good, it can't do him evil,
For it comes from a friend, and not from the d—l.
In Mount Vernon village, New York State,
He works for his dady, both early and late.

To Miss J. E. Peck this letter is sent,
To be read by herself it only is meant.
In "Sandy Hook," Conn., she leads a gay life,
Where Yankees make nutmegs and hams with a knife.

P. M., this letter cannot wait,
To Burlington County send it straight.
To Jos. Wright this message give,
Who in Medford, New Jersey, himself doth live;
At least he did six months ago,
And still does if the *draft* or the *small-pox* has not laid him low.
If he is alive he will read this letter,
And if he is dead so much the better.

Over the plain and over the level,
Carry this letter like the Devil;
Let it not stop for flood or fire,
Until it reaches Bill Crawl, Esquire.

To Lexington, Sanilac Co.,
Oh, swiftly, swiftly let me go,
To cheer the heart, or cloud the brow,
Of Mrs. Anna M. Monro.
Mich.

Mr. James Smith, Fort Wayne,
Antwerp, Ohio, in care of William
Herring, Caynaga Co., N. Y.

To Mrs. Jane Gleason send this away;
Please send it off without delay,
To Ripleyville P. O., if it goes aright;
She will surely get it on Thursday night,
In Huron county, Ohio State:
There she lives, or did of late.
Send it in haste, it will give her joy,
For she wants to hear from her soldier boy.

### The "Blind Men" of the London Post Office.

From an English publication—*The Leisure Hour*—we obtain the following interesting description of the peculiar duties of the "blind men" in the General Post Office, London:

"The table of the 'blind men' is the calmest spot in the building. Theirs is no work of mere mechanical dexterity, that can be brought by constant practice to a dazzling rapidity of execution. It requires much searching in directories, much guessing, much mental effort, to solve most of the riddles in writing and spelling that come upon the table. The irregular combinations of the alphabet alone present a boundless field of variety to the ignorant and the persevering; and when the combinations of Christian names and surnames, names of towns, and names of counties, as well as the forms of letters, and the parts of a letter's proper superscription, come to be added, arithmetic can hardly convey the result. It is to this table that all those riddle letters find their way, upon whose surface Islington is spelt and written, 'East Linton;' and the late Iron Duke is addressed, long after his death, as the 'Duk hor wellenton, Ip ark corner London, engleut, or bulswear' The 'blind men' are often called upon to decipher such directions as the following, conveyed in the most undecided of handwritings: 'To Mrs. Slater to the Prince of wales in fits Roy place Kinteston London paid' The 'blind men' decide that this means the 'Prince of Wales' public house, Fitzroy Place, Kentish Town; and their verdict is final.

"Sometimes comic boys address their relatives in London in the rudest pictorial form, giving a good deal of trouble to the 'blind men' A picture of a garden and a street, with a fancy portrait of the person for whom the letter is intended, drawn outside the note by a not very artistic youth of seven years of age, is not calculated to ease the sorting labor of the Central Post Office. Addressed to 'My Uncle Jon, in London:' 'Wilin Stratton, commonly called teapot Weelin;' 'Mary Ann Street, Red Rive lane Luke St. next door to the ocean;' 'To No. 3 Cros hsbry Row for The Female whith the Infant up Bromley Stairs;' 'Ann Poror at Mrs. Winhursts No. 24 Next door to two to one;' 'Mikell Goodliff at St. Nouts Printis to a Shoo Maker Mis his name not known Mrs. Cooper is grandmother to the Lad;' 'eliza clarck saxton hotel saintluord bon se;' and 'This fanke Taghe Warkitt ill Wise Comse Wile of Withe,' with many more like them have come, and are constantly coming under the notice of this branch of the sorting department.

"The 'blind men' feel a professional artistic pride in mastering every difficulty, although the difficulty is to be taken to the land's end for the small charge of a penny. Failing all attempts to make clear that which is never to be read in this world, the interior (after the proper forms have been observed) is at last looked into, only to present a larger and more enigmatical surface still. The only colorable explanation that can be given of the mystery, based upon the annual average of riddles which come before the 'blind men,' is, that some Irish hop picker, passing through London on his road to Kent, is anxious to communicate with a relative in some part of his native country.

"The Sorting Office for newspapers and packets is upon an upper floor, and is reached by an endless staircase, worked by machinery, which revolves and ascends, like the spokes of the treading mill. The business in this department is very similar to that below, except that the sorting proceeds more slowly, and the packets, while fewer, are much larger. The 'blind man' here is chiefly engaged with the newspapers, whose moist addresses have either come off, or been partially torn; and this work, like that of the department, is the heaviest on Friday night, the great newspaper despatch night of the week. He employs himself a good deal in guessing the kind of newspaper which would probably go to certain individuals, when he finds himself with a number of addresses without papers, and a number of papers without addresses. No disappointment is so bitter to the country resident as to miss his weekly budget of news and reading, when he comes down to breakfast on a Saturday morning, or to tear open the cover and find a Tory organ, which he hates, in place of the Whig organ, which he loves. The newspaper 'blind man' performs his work as carefully as he can; and if he does make an occasional mistake, in sending the wrong paper to the wrong man, his countrymen must forgive him, when they know the difficulties with which he has to contend."

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NEW POST-OFFICE ROUTE.—We find in one of our exchanges the following account of a novel method of communicating by post with "that undiscovered country" to which we have hitherto supposed no mail route had been established:

"It has been for many years the custom of the Roman Catholics in Santiago de Chili (the capital of the republic), to celebrate the month of December as 'The Month of Mary.' The curate of the Jesuit Church of the Campania in that city had organized a religious association under the title of 'The Daughters of Mary,' which association numbered among its members many thousands of women of all classes. In order to give further effect to the superstitious adoration of the Virgin which was the end and purpose of this organization, this priest—by name Ugarte—invented what he called a 'Celestial Post-office,' through which 'The Daughters of Mary' might correspond with the Virgin in writing! At the entrance of the church there was the 'Virgin's Letter-box,' and therein the faithful followers of the Romish dogmas, who gravely accepted this transparent delusion as a truth, deposited their sealed epistles and wafted them to heaven with a prayer. Every Wednesday this letter-box was opened before the high altar, and the man Ugarte exhibited its contents before the image of the Virgin."

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☞ The following is a literal copy of the superscription of a registered letter received from Ireland, written, strange as it may seem, in a "clerkly hand:"

"To this letter I pray attend
To A lady Late of Ireland
To the maiden's name ascribe the thing
To Late miss Eliza King
To get success in your routes
Take this to america or thereabouts."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

**J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.**

NEW YORK, MARCH 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

### Postage to Porto Rico.

We are requested to state, that in future mails for Porto Rico will be made up at New York, for the office of the British Packet Agent at San Juan, to be despatched by United States steamers to Havana, and thence by the West India line of British Mail Packets to destination.

The single rate of postage (United States and British) for letters addressed to Porto Rico by this route is 34 cents, prepayment of which is compulsory.

Our Table of Postages has been corrected in accordance with the above change.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Order Establishing a Uniform Rate of Letter Postage between the United States and Canada.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 17, 1864.

Whereas the actual distance between San Francisco and the frontier line of Canada, *via the overland mail route*, as at present traveled, is under the limit of 3,000 miles, within which, by the terms of article 3d of the postal arrangements between the United States and Canada of 25th March, 1851, the combined international rate of ten cents is chargeable; and whereas the Post-Office Department of Canada has, for the sake of uniformity, consented to so modify the provisions of article 3d of the said postal arrangement as to abolish the international postage charge of fifteen cents, the single rate heretofore levied upon letters passing between Canada and California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and thus establish a uniform postage for letters of ten cents the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States: *It is hereby ordered* that in future the international postage charge upon all letters between Canada and any part of the United States shall be ten cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment optional, without regard to difference of distance or route of conveyance.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Appointment Office.*

The publication of the following construction of the new postal law in regard to the *weight* of packages which may be sent *free* through the mails is deemed important to the public, and especially to persons connected with the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington:

The maximum weight of packages which may be sent through the mails is limited to *four pounds*, except Congressional documents and books published or purchased by order of Congress. It was not the intention of the law to prescribe a smaller limit to *franked* packages to or from any of the Executive Departments or Bureaus, as that would exclude from the mails a large portion of the official correspondence of the Government.

The limitation of packages to *four ounces*, in the 42d section of the law, was intended to *enlarge* the privilege of members of Congress, theretofore limited to *two ounces;* and the omission in the printed law of the words "to Senators and Members of Congress," (as in the original bill,) after the word "granted," in the last sentence of that section, leads to an erroneous construction of the true intent and meaning of the law.

The Postmaster General, therefore, directs that packages, otherwise entitled to go free, to and from the several Executive Departments and Bureaus at Washington, and not exceeding four pounds in weight, be allowed free transmission through the mails.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.—The Post Office Department furnishes marking and rating stamps to all offices entitled to them under the provisions of the 412th standing instruction; but in every instance application must be made to the Appointment Office direct. When this is done, those entitled to receive them will be supplied without cost to the postmaster.

Some postmasters are in the habit of obtaining such stamps from other sources and charging for them in their contingent account. This is wrong, and the practice must be discontinued. In future, any stamps obtained without the previous authority of the Department, will be disallowed in the settlement of the accounts.

### Returning Dead Letters.

Postmasters will be careful, in returning dead letters to the Department, to stamp or write thereon the *reasons* for their non-delivery—as "Dead," "Cannot be found," "Refused," &c. They will thus avoid the receipt of the following official reminder of neglect which is transmitted by the Department to delinquents in this important matter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

*Postmaster* ——— ——— :

SIR: The dead letters sent from your office to this Department on the bear no "*reason for their non delivery*" (or for their being sent to this office), notwithstanding the imperative direction in relation to *Reasons* and *Post-marks* contained in Instruction No. 7, published with Act approved March 3, 1863, under the head of "Marking Dead Letters." (See foot of page 5, Laws and Instructions, 1863.)

While all parts of Instruction No. 7 should be carefully observed, the omission of the *reason* or the *post-mark* cannot be excused by this Department.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

### The Reason Why.

No doubt some of our correspondents would be glad to know the reason why certain questions which they refer to us for decision remain unanswered, although they particularly request a reply "by return of post," or in "the next number of the MAIL." The cause of our silence is simply this: That the questions thus put are in a great many cases already answered by paragraphs in the column of "Domestic Postages," "Foreign Miscellany," or other matter which appears every month in the MAIL; or else the published Regulations of the Department are so plain and explicit upon the points in question that nothing we could say would add force or clearness to the instructions there given. For instance, of what use would it be for us to give a special reply to the question which one correspondent asks, "Can a pair of India rubber boots be mailed to a soldier at the rate of eight cents per four ounces?" The law, plainly printed in our last, as plainly provides that rate exclusively for "woolen, cotton, and linen" clothing; and it would seem hardly necessary to insult the querist's intelligence by informing him that India rubber is not composed of any of those materials. Or if a postmaster informs us that he has had a dispute with a young lady as to the amount of postage to be prepaid on a photographic album, which she insists ought to be considered as "printed matter," would it be anything less than a useless expenditure of our limited space to announce to him that the damsel has evidently an imperfect knowledge of the postal laws? In disputes of this nature, a reference to the law or regulation of the Department bearing on the subject is quite sufficient for the guidance of a postmaster, without submitting the matter to us.

We are far from wishing to discourage our patrons from addressing us on the points which are really doubtful, and on which they are unable to find information either in our columns or in the Laws and Regulations. Questions on these subjects we are always glad to receive and to answer; but we trust our readers will, before appealing to us on questions of official duty, etc., consult carefully the guides furnished by the Department for the purpose of pointing out the right path to pursue in all matters connected with the service.

### Free Delivery of Letters.

One of the most important provisions of the new postal law is that establishing a free delivery of mail matter by carriers, which was doubtless intended to encourage that method of delivery in preference to the "call" or "box" system, particularly in large cities: and we cannot but think it presents many advantages to the public.

Letters are equally as safe in the hands of carriers as if delivered from a post office, and are more certain to be handed to the rightful owners, who are thus saved the time and trouble of calling or sending for their correspondence, which is frequently done when there are no letters for the applicant.

Under the old system of delivering letters from post offices, when called for, much time is necessarily consumed in arranging letters in boxes for the general delivery, and distributing them in private boxes for those who rent the latter; while in each of these operations it is almost impossible to avoid mistakes, particularly at the general delivery, where letters are liable to be misplaced in the press of applications. From these causes many letters fail to be delivered in due time, and others are sent to the Dead Letter office.

Whenever it is practicable, letters should be plainly directed to the residence or place of business of the person addressed, and the street and number designated. This is a matter of the first importance in sending letters to cities or large towns; but when the persons addressed are non-residents, whose particular locality cannot be given, this fact should be indicated by the words, "*To be called for.*" On the other hand, every person writing from cities or large towns, should always inscribe at the commencement of his letter the street and number of his residence. This would not only insure the correct and prompt delivery of any reply, but also the restoration of the letter in case it could not be delivered.

Another important requisite is that postage stamps should be placed in the upper right-hand corner of letters, so as to leave ample space between the stamps and the address to allow of postmarking and cancelling without interference with the writing.

☞ A large fire took place at Lafayette, Ind., on the 22d ult., by which many valuable buildings and much property were destroyed, including the post office with all its contents.

### Comparing Post-Bills.

Chapter 6, section 61, Regulations of 1859, contains the following important instruction:

"Upon the arrival of the mail at any post office, the packets addressed to that office, *and none other*, are to be opened, and the postmaster will find with each a bill of the contents, called a *post bill*. Compare this bill with the contents, and if they do not agree, note upon the bill the amount of the difference, and whether undercharged or overcharged."

We have reason to believe that this regulation, obedience to which is a matter of the most vital necessity, is too frequently neglected by many postmasters and assistants, under various excuses—such as want of time, &c. There is a great temptation, to a man in a hurry, to take it for granted that the contents of a package tally with the post bill, and no doubt it is much easier to thrust the post-bill on a file, and proceed at once to sort the letters, than to stop to make the comparison; and a habit of doing business in this loose manner is very apt to cause one to lose sight of the importance of a compliance with the Regulations. But it should be remembered that the neglect of this matter is a gross dereliction from official rectitude; and we trust that no reader of the MAIL employed in a post office will hereafter allow himself to slur over this essential portion of his duties.

### The Malden Murder.

At about noon, on the 15th of December last, a young man named Converse, a clerk in the Malden (Mass.) Bank, was found in the bank dead, having been shot through the head by some person who had afterwards abstracted about $5,000 from the drawer. For a long time it was found impossible to detect the perpetrator, although one innocent person was arrested on suspicion and discharged. On the 8th of February, however, Edward W. Green, postmaster of Malden, was arrested for the offence, and made a full confession of his guilt, restoring a large part of the stolen money.

Notwithstanding his previous character was reported good, Green, the murderer, appears to have been guilty of a series of crimes all springing from extravagant habits. He was postmaster, as the successor of his father, deceased. Two or three years since, the post-office was entered in the night time and robbed. It is now believed that he was the robber. Last year, he was entrusted by the town of Malden to purchase school books, and was a defaulter to the amount of five hundred dollars. His accounts with the Government were also found not to be straight, and his bondsmen were obliged to arrange them; and in November, the building in which the post-office was kept, was fired. He now acknowledges that he was the incendiary, designing by burning the post-office and its contents, to keep the Government funds in his possession. If he had succeeded in that, he probably would not have committed the murder.

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.—We have received lately a number of inquiries on the subject of postage on foreign newspapers. In reply to these, we will state (1) that *no* foreign newspapers arrive here on which the *whole* postage is prepaid at the mailing office, except such as come from Belgium, and those by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mail. On all other foreign papers the *United States postage is to be collected before delivery.* (2.) Postage on foreign papers cannot be prepaid at the quarterly rates by a subscriber in this country, nor can publishers here prepay quarterly rates to subscribers in foreign countries—they may, however, prepay those rates on papers to subscribers in the British North American Provinces; but it must be understood that such prepayment covers only the United States postage *to the boundary line.* (3.) The fact that a foreign postage stamp is attached to a paper arriving here from any country not excepted above, does not affect the fact that the United States postage is still to be collected from the person to whom it is addressed.

CORRECTION.—In noticing, last month, the portable printing presses manufactured by Mr. E. S. Zevely, of Cumberland, Md., we fear that our language may have conveyed to some of our readers an erroneous impression as to their price when a *full* supply of type, ink, etc., is desired to accompany them. The following note from Mr. Zevely will correct any such impression:

The press, packed at $5, as you may well suppose, if it is worth anything at all, cannot yield a very great profit. It will require *at least* $5 more in type, ink, roller, &c., &c., to print anything worth while—making the whole cost $10.

WOMAN'S (P. O.) RIGHTS.—We stated in a late number that a lady postmaster, on marrying, would have to give a new official bond to the Department, and that she, and not her husband, would still hold the postal reins. A further examination on these points has satisfied us that by the act of marrying her official relations with the Post-Office Department would be dissolved entirely. There is no direct law against a married woman holding the office of postmaster; but we find that the decisions and practice of the Department are against it, on the ground that a lady thus situated cannot legally execute a bond, enumerating that as one of the indispensable qualifications of a postmaster.

We wish we had the necessary space to give an ingeniously written communication on this subject, just received by us from a learned friend in Washington.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—The post office at Niagara Falls was entered by boring through a rear door on the night of January 22, 1864, and a number of letters stolen—a portion of which were subsequently recovered in a dilapidated condition, and most of them delivered to those for whom they were intended. Ten or twelve dollars worth of stamps were stolen. The robber was arrested a day or two afterwards on a charge of burglary committed in Buffalo, and is now in the States Prison at Auburn.

### Depredation Cases.

MAIL ROBBERY AND FORGERY.—On January 23d, a man calling himself A. S. Barton was arrested at Hartford, Conn., for forging an endorsement to a check for $148, drawn on the Windham County Bank, by George Danielson, of Danielsonville, and endorsed by him, payable to A. S. Chase, cashier of the Waterbury Bank, or order. The check was sent with a letter from Danielsonville on the 19th ult., by mail, directed to Mr. Chase, and the next day was received by the cashier of the Windham County Bank, in a letter, ordering the money to be sent to the writer, A. S. Barton, at Hartford. The forgery was made in a bungling manner, and was easily detected. A decoy letter was at once prepared and deposited in the post office at Hartford, which led to the speedy arrest of Barton, by officers who were in waiting at the general delivery of the office to detect him. He was taken before the police court for trial, on the charge of forgery. There was no evidence that he had committed such a crime; but it was clear that the mails had been tampered with somewhere, and it was hoped that his examination would, if it did not establish his own guilt, implicate the proper person. On the 4th ult., Barton was taken before Erastus Smith, United States Commissioner, and, after a brief examination, the case was adjourned to the 18th, the prisoner being placed under $1,000 bonds and remanded to jail.

Postmaster Cleveland, of Hartford, assisted by Col. Kennedy, exerted himself to the utmost to discover the facts in the case, and finally succeeded in obtaining the following confession:

"I left Boston on the afternoon of January 18th, and came to Worcester, and stopped there at Swan's Hotel, under the name of Wheeler. The next day I came to Springfield, and from there to Hartford. I got here just before dark, and went up street, and then went back to the depot after dark. When the mail-bags were thrown out of the mail-car, the messenger took them and drew them up to the baggage room and left them. I watched my opportunity, and when his back was turned, caught up one of the bags under my arm and ran out of the depot with it. I took it up to the yard where you found it, and cut it open, took out the letters, and left some papers in it, and then hid it under the hedge. I then went up to the street where I went yesterday and showed you, and walked back and forth on the sidewalk, opening letters all the time, and as fast as I opened them and found nothing in them, I shoved them under the hedge. I only found three dollars in money in them all. I endorsed the check in the City Hotel, and sent it from there in a letter to the Windham County Bank. The reason I did it was, I was here in a strange place, without money, and became desperate and bold. I came to Hartford to enlist in the 10th regiment, in which I've got an intimate friend."

He says his name is not Barton, but refuses to give it. He is a man about twenty-eight years of age. He was remanded for examination before a United States Commissioner.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN NEW YORK.—On the 11th ult., Charles Meigs, for some years past Superintendent at Station D, New York post office, was arrested by Mr. J. Gayler, of the Special Agent's Department, on two charges of secreting and embezzling valuable letters, and was held to bail by Mr. Commissioner Betts in the sum of $10,000. For some time past complaints had been frequent of the loss of letters addressed to that portion of the city in which the Station is located, and last spring one of the letter carriers, named Van Cott, was detected, and is now awaiting trial. A temporary cessation of losses was the consequence; but the troubles being lately renewed, Mr. Gayler became convinced, from various suspicious circumstances, that Meigs was the depredator. By means which it is not necessary or proper to detail, he succeeded in establishing the fact of his guilt in at least two cases, and so timed his operations that when the arrest was made one of the purloined letters was found upon the prisoner's person. Meigs is very respectably connected, and the disgrace consequent upon his criminal conduct will be a heavy blow to many innocent persons. Gambling, and the indulgence in expenses beyond his means, are supposed to have been the cause of his fall.

ARREST OF A MAIL CARRIER.—James W. Pulis, a mail carrier and contractor on the special route extending from Sloatsburg, N. Y., to West Milford, N. J., was arrested on the 30th January by B. K. Sharretts, Esq., Special Agent of the Department, on a charge of embezzling letters from the mail. Pulis had been for some years engaged as stage-driver and mail carrier, and during that time numerous complaints have been made of the loss of letters addressed to West Milford, and also to intermediate places on his route, to which he was in the habit of carrying letters outside of the pouch. It is supposed that he obtained access to the pouch by pretending to lock it while at the Sloatsburg office, but omitting to do so until after investigating its contents while alone in his stage. Last summer he thus obtained possession of a missent letter addressed *New* Milford, containing a check for $10, the endorsement of which he forged, and then enclosed the check under an assumed name in payment for some goods ordered. He was brought to New York, and held to bail in $5,000 on the charge of mail robbery, and will also be indicted for forgery.

ANOTHER.—On the 26th February, Mr. S. B. Row, Special Agent, P. O. D., arrested Frantz Bahr, mail carrier from Easton to Hellertown, Pa. He was caught in the act of taking a package of letters from the pouch after leaving one of the offices on the route, was arrested and brought to Philadelphia the same evening. He is a man of family and owns some property, is 57 years of age, and has been 9 years in the service. On the 26th he was committed to answer at court.

APPROACHING POST OFFICE TRIALS.—During the March term of the United States Circuit Court at New York, before Judge Shipman, the trial of several cases of post office robbery will be called for by E. Delafield Smith, Esq., United States District Attorney. Among them are the cases of Thos. Van Cott, John L. H. Cargill, and Humphrey Ayres, all persons formerly connected with the New York post office.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Post Office Blanks.

POST OFFICE KENNEBUNK PORT, ME., February 8, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

I notice in your instructions in regard to Army Correspondence the following: "The Postmaster General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them Army Letters."

I saw this some time since, and accordingly make up my packages for Boston (our distributing office) marked "Army." They sent me a circular letter, a few days since, saying that I must put all my army letters with the other letters to that office for distribution, and thus do away with the army package. Either you or they are wrong—which is it?

Yours truly,
JAMES L. COLE,
*Postmaster.*

The order of the Department of April 1, 1863, directs such letters to be made up separately, in the words quoted by our correspondent; and we can give him no better advice than to follow those instructions.—[ED. MAIL.

POST OFFICE, M———, N. J., February, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

I am asked the question, to which I find no solution either in the MAIL or the Laws and Instructions of the Department in this office, whether the postage upon a foreign newspaper taken *regularly* and the postage prepaid for a quarter, is anything different from the transient rates. If it is, please inform me wherein, and where to find it?

Very truly yours,
A. A. V.

We trust we shall not be called on again to state that the (United States) "postage on a *foreign* newspaper," whether "taken regularly" or not, *cannot* be prepaid quarterly, and that transient postage thereon is always to be collected on delivery.—[ED. MAIL.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—At what time after the name of an office has been changed is the postmaster to open his account under the new post-office name? Also, should the postmaster make his quarterly return *immediately* for the *old* office, or should he wait until the close of the current quarter?

When the Postmaster General shall change the name of an existing office, the order will not take effect until the postmaster shall have executed new bonds, and returned them to the appointment office. The new name is then to be used from and after the 1st day of the next succeeding quarter. See 33d Standing Instruction, page 64, edition of 1859.

FRAUDULENT LOTTERY CIRCULARS, &c.—Postmasters, when informed of the receipt at their offices of circulars or letters addressed to parties within their delivery, which are sent with a view to obtain money under false pretences—whether in the shape of bogus lotteries, fraudulent gift distributions, notifications of a fictitious "package" to be sent on receipt of charges, or any similar device—should lose no time in notifying a Special Agent of the intended swindle, in order that such measures as the regulations of the Department will justify may be taken in time to frustrate the designs of the rogues.

☞ A correspondent "wishes to inquire if communications for publication in *newspapers* can be mailed at the rate of two cents per four ounces, the same as *book* manuscripts?" We have referred the question to Mr. Bunsby, who gives "an opinion as *is* an opinion." He says: "If so be as a letter to a newspaper is a book manuscript, why so; but if so be as it isn't (which it isn't), why so also. Can any man say otherwise?" To which we add that we coincide with Mr. B.

☞ We regret to observe that a New Hampshire paper, in commenting upon the recent arrest of Green, the Malden postmaster, for murder, has descended to the exceedingly disreputable task of attempting to make political capital out of the fact that he was appointed by the present Administration. "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good;" but we think that using as a weapon the political opinions of a murderer is carrying even partizan warfare—in which many rather unscrupulous expedients are perhaps looked upon as allowable—a little further than the respectable portion of any party would regard with anything but disgust.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., POST-OFFICE.—During the quarter ending 31st December, 1864, there were mailed at the post-office at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., 43,689 letters, amounting to $1,549 05; The sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the same quarter amounted to $1,849 76.

The above shows a material increase in the business of this office, and speaks well for the growing business prosperity of this pleasant Northern town.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST POSTMASTER.—Mr. Gould Hawley, late postmaster at South Salem, Westchester county, N. Y., died at that place on the 24th of January last, aged 82 years. He had held the office for the last *fifty years*—a longer term, we believe, than any other postmaster in the United States.

☞ A petition has been presented to Congress, numerously signed by New York merchants and others, praying for increased mail facilities between that city and Washington.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office nnpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two poundsin weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Mastor General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

## Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of nnpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When nnmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

## Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

## Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders,* as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only,* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only,* and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

## United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of February:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Arlington, | Sibley, | Minn. | Special |
| *Brook Dale, | Susquehana, | Pa. | 2,396 |
| *Bee Tree, | Baltimore, | Md. | 32,04 |
| *Boles, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| *Benwood, | Marshall, | W. V. | B.&O.RR. |
| *Bloomington, | Polk, | Iowa, | 11,065 |
| *Blue Rock, | Carter, | Kentucky, | 9,558 |
| Cedar Falls, | Dunn, | Wisconsin, | Special |
| *CrittendenSprs. | Crittenden, | Kentucky, | " |
| Duncan'sRetreat | Washington | Utah, | " |
| Dunlap, | Rock Castle, | Kentucky | " |
| Friends Grove, | Warren, | Iowa, | 11,056 |
| Fairfield, | Cedar, | Utah, | 10,773 |
| Grafton, | Washington, | " | Special |
| Girardsville, | Schuylkill, | Pennsylvania, | " |
| Harmony, | Vernon, | Wis. | 13,146 |
| Hillham, | Dubois. | Indiana, | 12,124 |
| Hoytsville, | Summit, | Utah, | 10,773 |
| HurlbutsCorners | Crawford, | Wisconsin | Special |
| *Jeddo, | Luzern, | Pennsylvania, | " |
| Joytield, | Benzie, | Michigan, | 12,703 |
| *James River, | | Dakota, | 15,552 |
| Lake Pleasant, | Erie, | Pennsylvania, | Special |
| Lewis, | Kendall, | Illinois, | |
| *Mitchellsburgh, | Boyle, | Kentucky, | 9,613 |
| *Manorsville, | Armstrong, | Pennsylvania, | 2,644 |
| Middle Branch, | Chicago, | Minnesota, | Special |
| Monitor. | Tippecanoe, | Indiana, | 12,144 |
| Maysville, | Aroostook, | Maine, | Special |
| Norristown, | Carroll, | Ohio, | 9,128 |
| Nesbaming, | Bucks, | Pennsylvania, | 2,211 |
| *Oakland Mills, | Nicholas, | Kentucky, | 9,564 |
| *Pewabic, | Outanagon, | Michigan. | Special |
| Panther Creek, | Ohio, | Ken. | " |
| Prairie Home. | Shelby, | Illinois, | " |
| Pedler's Grove, | Waseca, | Minnesota, | 13,506 |
| Red Brick, | Sullivan, | New York, | 1,421 |
| Ridge Prairie, | St. Clair, | Illinois, | 12,090 |
| Rockville. | Washington | Utah, | Special |
| *Randall, | RockCastle, | Kentucky, | " |
| South Hanover. | Plymouth, | Massachusetts, | " |
| Soda Springs, | | Idaho, | " |
| *Santa Fee, | Alexander, | Illinois, | 10,405 |
| *Silver Creek, | Stevenson, | " | Special |
| Springdale, | Washington, | Utah, | " |
| State Centre, | Marshall, | Iowa, | 10,960 |
| *Town Line, | Warren, | Illinois, | 11,739 |
| Townsends Sta. | Huron, | Ohio, | 9,273 |
| Virginia City, | | Idaho, | Special |
| Velp, | Brown, | Wisconsin, | 13,055 |
| *Weavertown, | Wayne, | Kentucky, | 9,526 |
| West Greene, | Erie, | Pennsylvania, | Special |
| *White Swan, | Kent, | Michigan, | " |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY. | STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcove, | Fond du Lac, | Wis. | Fond du Lac |
| Blackst. CrossR. | Kent, | Del. | Smyrna |
| Blair, | Portage, | Ohio, | Aurora |
| Branch, | Branch, | Michig'n | Cold Water |
| Big Creek, | Johnson, | Mo. | Warrensburg |
| Belmont, | Bullitt, | Ky. | MtWashingt'n |
| Big Cedar, | Jackson, | Mo. | Independence |
| Blue Springs, | " | " | " |
| Batavia, | Crawford, | Wis. | Eastman |
| Cold Neck, | Cooper, | Mo. | Boonville |
| Clarksburgh, | Lewis, | Ky. | Vanceburgh |
| Clifton, | Lander, | Nev. | Austin |
| Delectable Hill, | Pike, | Ind. | Petersburg |
| Fruit Hill, | Vigo, | " | Rosedale |
| Farrer's Mills, | Madison, | Mo. | Frederickst'n |
| Greenville, | Lucas, | Iowa, | La Grange |
| Germantown, | Montgomery | Md. | Rockville |
| Gwin, | Merced, | Cal. | Mariposa, MariposaCo |
| Bopewell | Jennings, | Ind. | Vernon |
| Hilo, | Nicollet, | Minn. | St. Peters |
| Kirkland, | Adams, | Ind. | Warren, Huntingdon Co. |
| Liberty Centre, | Wells, | " | Bluffton |
| Lacey, | DeKalb, | Ill. | Sycamore |
| Letimberville, | Marion, | Ohio, | Marion |
| Meridian, | Monroe, | Wis. | Tomah |
| Mount Prospect, | Prospect, | Ill. | GeneseeGrove |
| Marvel, | Bates, | Mo. | Clinton, Henry Co. |
| Monagan, | St. Clair, | " | Oceola |
| Ovid, | Taylor, | Iowa, | Bedford, |
| Olivers Mills, | Grant, | Wis. | Beetown |
| Pigeon Creek, | Pike, | Ill. | Kinderhook |
| Pink Hill, | Jackson, | Mo. | Independence |
| Poverty Bar, | Calaveras, | Cal. | Campo Seco |
| Partin Pond, | Somerset, | Me. | Moose River |
| Ripley, | Somerset, | " | West Ripley |
| Round Hill, | Cooper, | Mo. | Tipton |
| River Side, | Ulster, | N. Y. | New Paltz Landing. |
| Side View, | Montgomery | Ky | Mt. Sterling |
| San Pedro, | Los Angelos, | Cal. | Los Angelos |
| Sons Creek, | Dade. | Mo. | Greenfield |
| Sibley, | Jackson, | " | Independence |
| Strong Point, | " | " | " |
| South Kent, | Litchfield, | Ct. | Kent |
| Sims, | Richland, | Wis. | Orion |
| Saratoga, | Wood, | " | Grand Rapide |
| Sikeston, | Scott, | Mo. | Benton |
| Togus Springs, | Kennebeck, | Me. | Augusta |
| Tarkio, | Holt, | Mo. | North Point |
| Tracy, | Barren, | Ky. | Glasgow |
| Vermont, | Cooper, | Mo. | Boonville |
| Valley Farm, | Jackson, | Ind. | Brownstown |
| West Newport, | Orleans, | Vt. | Newport |
| Wahoo, | Madison, | Ohio, | Tradersville. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Allensville, Switzerland, Ind., to East Enterprise.
Breckinridge, Pope, Ill., to Bay City.
Carter, Sangamon, Ill., to New Berlin.
Fort Jefferson, Darke, Ohio, Otwells Mills.
Hull Prairie, Wood, Ohio, Haskins.
Kent Station, Newton, Ind., Adriance.
Line Mills, Crawford, Pa., Lineville Station.
Normanville, Doniphan, Kan., Ridge Farm.
South Pekin, Niagara, New York, Sanborn.
Union Corner, Butler, Ohio, Symmes Corners.
Wells Corners, Erie, Pa., Comptonville.
Weston, Marathon, Wis., Kelly's Mill.

### RE-OPENED.

Berkley Springs, Morgan, W.Va., Mrs. Marg't Cross
Fort Smith, Sebastian, Ark., Francis E. Adams.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., R. F. Perkins.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Akensville, Fulton., Pa., Miss Amanda Akens.
Cross Plains, Ripley, Ind., Mrs. Jaquline Roberts.
Deer Creek, Livingston, Mich., Mrs. Lovicy How.
Forestville, Del., Iowa, Mrs. Henrietta Vankuren.
Glasgow, New Castle, Del., Miss Margaret Adair.
Jackson, Jackson, W. Va., Mrs. Henrietta Rogers.
Neshonoe, La Cross, Wis., Mrs. Belinda Birchard.
Penobscot, Hancock, Me., Miss Sylvia W. Perkins.
Sand Lake, Lake, Ill., Mrs. Eunice Taylor.
Stony Fork, Tioga, Pa., Miss Elizabeth Hoadley.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

To and from Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ....... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.. ...... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases or albums,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are not, properly considered, "mailable matter," and when sent in the mails they are subject to letter rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 30th of August, 1852.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer.) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

## Mail Bags and Locks.

Depositories.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tullahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other mails.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission | Date of Departure from London of each month | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 19th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.


## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 3.15 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " | 3.30 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 3.15 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.15 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.00 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

## Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 7.00 A. M.; 10.35, 4.45, and 9.00 P. M.
South—Due 5.15 A. M., 12.30 P. M.; 6.30 P. M., and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.30 P. M., and 11 P. M.
West—Due 10.30 A. M., and 9.30 P. M.

## Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

## RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


## Post Office Marking Stamps!

☞ *Delivered by Mail at the following prices,* ☜
Circular Office Stamp, with changes for dates and screw complete,...... ONE DOLLAR.
(County or Year, fifty cents extra.)
Post Office Business, Free, Dating Stamps, and names of postmasters and post offices in straight lines, each.. ....... ...... 50 CENTS.
Paid, Free, Advertised, Registered, Forwarded, Missent, Due 3, and all kinds of rating stamps, canceling, Black ink, or pad, each ... ........... ........ 25 CENTS.
Full directions for use sent with all stamps, including how to make the ink or pad.

☞ Every and any style of stamp made to order, warranted to do good service for many years, if used with ordinary care per directions sent with them.

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 8 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Br. N. Am. Prov., exc'pt Canada, dis. not over 3000m | | *10 | | |
| do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | *10 | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 8 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see B. N. American Provs. | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exc'd 2,500 m's | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 80 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 26 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 80 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *80 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c,) | | *40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, Brit., distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 8 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, & Novia Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro. and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | 2 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. B. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 5 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Queenstown. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | | | Galway. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. B. | 9 | | Havana. |
| Havana | U. B. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 12 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 14 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | 16 | Liverpool. |
| Galway | Gt. Brit. | | | Galway. |
| Havana | U. B. | 19 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. B. | 19 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 19 | | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Bremen | U. S. | 28 | | Bremen. |
| *Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 28 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | 30 | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV., No. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1864. WHOLE No. 43.


### Who is Responsible?

An article, with the caption "Ladies Letters," appeared in a late number of our paper, which contained just and pertinent strictures on the style of chirography adopted by so many young ladies that it might almost be called the prevailing style. And if it is the prevailing style, of course, the laws of fashion will require its adoption by those of the fair sex who are yet behind the times. We do not say this to discourage the post office clerks. We have great confidence in their power to decipher any characters which can be made by pen and ink, from a Choateau spasm down (or up) to the finest of the dainty hieroglyphics which have called forth the remonstrance of our correspondent, "Post-office Clerks."

But our friends should remember the futility of struggling against fashion. It is the old story of Mrs. Partington's broom *versus* the Atlantic. Still it may be a duty to ply the broom, and we take the opportunity to follow up the subject which our correspondent's sprightly article has suggested.

The grievance of which he speaks, namely, illegible chirography, comes from a direction in which one would hardly expect beforehand to find it. Our young ladies are of course taught everything, and it is presumed that when they leave school they are fitted for the struggle of life, so far as requirements and accomplishments can fit them. But we are compelled to infer from the facts in the case that they receive no systematical instruction in the very necessary art of penmanship. If this art (as has been said of language) was given to man to conceal his thoughts, the design is very effectually answered in many instances. The mistakes, misunderstandings, delays, and losses of time, temper, and money which have resulted from searching, instead of writing, would make a formidable catalogue. A flourishing plant is a desirable thing, but a flourishing chirography is the reverse. We would advise those of our fair readers who write letters (no doubt all of them do) to confine their embellishments and "cavortings" to the inside of their epistles, and to restrain the prancings of their pens when they write the address, for post-office clerks unfortunately take a different view of the matter from John Augustus or Laura Matilda.

To go somewhat into detail, the obscure writing of capitals in the supercription of letters is a capital offence in the eyes of Post-Office employees. For instance, the letter M is converted by a superfluous flourish into a W, or a K into an R or a B, so that Mr. May's letter goes to Mr. Way—Miss Ring receives the epistle intended for Miss King, and in this way important secrets sometimes come to the eyes of those from whom it is desirable to conceal them. These doubtful capitals have a controlling influence in deciding upon the name of the person addressed, or of the State or town to which the letter is to be sent. A general improvement in chirography would materially diminish the business of the dead-letter office.

We agree with our correspondent in detesting the envelopes which have lately been introduced. We might suppose that their diminutive size (presuming that the fashion is of American origin) was adopted with the intention of saving paper; but this supposition is excluded by the fact that economy of material is a principle which prevails at present in no other department of the necessaries or luxuries of life, and we are compelled to class the phenomenon with ultimate facts, which must be accepted, but cannot be explained.

We are far from intending to say that ladies alone are guilty of writing an incomprehensible hand. Young men who desire to be thought geniuses, and try to write like Napoleon, or Byron, or Choate, and older men who have written in a hurry until their writing is so bad that they are often puzzled to read it themselves, also deserve a lecturing. But we have said enough for the present on this subject, and request "all to whom these presents may come" to apply to themselves such portions of our homily as may suit their case.

POST OFFICE MAPS.—Mr. J. M. Wood, of Hudson, Mich., has in preparation a series of maps of the United States, to be published in sheets or numbers, showing all the post-routes, and the locations and names of all post offices in the country. Such a publication would be found exceedingly useful to all connected with the mail service, and supply a want which has long been felt.

☞ A P. O. Clerk sends us the following good sample of a prompt reply which he lately received. It is a warning to question-askers:—

A man called at our general delivery one day, when I happened for the moment to be engaged elsewhere in the office. He whistled loudly. I stepped to the window, and savagely inquired "Whose dog he was whistling for?"

"One of Uncle Sam's pups," said he, quite composedly. I had nothing to say.

☞ A correspondent says that the meanest man he ever saw was one who, getting married not long since, tried to send his wedding-cards as circulars!

### Brevity in Letter Writing.

Brevity is the soul of business as well as of wit. If your style of writing is what is called "copious,"—if you are in the habit of pouring out floods of words upon paper, which fill the margin and flow back in a tide of cross lining,—inflict, if you must, this deluge upon your correspondents who are outside of business circles; but spare those whose minutes are silver and whose hours are gold,—merchants, bankers, editors, the conductors of correspondence, and other functionaries in public offices. With these, diffuseness is an unpardonable sin, and "fine writing" an abomination. If you can say what you have to say in three lines, don't spread yourself over as many pages. We cannot too strongly inculcate upon any one who is intending to enter upon a business life the necessity of cultivating a condensed style of expression in writing. This acquirement is highly and justly prized by all business men, whether private or public, and gives its possessor a great advantage over those who in other respects may be as well qualified as he. For it makes a material difference to a large firm or office whether their correspondence is carried on by clerks who use no superfluous words, or by those who expend an unnecessary amount of time and space. The balance on the score of economy alone is largely in favor of the former class; and the possibility of punctuality in replying to all correspondents, when there is some sudden rush of business, often depends on the ability of the corresponding clerks to write short letters.

Officials in public departments are often much annoyed by long-coined letters, the substance of which might have been compressed into a tenth part of the space occupied by unnecessary details and repetitions. The writers of such letters may be assured that, although their communications receive the requisite attention, it is accompanied with at least inward growling and uncomplimentary reflections upon the authors of such specimens of prolixity.

Another common fault, and one which causes much confusion and trouble in the different Departments, is the mixing up in the same letter various matters, each of which must be referred to a distinct branch of the Department addressed, and consequently should have formed the subject of a separate communication.

It may be stated as a general rule that the more of a business character a letter has, the more condensed and brief it should be. At any rate, if you have a matter of importance to which you request the attention of your correspondent, do not degrade it to the bottom of the last page, as if it was a casual and trifling affair (unless you have some special reason for so doing); but make it prominent in some way, even should you go so far as to follow the example of the worthy old lady who, in writing to her cousin, closed every paragraph with the *refrain*, "Remember the stocking-yarn!"

We might touch upon many other points connected with our subject, but consistency warns us to be brief.

### To My Mother, in France.

Several years ago, a parcel of letters arrived at Marseilles from Algeria, directed principally to the relatives, sweethearts and wives of the soldiers of the French army then engaged in the conquest of that country. They were soon sorted and dispatched to their various destinations, and the heart of many a Jeannette was made glad by the receipt of a message from her beloved Jeannot, whom the cruel conscription had torn from her unwilling arms; and many a fond parent's bosom swelled with pride as the long expected letter from their brave son told them of his hopes of returning from the wars, his arm ornamented with a sergeant's chevrons, or even—who knows?—his shoulder glittering with the bullion epaulette of a *sous lieutenant*. Among these various missives, however, was one the direction of which puzzled the ingenuity of the Marseilles *maitre de poste* and his subordinates. It was addressed simply—

*"To my Mother,*
*in France."*

As may be imagined, the task of discovering among the thousands of anxious mammas who had sons in the army of Algeria, the particular mamma to whom this epistle was addressed, was one of unusual difficulty, if not of impossibility. It proved too much for the Marseilles official, who enclosed it to the director of the Paris Post Office, stating his inability to forward it to its destination, and leaving to him its future disposition. There, the end assuredly justifying the means, the letter was opened, in hope of thereby finding some clue which might lead to the discovery of a more definite address; but it began with "*Ma chere Mere*," and, after several pages of filial love, expressed in very indifferent syntax and orthography, concluded with the signature, "*Toujours votre fils devoue*, MICHEL"—without a single allusion upon which one could found even a guess at the name or residence of the old lady. It seemed a hopeless case, and the letter was about to be consigned to the waste-basket, when, to the surprise of the postmaster, one of the older clerks remarked:

"It appears to me, monsieur, that there is a way to solve this difficulty."

"Pray, how?" inquired his superior, with a shrug of incredulity.

"Monsieur, it is evident that this letter was written by a fool."

"*Peste!* it seems to me that that is no very startling news."

"Perhaps not—but no matter: it is probable that the mother of this fool is a fool also, is it not?"

"*Eh bien!* it is not unlikely; but"—

"One moment, monsieur. Which of the Departments of France is notorious as producing the largest number of fools?"

"Everybody knows that it is the Department of L———."

"Well, my advice is that this letter be enclosed to Monsieur de V., the *intendant de poste* of that Department, with instructions to send it to the postmaster of that town in his Department which contains the greatest number of fools—and it is my belief that '*my mother*' will receive her letter."

The suggestion was adopted, and, a few days after, the postmaster of the little town of B—— received from Monsieur de V. the letter in search of an owner, with an intimation that it was expected that he would deliver it to the party to whom it was addressed, who was supposed, for reasons not necessary to enumerate, to be an inhabitant of B——.

"*Morbleu!*" exclaimed the unfortunate official, scratching his head, "what a job!—to find the mother of the blockhead who wrote this! What a supreme ass! He must be as stupid as that *imbecile* of a Michel Dupont who went to Algeria with the army last year, and who don't know as much as my cow Musette. And here comes good old mother Dupont again, to ask for the hundreth time for a letter from Michel, poor stupid old soul."

"Well, Monsieur, have you no letter for me yet, from my poor Michel?"

"None, my good woman, I'm sorry to say," replied the postmaster; and mother Dupont was turning away in the bitterness of hope deferred, when an idea suddenly occurred to him, and, calling her back, he said: "Stop, perhaps this one is for you?"

"Oh, Heaven bless you, Monsieur—at last! it is that dear Michel's hand-writing: I should know it among a thousand! The dear boy—how careful he has been that I should be sure to get it! 'To my mother, in France.' It is not every son who would have taken such pains!" And the simple old woman, weeping with happiness, was soon absorbed in the perusal of her letter.

The postmaster at once addressed an official communication to Monsieur de V., expressing his satisfaction at being able to announce the safe delivery of the letter "*to my mother in France.*"

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

When I commenced these letters to the MAIL, and took upon myself the task of endeavoring to cure some post office disorders, which might not be reached by statute treatment, I did not design or desire to excite the irritability of anybody. To be sure, in my meanderings I saw many things to awaken *my* displeasure, and for that I desired some vent. I only wrote with the hope that some good would result from this common method of exhibiting pen sketches by type light—and that carelessness and inattention would be kicked out neck and heels by attention and intelligence. As it is, however, I have overheard numerous complaints that I find fault, without making the least allowance for the many annoyances to which post office officials are subjected in the discharge of their duties.

I have no doubt that many have their share of vexations, and pretty good reason to lose their temper occasionally in consequence of the peculiarities of people with whom they have business transactions. A pretty large per centage of those who write letters, either from thoughtlessness or inability write so illegibly, that it is no matter of wonderment that their communications often go astray, or that postmasters are frequently at a loss to decipher hieroglyphics which would have puzzled the French *savants* who originally discovered the meaning of these Egyptian mysteries. Still I cannot help thinking, that less brusqueness and more courtesy would be advisable in officials in this branch of the public service.

"I don't know anything about your letter Guess it wasn't sent." "You have given more bother than your letters are worth" &c., &c., are answers quite too frequently heard from the post office delivery to expectant outsiders. I take it the post office official is the appointed servant of the public. He is *paid* to be questioned, perhaps *bored* by the inquiries of those for whom too often "hope deferred hath made the heart sick."

It is bad enough, God knows, to visit day after day the post office in the hope of receiving a letter long expected from some dear one, without being snubbed for the importunity of which any one with a heart is often guilty in the course of his or her life; and those through whose hands are transmitted these tidings of weal or woe, those messages that make the heart glad or overwhelm it with sorrow, should remember that pleasant words cost nothing, and are often the oil and wine the wounded wayfarer needs so much.

One word further on this point—post office clerks who make themselves conspicuous for politeness, attention to business and kindness, generally rest secure amid the charges incident to our institutions; for they find no difficulty in obtaining effective influence to continue them, when a change of local or general nature occurs.

Take notice of this fact—and be assured your gentlemanly behavior to the community with whom you have official intercourse is capital invested at a good interest.

I am in a fault-finding humor to-day, and while I am in that unenviable state of mind, I may as well mention in passing that I frequently observe *pieces of paper* attached by a string to mail bags, upon which is written, sometimes with a pen, sometimes with a pencil, the name of the post office for which such bag is intended.

Doubtless it is essential to have bags labelled, but it strikes me that iron, wood, or leather, would be a better substance upon which to write the direction than paper, which is liable to become wet, illegible and detached—and the bag in consequence go wandering about until accidentally or otherwise its proper destination is reached. Of course its more of my business *ex-officio*, but I had rather not entrust my letters to any office where such a reprehensible, unpardonable custom is tolerated, if I was in a hurry for them to reach my merchant, my factor or my agent—and I imagine there are a good many people in the world who feel in the same way.

I think sometimes that if I could be admitted behind the scenes I should find more than enough to satiate my ill nature, and *penchant* for fault-finding.

Having seen so much in front, behind the curtain I might behold leather and canvass pouches and bags used for broadly different purposes from that for which they were designed, and receiving worse treatment than "the law allows," brass and iron locks lying round dust-covered, and keys appertaining thereto exposed to the reach of every visitor, letters and post bills scattered round the floor like so much worthless rubbish; and the officials engaged in various pursuits which were certainly not contemplated when they were appointed. All this I say I can imagine would be visible were I privileged to step behind the curtain—at present I have no such franchise, but the time may come—and if it does—I'll ——— but sufficient for the day, &c.

Truly yours,

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### "Old Gray's" Elegy.

We copy from the Morristown *Jerseyman* the following touching tribute to the memory of a faithful and well-known attache of the postal service in that town, recently deceased:

One of our "oldest inhabitants" has passed away. That faithful quadruped known as "Old Gray" departed this life on Saturday of last week, at an uncertain age. For twelve or fifteen years, his trips between the Post Office and the Depot, four times a day, have been as regular as the coming of the cars. His appearance on top of the hill was as anxiously awaited as the morning papers, and was the signal for a grand collection around the door of the office. There was no mistaking him—distinguished as he was above his fellows by the sleekness of his coat and the rotundity of his form. We have heard it basely insinuated that his death was occasioned by experimenting to ascertain the smallest quantity of hay and oats that would subsist life. This cannot be, however. We have good reasons for supposing that the changes in the time table and the new arrangements of the Morris & Essex Railroad had much to do with it. He believed in promptness, and understood the hours under the old arrangements. The striking of the clock at 8 was notice to him that the time was up, and mail or no mail, driver or no driver, he started on the instant for the Depot. But the change to an earlier hour, made some two months ago, confused him. He could not get accustomed to it. And so with reference to the irregularities in the arrival of the mail latterly. His countenance, always thoughtful, became still more so, and, mortified and disgusted, pensive and sad, he failed day by day, and has now gone to that bourne from which no horse-flesh ever returns. Peace to his ashes!

The following "In Memoriam" we copy from the *Banner*. It is from the pen of our Poet Laureate, and is one of the cleverest things he has lately given to the public.

OLD GRAY.

A contract once U. Sam proposed, and then
Shook fists upon a bid from Uncle Ben.
The 8th Ward Mail was thence three times per day
The steady occupation of Old Grey.
No absent time, the weather foul or fine;
No failure on the contract, rain or shine.
At starting, Gray was always on the spot;
Was rough and ready, mail-bag so or not.
As to his gait, who wonders at his speed
When LONG OATS was almost his constant feed!
His time was two hours forty—sometimes more;
He never broke a trot, nor jumped the score.
In frame, quite tall; in hue, invisible white;
In disposition, prone to kick and bite:
But few, as friends, he seemed inclined to greet;
His frame of mind was anything but sweet.
His skin seemed grown upon his carcass fast
And tight as leather drawn upon a last.
Of joys at home, none ever heard him neigh—
His day-dreams were of oats and bark and hay.
The leaves that fluttered in the summer breeze
He plucked from dizzy heights among the trees;
Ripp'd from the well-grown trees around the park,
His teeth have weltered many a time in bark;
And as for scent upon a hunt for hay,
A Frenchman's cock from wagons unprotected,
Has gone down Old Gray's stomach unsuspected.
He, during search—while they start off without it—
Saying in his looks—I don't know nothing 'bout it.'
Gravely, he seemed upon his life's decline;
And on his third decade, 'bout twenty-nine.
Past autumns all sad problems would propose—
Would spring his nostrils or his windpipe close?
Old Gray himself felt sensibly hemmed in,
And cornered, in these hungry realms of sin.
To one dread line he thus condensed his foes—
"Cold Weather, Age, starvation, and the Crows."
Yet, no one symptom was there to portend
That poor Old Gray was at his latter end.
He brought the mail, as wont, at eventide,
Went home, and smelt around for hay, and died.
Upon the spot his four wheeled craft was found
On Sunday morning, thills upon the ground
The lettering on its side, of, U. S. M.—
If friends he had,—can be ascribed to them.
Also, a muslin rag in black display,
Inscribed upon, "In memory of Old Gray."
To this was hung a vessel thick and short,
Made out of glass to hold about a quart.
This was the symbol of the lifeless horse;
Every single drop of life sucked out of course.
And there was seen a loveliness in death
By some, that parts not quite with parting breath.
Those wheels are still; no more their boxes rub
The rusty axle in the wasted hub.
Their constancy must now forever cease,
But, not for want of loyalty, or grease.
Old Gray has gone a-bare-foot to his glory,
And that's the ultimatum of the story.

### Post Office Blanks.

EDITOR MAIL:—I notice that a change in blanks for post office use is the order of the day. The distribution postbills come to hand with the position of the "unpaid" and "paid distributed" matter reversed—a change which probably has some advantages to recommend it, or it would not have been made, but which certainly for the present bothers transcript and D. P. O. mailing clerks. The "accounts of mails received" are also remodelled. This being the course of events, it occurs to me to suggest a change which would be an improvement, viz., to strike out from the postbills and the accounts of "mails sent" and "mails received" the "paid in money" column, devoting the space thus gained on the "mails sent" blank to widening the columns allotted to "offices where sent" and "number of letters sent." Such action would be consistent with section 90 of the Regulations (ed. of 1859), by which prepayment in money is prohibited; would take away the pretext sometimes claimed by "one horse" offices that the Department, by printing such a column in its blanks, intends to allow prepayment in money; would induce officials of such offices to be more prompt in keeping up the supply of stamps, and by decreasing the size, would diminish the expense of postbills.

But, it is objected, suppose a seasonable supply of stamps fails to be received, what then? Shall not the public be permitted to mail their letters because a negligent postmaster has suffered his supply of stamps to become exhausted? I reply: The public must certainly not be subjected to that inconvenience. Let the postmaster borrow from a neighboring postmaster, if he can, or, if not, "purchase temporary supplies from the nearest office for cash," as directed by section 381 of the same Regulations.

Briefly, then, I see no disadvantage to result to the Department by adopting the amendment (may I not add, improvement?) suggested, while the room gained on the sheets of "mails sent" will be of substantial advantage and convenience to the MAILING CLERK.

☞ The postmaster at an office paying $1,200 per year (gross proceeds) desires some information, and accordingly writes:

"I will againe Call your Attenshion, to the Stampes which aire out of youse & Laying on handes for som time & att Each quarter they aire to hee Counted over againe & Ites sum Trouhell & cof."

The "& cof" is good!

### Letter Addresses.

I am a soldier, that I am,
In the service of Uncle Sam;
I am dead broke, as you may see
By the way this letter goes from me.
Send this, if you think it meet,
To three hundred and forty-three twenty-ninth street;
And my word you have as hostage
That the person below will pay the postage;
And to save you trouble in finding him out,
I'll mention his name, which is Joseph Stont.

ACROSTICAL LETTER ADDRESS.

*O* n "wings of love" to *Zanesville* fly—nor stay,
*H* ere loitering—but westward take thy way
*I* n eager haste, and then *Widney's* mansion reached forsooth,
*O* h drop thee down at the feet of *Ruth*.

Shakespeare wrote well,
Dickens wrote "Weller,"
All the magicians are h—l,
But the greatest R. Heller,
No. 17 East 12th St.,
N. Y.

Now send me along at a furious rate,
To the County of Hampshire, in the noble Bay State,
In the Office at Enfield, to rest, I desire,
Till Perus P. Packard for me shall enquire.

The following was endorsed on an envelope passing through the Philadelphia P. O.:

"Now mail robber steal this letter:
One you stole, and here's one better,
Though it may prove worse for you.
Here's money sent for one who's sick,
If you can do so mean a trick,
Why then, just steal this too.
Windfield."

Will Uncle Samuel bear in mind
That *Peggy Harvey's* he will find
In Northern end of *Sucker State*,
Sleeping early, rising late,
Making butter with great care,
Breathing damp *Chicago* air.
If recollection has not blundered,
She kicks the beam at just two hundred.
You'll know her, Uncle, in a minute,
Or else my word has no truth in it.
P. S.—*Box* (her ears) 24 (times).

Mr. James R. Ross, Esq.—Rochester I think in New York somwhare Mr. Post Master will ye putt this letcher into James Ross' Box if he has on & if he has nun spake to him the first time ye spye him Mr. Post Master & spake to him off of this letcher, Now Mr. Post Master I think this James Ross lives near Mr. O'Flanagan House & not far from the Priest House Mr. Post Master will ye be after giving him this letcher & I will do as much for you. Mr. Post Master this James works on the Rail way & I think saturday nite he may be after coming home to see Bridget for she is Develish sick, after having a Bad Brest, if Bridget calls to get this Letcher Mr. Post Master give it to her & you will oblige me Mr. Post Master. I fear James Auldest Schild will kick the bucket he has got the smezeis they call it. I think & they say he is a mitey wormey child as ye ever seed. I hop ye will do all ye can to let James Ross have this letcher Your Friend Patrick Ryne.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.


J. HOLBROOK, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1864

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

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☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Discontinuance of the Inspection Office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 3, 1864.

Being satisfied that the duties of supervising and inspecting the performance of mail service, now done under direction of the Chief Clerk, can be better and more efficiently performed in the Central Office, it is

*Ordered*, That the Inspection Office, as such, be dispensed with, and that the duties of supervision and inspection of mail service of all kinds, including contractors, carriers, messengers and agents, of every description, be transferred to the Central Office, under the direction and charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General; and for the performance of these additional duties the whole force of clerks, and the messenger now employed in the Inspection Office, be transferred to him, to be employed in said business.

The supervising and inspection duties thus assigned to the Central Office and to be performed by the Clerk of the Inspection Office, are, receiving and examining registers of the departures and arrivals of the mails, report of mail failures, noting the delinquencies of contractors, agents, and messengers, preparing cases therein for the advice of the Postmaster-General, conducting correspondence in relation to complaints against contractors, carriers agents, and messengers, and receiving and examining certificates of the service of the Route Agents and baggage-masters in charge of mails, and making the necessary report to the Auditor for their payment.

This assignment of duties to the Central Office also includes furnishing blanks for mail registers and report of mail failures; providing and sending out mail-bags, locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of mail service, and in like manner the supervision of Special Agents and others engaged in the arrangement of mail service, the detection of mail depredations or violation of law by private expresses, or by the forgery or illegal use of postage stamps, are transferred and placed in charge of the Central Office.

(Signed.) M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

The following supplementary order on this subject has also been issued:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1864.

*It is hereby ordered*, that, from this date, the Inspection Office of the Department, in its distinct and separate form, be dispensed with, and its duties transferred to and merged in those of the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Postmasters, special agents, local agents, route agents, and others having correspondence with the Department on the following subjects, will please take notice of this change, and address communications to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, viz.:

Those from postmasters, special agents, and others, in reference to the arrangement, change, and improvement of mail service; putting service under contract; the days and hours of the departure and arrival of mails; the distribution and separation of mails; applications for mail bags, mail locks and keys, and generally all matters touching the establishment and regulation of mails, marked CONTRACT OFFICE.

Reports of depredations on the mails; of the loss of letters and postage stamps; registers of the departure and arrival of mails; reports of mail failures and delinquencies of contractors, carriers, and others having the care and custody of mails; certificates of the service of route agents; applications for mail registers; monthly reports of special agents, and their reports of proceedings on cases of mail depredations submitted to them for investigation, marked CONTRACT OFFICE, INSPECTION DIVISION.

M. BLAIR,
*Postmaster-General.*

☞ SIR ROWLAND HILL, as we learn from late English papers, has resigned the position, which he has held for the last twenty-seven years, of Secretary of the British Post Office Department. We shall refer to the matter at more length in our next.

### The Box and Carrier Systems.

The law providing for the free delivery of letters by carriers at the houses or places of business of the persons addressed, contemplates a curtailment of the deliveries from private boxes. This latter mode is popular, especially with merchants and other business men, and may not be suddenly changed. They regard it as a necessary appendage to every large post office, and in the estimation of many, the withdrawal of boxes would be tantamount to stopping the mails. This feeling has naturally grown out of long habit. Instead of waiting hour after hour for a post office carrier, and then paying him a certain fee on each letter and paper, as under the old law or, still worse, instead of mingling with the crowd, and taking turns at the general delivery window, it was convenient and comfortable for a merchant to send a messenger, who could, by tapping at a special window, command the attention of the box-clerk, and immediately obtain his employer's mail. This operation could be repeated on the arrival of every mail, and a man would only have to ask for what he might see in the box.

Such is the main argument in favor of private boxes. The holders can go or send as often as they please, and get whatever may appear in the boxes, without unnecessary delay. Another argument, however, is that the security of letters is thus promoted. A merchant is constantly expecting money letters, and he hesitates to trust them to the care of common carriers. He wants them by the hands of his trusty clerk or errand boy, or porter—persons known and responsible to him, and in whom he has confidence. Again: the letters and papers being set apart so conveniently and exclusively, the box-holder feels assured that none have been overlooked, but that his full number is there without mistake. Such reasons may have had force in old times when there were but few carriers and few private box holders, compared with the present number. But let us look at facts as they now exist under the new laws, and the vastly-increased number of boxes.

First, the force of carriers is such, that letters are delivered regularly four times each day from the larger offices—in New York *five* times, and at least three deliveries being within the usual business hours. Thus a person may be sure of receiving letters without the trouble of sending for them.

But it is claimed that there is a lack of security about these common carriers. A merchant has not the same assurance of receiving his valuable letters as if he sends his own messenger for them. This is a favorite idea, but it is utterly fallacious. What are the facts? The records of the Post Office show more robberies by these special messengers than by letter carriers or clerks. Moreover, it must be remembered that a letter carrier, being a sworn officer, under the Post Office laws, if he steals, is guilty of felony, and is sent to the penitentiary. Private messengers have frequently been detected in stealing, and employers in this city can testify to the fact, and to the further fact that they have not been punished.

The other reason in favor of private boxes, that the assortment of letters into them prevents mistakes, is founded on the ignorance of the inside working of a large Post Office; a few figures will show how difficult it is (and indeed next to an impossibility) to avoid mistakes in boxing letters.

In the New York office there are in use nearly 6,000 private boxes, and a proportionate number in other large offices. Now, what with the several names making up a firm, the names of employees or even individual members of a man's family, the whole list of names connected with these boxes in the New York office, is swelled nearly 30,000. It is not reasonable to assert that human memory will grasp these 30,000 names so that each particular letter shall certainly find its appropriate place. The assortment is hurried; the mails are often behind time; applicants wait outside, there is no time to examine lists of names. The clerk relies on his memory, and the only wonder is that so few mistakes occur. After years of learning a man masters this work in a wonderful degree, and it is done perhaps as perfectly as possible. Sometimes they are discovered when handing out the letters. Letters for A. are found in B's box. The mistakes are then corrected, but if A has happened to call before B, his misplaced letters are delayed, and he is none the wiser on calling the second time. But it may happen that a letter is handed to the wrong party, and then the temptation to the messenger to steal is great. A dishonest person, under such circumstances, will be quick to seize his opportunity, there being hardly a possibility of suspicion, much less of detection in the case.

It thus seems evident that the public can be really better accommodated without these private boxes than with them, and it is the settled policy of the Department by all means to discourage their use.

Letters being directed to a particular street and number, and the city divided as it is into carriers' districts, the work of assorting is simplified, and deliveries will be made with regularity, safety, and dispatch, free of charge for carrying, at the houses of the owners.

### To Our Subscribers.

We find that we have not received returns from a large proportion of our bills for the "Mail" for the current year, which were sent in the December number. We trust our subscribers will not forget this duty, as the amount on each was due in October last, according to our terms.

It is a good deal of labor to make out duplicate bills, which we shall have to do, or publish a list of the delinquent post-offices as the only means of notifying them of that which they have evidently forgotten or overlooked. We would notify each by letter, were it not for the aggregate expense of such a plan; but we trust that this notice to delinquents will prove sufficient.

### Important Change.

It will be seen by the order of the Department which we publish in another column, that the Postmaster General has decided to discontinue that branch of the Department heretofore known as the Inspection Office, and to transfer its duties together with the clerical force connected with it, to the charge and supervision of Geo. W McClellan, Esq., the able Second Assistant Postmaster General. We entirely approve the wisdom of Judge Blair's action in this matter, and feel quite sure that the Department will be greatly benefitted by the consolidation of the two heretofore distinct bureaus, and that the special matters which were formerly attended to in the Inspection Office will be managed with ability and discretion.

Postmasters will take notice that correspondence which has hitherto been addressed to the Chief Clerk or to the Inspection Office, should now be addressed to "Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., 2d Assistant Postmaster General."

### Retirement of Wm. B. Taylor, Esq.

On the first inst., our old friend WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, ESQ., who, for the last *forty-nine years*, has been connected with the postal service, resigned his position as Assistant Postmaster at New York, for the purpose of engaging in the stock commission business on his own account in that city. Mr. Taylor was appointed a clerk in the post office of New Brunswick, N. J., in 1815, under the administration of President Madison, and in 1819 removed to this city and accepted the post of junior clerk in the post office here. At that time, Gen Theodorus Bailey was postmaster, and the whole force of the establishment consisted of *six* clerks and as many carriers, which was then an amply sufficient number! The office was then located in Garden St., (now Exchange Place,) and during Mr. Taylor's connection with it, was successively removed to a school-house, also in Garden St., to the basement of the old Exchange, (destroyed by fire in 1835,)—to the Rotunda in the Park—and finally to its present location. Gen. Bailey died in 1827, and was succeeded by Samuel L. Gouverneur, under whom Mr. Taylor was Assistant P. M. and to him succeeded Jonathan I Coddington, Jno. L. Graham, Robert H. Morris, Wm.V. Brady, Isaac V. Fowler, and John A. Dix. Upon Gen. Dix's retirement, Mr. Taylor was appointed Postmaster, which office he held for about fifteen months, at the end of which time the present incumbent, Abram Wakeman, Esq., was appointed. Mr. Taylor, under all these changes, has deserved and received the respect and esteem not only of his official associates, but also of the entire mercantile community and the general public, whose postal interests he has so long and faithfully served, and we are sure that with the universally expressed regret at his retirement is mingled a sincere hope that he may, in his new vocation, meet with the fullest success—a result sure to follow if he exerts, in his own behalf, the same zeal and energy which he has displayed in the public service.

On the 31st ult., Postmaster Wakeman, and the heads of the various departments of the office, joined in presenting Mr. T. with a costly and beautiful "Jurgensen" watch "as a token of affectionate esteem," and we trust it will serve to mark very many happy hours for its worthy possessor.

James P. Rogers, Esq., has been appointed as sistant P. M., in place of Mr. Taylor.

### Travelling Post Offices.

We understand that the Department have now under consideration a plan for the establishment, on the principal railroad routes, of "post-office cars," in which letters for offices at the termini, and on the line of the road, may be assorted, and mails made up, in transit. This is in addition to the duty now performed by "way route agents" of making up pouches for those offices. This system has been in operation in Great Britain for several years past, and we have no doubt that its introduction here will do much to increase our mail facilities. Among other advantages which will be thereby secured, is one which will be duly appreciated by the merchants and other inhabitants of our large cities—namely, the *sorting* of their letters on the cars, which will ensure their delivery at an earlier hour, by saving the time which would necessarily be consumed in sorting them after their arrival at the post office, as is now done. Large and commodious cars, fitted with every convenience for the operations of the clerks appointed for duty in this branch of the service, will be placed on the "through" trains. We hope soon to be enabled to publish full details of this contemplated improvement, and ere long to see it in practical and successful operation. Hon. A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant P. M. General, is now, we understand, engaged in supervising the preliminary steps for its introduction.

SAY A WORD FOR US.—Many of our subscribers, who are postmasters, add to their official duties (like ourselves) those of an editorial nature, and most others are influential with the local press. To all such we would feel greatly obliged if they would cause to be inserted a brief notice of the *U. S. Mail and P. O. Assistant*, stating its aims and objects, and also (if it can conscientiously be done) recommending it to the patronage of postmasters and others. Several of our friends have done us this favor, for which we feel duly grateful, and trust that their example may be followed by those who have the opportunity.

☞ We have received from our friends of the San Francisco post office a copy of the *Evening Journal* of that city, containing a three column list of all post offices established up to 1st January in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington and Idaho Territories. Though it might perhaps be found rather dry reading, it speaks eloquently of the rapid westward progress of the "star of empire."

### Depredation Cases.

On the 10th ult., Special Agent S. B. Row arrested Dr. W. B. Thompson, of Laceyville, Wyoming Co., Pa., for purloining letters from the mail on route between Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., and Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Pa.

The evidence against him seems to be conclusive, as about 12 marked bills were found on his person when arrested as well as a decoy letter.

His office was in the same room in which the post-office at Laceyville was kept, and he was in the habit of assisting the Postmaster in distributing the mail; it was then that he detained the packages and afterwards rifled them.

He has a good living practice in his profession, and was married into one of the wealthiest families in the county. He had a hearing at Williamsport on Friday last, $5000 bail being asked by the Commissioner.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—On the 22d instant, three boys were arrested at Newark, N. J., on a charge of wrongfully obtaining letters from the post-office at that place by fraud and deception. It appears that they had by some means obtained the name of one of the box holders; and one of the gang, by representing himself to be in his employ, succeeded in persuading one of the clerks to deliver the contents of the box. This operation was effected several times during a fortnight, the ringleader sharing the plunder with three accomplices, one of whom is still at large, but will soon be arrested. They have been sent to jail at Trenton, to await trial.

☞ CHARLES MEIGS, late Superintendent at Station D, New York, whose arrest for mail robbery was noticed in our last, has, on examination, been fully committed by U. S. Commissioner Betts for trial.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—DESTRUCTION OF MAILS.—At about 10 o'clock on the evening of March 10th, a serious accident occurred on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at Bellevue, Ohio, by which the baggage-master, Wm. Allen, and his brother Joseph, together with an infant, lost their lives. The mishap was the result of the displacement of a switch, by which the engine and several of the cars were destroyed. The ruins took fire almost immediately from the stoves in the broken cars, and the whole were soon consumed: almost nothing of the contents of the baggage-cars being saved. The grain-house near by also took fire, and was destroyed with all its contents.

The baggage and the mails were almost entirely destroyed.

The following list of the letter-bags lost is kindly furnished by Mr. W. H. Atwill, local mail agent at Toledo:

Toledo, 5; Chicago, 4; Dubuque, 1; Galena, 1; St. Joseph, Mo., 3; San Francisco, 1; Sacramento, 1; Quincy, Ill., 2; Springfield, Ill., 2; Cairo, 2; St. Paul, Min., 1; Denver, 1; Logansport and Peoria Agent, 1; Defiance, 1; Air Line Agent, 1; Dayton and Michigan Agent, 1; Perrysburg, 1; Bryan, 1; Rockford, Ill., 1; total 31. The Toledo bags lost were from New York, Buffalo, Wheeling, Boston, and Cleveland. The bulk of the mail destroyed was from New York, Buffalo and Cleveland. In addition to the above list of letter-bags, there was a large number of paper-bags, nearly 100, all of which were lost. The accident was probably the work of some fiend, who, to gratify some grudge, chose to doom the lives and property of hundreds of innocent people to terrible danger or certain destruction.

DISTRIBUTING CIRCULARS.—Since the increase in the rate of postage on circulars, certain firms, in New York and elsewhere, anxious to make their business known through the mails, but unwilling to pay the charge established by law, are in the habit of enclosing three circulars in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the place which they wish them to reach, with a printed request on the outside of the envelope, that the postmaster will place each of the three circulars in the box of some person likely to be interested in its contents. It should be understood that postmasters are under no obligation to comply with this request. The circulars, being addressed to the *Postmaster*, have reached the destination to which the postage is paid when they come into his hands, and if placed in a box by him are then chargeable with four cents each, as *unpaid drop letters*. Of course, if the holders of the boxes refuse to pay that amount, the circulars must be treated as provided in Instruction 9, under the law of last July, in reference to refused printed matter. Under no circumstances should a postmaster encourage the evasion of the law and a fraud on the Department by delivering them free.

☞ An article in our last, copied from one of our exchanges, in relation to a "letter-box" said to have been kept in a Catholic church in Santiago, South America, for the purpose of receiving the written prayers of the congregation, has given offence to some of our subscribers who profess the Catholic faith. We need not say that we desire to avoid even the appearance of sectarianism in our columns, and the article in question was inserted under the impression, which the writer of it evidently intended to convey, that the practice alluded to was confined to the particular church mentioned; which an esteemed subscriber, a clergyman of the Catholic church, assures us is not the case, and that the custom of depositing written requests for the intercession of the Blessed Virgin is one that obtains among *all* Catholic worshippers. We had no intention of ridiculing the belief or practice of any denomination of Christians, and regret that we should have even seemed to do so.

RESIGNATION.—Wm. A. Bryan, Esq., late Chief Clerk of the Department, resigned that position about the last of February, on account of ill-health.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O., B——, N.Y.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

Can a newspaper publisher have his papers delivered from the P. O. to his subscribers in the place where the paper is published free of postage? For instance, there are two weekly papers published in this place, and together they leave 120 papers a week for me to deliver to their subscribers. I have seen a statement that the P. M. in New York charges two cents on each paper when so left.

I suppose the free delivery of papers in the county where published, to be intended to apply to *those only* which go from one place to another by mail in the same county, and not to refer to those directly sent from the office of publication to the P. O. to be delivered.

Please give me an answer.

Respectfully yours,
M. L. W., P. M.

Postmasters are not required to receive from publishers, newspapers printed in the city, town, or village where the post-office is kept, and deliver them to subscribers calling for them. The right to circulate weekly newspapers free of postage, within the county where printed and published, does not impose on postmasters the duty of receiving and delivering papers which do not go into the mail; and where a publisher seeks to throw upon the postmaster the labor of delivering his papers, and for the purpose of relieving himself from the expense of their delivery, the P. M. will be justified in refusing to deliver them. He should in such cases inform the publisher of his determination not to receive such papers.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

Please advise as to the proper method of *forwarding* registered letters. Is it sufficient to enter upon the registered letter receipt book, "Forwarded as per order of — instant," and then to forward like an unregistered letter, thus defeating the intent of the sender, or should a new registry and postage fee be required as preliminary to forwarding? I see no middle course, inasmuch as it is not allowed by the Department to register without prepayment of registry fee, or to mail registered letters where postage is either unpaid or insufficiently paid. H.

Under the 30th section of the new law, *all letters* directed to persons not found at the office addressed, may be forwarded to any other office where they may be found, charged with the additional postage at the prepaid rates, for forwarding.

In the case of a registered letter, the request to forward must be written by the party entitled to receive it. The particular letter to be forwarded should be so clearly specified in the order to forward, as to leave no doubt as to its identity. The order to forward should be noted on the registry book, opposite to the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be rated up with the ordinary rate of postage for forwarding, and the original "registry fee" is to be regarded as sufficient payment to entitle the letter to be remailed as a registered letter. The order to forward must be filed in the office forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

Please answer, through your paper, the following question:

Can the Assist. P. M., in the necessary absence of the P. M., render the quarterly returns and take the oath, under the new law? If so, must he insert his own name, or that of the P. M.?

Yours, P. M.

In making quarterly returns, the *sworn statement* required by section 6 of the new law should be prepared over the signature of the Postmaster, and all official communications from his office should be signed with his own name in person. In the event of the unavoidable absence of the Postmaster, the person in charge of the office may take the required oath, and sign the papers with his own name as Acting Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, ——, INDIANA.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

Please answer the following question through your paper:

Are not contractors on river routes obliged to furnish mails by *some* conveyance when the river is so obstructed as to prevent their boats running as usual?

Yours respectfully,
W. D. G——, Assist. P. M.

No—unless specially so stipulated in the contract.

REVENUE STAMPS ON LETTERS.—It would seem that some portion of the public are not yet sufficiently familiarized with the revenue stamps which have been introduced within the last two years, to have a correct understanding of the uses to which they are confined, as letters are constantly passing through the mails with revenue stamps attached, with the apparent purpose of thereby prepaying the postage. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for us to say that revenue stamps can in no case be recognized as paying postage; and when they are, through ignorance or carelessness, attached to letters or other matter passing through the mails, postmasters should treat such matter as wholly unpaid, charge it with double rates, to be collected on delivery, leave the revenue stamps *uncancelled*, and forward to destination.

LAWYERS' LICENSE.—A correspondent, who was a witness on the part of the Government in a recent trial for mail robbery, asks us if there is not a limit to the scurrilous abuse in which some counsel for the prisoner often allow themselves to indulge, in regard to those whose duty it is to give evidence for the prosecution. We fear that there is no remedy to meet such cases, and we think that our friend is over-sensitive in the matter. The greasy slang of unscrupulous Old Bailey practitioners, and other excrescences on the legal profession, only betrays a lack of good taste and common decency on the part of those who utter it, and never yet damaged the character of an honest witness, nor affected the verdict of an intelligent jury.

☞ The quarterly account current of a postmaster *does not* need a revenue stamp when sent to the Department.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used; or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of March:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabaster, | Josco, | Mich. | 12,709 |
| *Brooklyn, | Green, | Wis. | 11,511 |
| Belmont, | Martin, | Minn. | 13,611 |
| Buck Mountain, | Carbon, | Pa. | Special |
| Blair, | Alleghany, | " | " |
| *Brown's Mill, | Harrison, | W. Va. | " |
| Blair, | Hancock, | " | 9,653 |
| *Bush's Store, | Laurel, | Ky, | 9,596 |
| Beulah, | Lawrence, | Ohio, | 9,221 |
| Crawf'd's Quarry, | Presque Isle, | Mich. | 12,709 |
| *Codorus, | York, | Pa. | 2,428 |
| *Cathcart, | White, | Ind. | 12,144 |
| Coopersville, | Clinton, | N. Y. | Special |
| *Collinsville, | Solano, | Cal. | 14,751 |
| *Dorsey, | Madison, | Ill. | 11,521 |
| Eldera, | Lee, | " | 12,512 |
| Etlah, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| Eston's Mills, | Edmonson, | Ky. | 9,638 |
| Fourch a Renault, | Washington, | Mo. | 10,431 |
| Gurley, | Cass, | Iowa, | Special |
| Glade Run, | Preston, | W. Va. | " |
| *Harford Furnace, | Harford, | Md. | 3,214 |
| Relena Station, | Iowa, | Wis. | 13,006 |
| *Holman, | Dearborn, | Ind. | 12,091 |
| Harpswell Centre, | Cumberland, | Me. | Special |
| Hughe's Store, | Russell, | Ky. | " |
| Hyde's Mills, | Iowa, | Wis. | 13,114 |
| *Hazle Green, | La Clede, | Mo. | 10,648 |
| Kennard, | Mercer, | Pa. | 2,812 |
| *Kelly's Roads, | Union, | " | Special |
| Keene Flats, | Essex, | Ky. | " |
| Le Roy Station, | Monroe, | Wis. | 13,008 |
| Leavittsburgh, | Trumbull, | Ohio, | 9,104 |
| *Leon, | Ashtabula, | " | 9,096 |
| Lecompton, | Knox, | Ind. | Special |
| Lynn Grove, | Henry, | Ill. | 11,893 |
| Locust Grove, | Andrew, | Mo. | 13,521 |
| Moyer's Store, | Bucks, | Pa. | 2,271 |
| Middle Sprite, | Fulton, | N. Y. | Special |
| Markleysburgh, | Fayette, | Pa. | 4,169 |
| *Nenno, | Washington, | Wis. | 13,036 |
| Nine Points, | Lancaster, | Pa. | 2,228 |
| North Harpswell, | Cumberland, | Me. | Special |
| New Haven, | Mason, | W. Va. | 4,109 |
| Old Abe, | Wabashaw, | Minn, | 13,558 |
| Otto, | Clark, | Ind. | 12,083 |
| Osage, | Miami, | Kan. | 14,153 |
| *Osprey, | Monroe, | Iowa, | Special |
| *Philo, | Union, | Iowa, | 11,085 |
| *Perryton, | Mercer, | Ill. | 11,585 |
| Raven Stream, | Scott, | Minn. | Special |
| Rainier, | Columbia, | Oregon, | 15,002 |
| *Somerville, | Gibson, | Ind. | 12,104 |
| Silver Lake, | Gr'd Trav'rse, | Mich. | 12,703 |
| Springville, | Greenup, | Ky, | 9,568 |
| Somerset Furnace, | Somerset, | Pa, | 2,563 |
| Saint Martin, | Brown, | Ohio, | Special |
| Spring Creek, | Adams, | Wis. | " |
| Swan Lake, | Faribault, | Minn. | 13,614 |
| Union Plains, | Brown, | Ohio, | 9,338 |
| Waterside, | Bedford, | Pa. | 2,540 |
| White House, | Miller, | Mo. | 10,590 |
| *Wahoo, | Madison, | Ohio, | 9,406 |
| *Wilson, | Adair, | Mo. | 10,462 |
| Woodhull, | Fond du Lac, | Wis. | 13,074 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Adair, | Adair, Iowa, | Quincy, Adams Co |
| Aaron's Run, | Montgomery, Ky. | Sideview |
| Ash Grove, | Green, Mo. | Springfield |
| Bluff, | Sauk, Wis. | Prairie du Lac |
| Buell, | Fountain, Ind. | Covington |
| Cove Creek, | Bates, Mo. | Clinton, Henry Co |
| Dry Glaze, | La Clede, " | Lebanon |
| Elk Fork, | Bates, " | Clinton, " " |
| Estill Furnace, | Estill, Ky. | Irvine |
| East Orange, | Noble, Ind. | Kendallville |
| Fairmount, | Marshall, " | Plymouth |
| 4-Miles Grove, | La Salle, Ill. | Mendota |
| Farmer's City, | Pettis, Mo. | Georgetown |
| Green, | Licking, Ohio, | Johnstown |
| Greenland, | Butte, Cal. | Chico |
| Honey Creek, | Henry, Ind. | Middletown |
| Hall, | Lawrence, Mo. | Springfield, Green Co |
| High Point, | Knox, Ind. | Vincennes |
| Indian Hill, | Hamilton, Ohio, | Madisonville |
| Livonia Centre, | Wayne, Mich. | Nankin |
| Longs Landing, | Henderson, Ky. | Evansville, Ind |
| Mattese, | St. Louis, Mo. | St. Louis |
| Mclpine, | Muscatine, Iowa, | Sweetland Centre |
| Moredocks, | Greene, Pa. | Waynesburgh |
| Mount Etna, | Adams, Iowa, | Quincy, Adams Co |
| Mount Airy, | Woodson, Kan. | Le Roy, Coffee Co |
| Naansay, | Kendall, Ill. | Oswego |
| Philo, | Union, Iowa, | Afton |
| Rolley, | Jackson, " | Union Centre |
| Roaring River, | Barry, Mo. | Cassville |
| Robertsville, | Monmouth, N.J. | Middletown Point |
| Rockdale, | Owen, Ky. | Owenton |
| Rheinsberg, | Richland, Wis. | Bear Valley |
| Sandburg, | Sullivan, N. Y. | Glen Wild |
| Sarcoxie, | Jasper, Mo. | Mt. Vernon, Lawrence Co |
| Sacramento, | Wright, " | Waynesville, Pulaski Co |
| Salt Creek, | Leavenworth, Kan | Leavenworth |
| Sand Rock, | Butte, Cal. | Chico |
| Toluca, | Madison, Ill. | Greencastle |
| Tato, | Stark, Ind. | Knox |
| Wills Creek, | Coshocton, Ohio, | Franklin Station |
| West Plains, | Howell, Mo. | No service on route |
| Zim's Mills, | Preston, W. Va. | Reedville |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Brule Creek, Union, Dak., to Richland.
Blue Ball, Cecil, Md., to Lombardsville.
Bianca, Wright, Minn., to Silver Creek.
Curtis, Madison, Ind., Florida.
Canton, Oxford, Me., Canton Point.
Canton Mills, Oxford, Me., Canton.
Clay's Bar, Calaveras, Cal., Camancho.
Headley's Mills, Fountain, Ind., Snoddy's Mills.
Locust Grove, Andrew, Mo., Andrew.
Mosholu, Westchester, N. Y., Riverdale.
Ostend, Washington, Ohio, Wade.
Van Hissville, Mercer, N. J., Penn's Neck.
West Grove, Chester, Pa., West Grove Station.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Davenport, Scott, Iowa, Edward Russell.
Joliet, Will, Ill., Horatio N. Marsh.
St. Albans, Franklin, Vt., Horatio N. Baker.
Scranton, Luzerne, Pa., A. Hampton Cousen.
Springfield, Green, Mo., J. B. Winger.
Vicksburgh, Warren, Miss., Thomas A. Marshall.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Black Fox, Clarion, Pa. Mrs. Jemima Miller.
Greenwood, Johnson, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth McQuire.
Harmonsburgh, Crawford, Pa., Miss Sarah E. Whiting.
Laceyville, Harrison, Ohio, Miss Julia E. Rogers.
Maysville, De Kalb, Mo., Mrs. Susan Holland.
Okaman, Waseca, Minn., Mrs. Mary Jane Johnson.
Penneville, Jay, Ind., Mrs. Mary Robbins.
Perry, Allen, Ind., Mrs. Mary Ann Bright.
Pleasant Ridge, Dutchess, N. Y., Mrs. Ann Odell.
Scott, Mahaska, Iowa, Mrs. Sarah Robinson.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases or albums,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are not, properly considered, "mailable matter," and when sent in the mails they are subject to letter rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 30th of August, 1852.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " . 10 "
For Weekly, " " 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz.................. 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz................ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ..... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 3 "

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $100 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

## Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 28 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 20th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 6.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 3.15 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " | 3.30 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 3.15 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 12.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 6.52 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Gulatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


ADVERTISEMENTS

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

To Postmasters.

A situation wanted in a Post Office by a young man who is thoroughly acquainted with the various callings of a large office, acquired by experience of a series of years. Satisfactory reference given as to character and ability.

Address.—T. WELLS, Box No. 275, *Charlestown, Mass.*

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 80 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 29 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2.500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2.500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 23 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *20 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Br. N. Am. Prov., exc'pt Canada, dis. not over 3000m | | *10 | | |
| do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | *10 | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 27 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 8 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 20 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *20 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 20 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *20 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *80 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *20 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 23 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 29 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see B. N. American Provs. | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 32 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 22 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *48 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *68 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exc'd 2,500 m's | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 8 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 80 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 20 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian [redacted] mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French [redacted] | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's [redacted]—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *20 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *20 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *20 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 20 | 80 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *20 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 8 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 20 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *40 | 8 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *80 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 32 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 2 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 20 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 38 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 32 | 8 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 29 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *20 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, Brit., distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 24 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, & Novia Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamborg | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Queenstown. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 2 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 4 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 9 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Queenstown. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | 13 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havana | U. S. | 16 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 16 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Liverpool. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 22 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Bremen | U. S. | 22 | | Bremen. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | 27 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Queenstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 30 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| *Havana | U. S. | 20 | | Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Printer 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. IV., No. 8.** NEW YORK, MAY, 1864. **Whole No. 44.**


### The Postal Money Order Bill.

Below we give a copy of the Postal Money Order Bill, which now awaits the final action of Congress. It passed the House nearly in its present shape, and certain amendments (which are included in the bill as here published) were added in the Senate previous to its passage by that body. It has now again been referred to the House:

A BILL

To Establish a Postal Money Order System.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That to promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the United States mails, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to establish, under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money order system at all post offices which he may deem suitable therefor, and which shall be designated and known as "Money Order Offices;" and it shall be the duty of the deputy postmaster at every money order office to issue, in such manner and form as the Postmaster General may prescribe, an order for a sum of money payable by the deputy postmaster of any other money order office which the person applying therefor may select; and the deputy postmaster who issues such order shall be required to send through the mails, without delay, to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn, due notice thereof, and he shall not deliver such order to the applicant therefor until the latter shall first have deposited with him the amount of money for which such order is drawn, together with the proper charge or fee therefor, as hereinafter provided. And it shall not be lawful for any deputy postmaster to issue a money order on any other deputy postmaster without having previously received the money therefor; and any person who shall violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a money order shall not be valid or payable unless it be drawn on a printed or engraved form, which shall be furnished to the money order offices by the Postmaster General; and it shall be the duty of the latter to supply such offices also with the blank forms of application for money orders, one of which the deputy postmaster shall hand to each applicant for a money order, who shall be required to enter or cause to be entered therein, his own name and the name and address of the party to whom the order is to be paid, together with the amount thereof and the date of application. And all such applications, when filled up and delivered to the deputy postmaster, shall be preserved on file at his office for such length of time as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no money order shall be issued for any sum less than one or more than thirty dollars; and that all persons who receive money orders shall be required to pay therefor the following charges or fees, viz: For an order for one dollar or any larger sum, but not exceeding ten dollars, a fee of ten cents shall be charged and exacted by the postmaster giving such order; for an order of more than ten and not exceeding twenty dollars, the charge shall be fifteen cents; and for every order exceeding twenty dollars, a fee of twenty cents shall be charged.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if the purchaser of a money order, from having made an error in stating the name of the office of payment, or the name of the payee, or for other reasons, be desirous that the said money order be modified or changed, it shall be the duty of the deputy postmaster from whom he received it to take back, at his request, the first order, and issue another in lieu thereof, for which a new fee shall be charged and exacted: and it shall also be the duty of a deputy postmaster to repay the amount of any money order to the person who obtained it, if the latter apply for such repayment and return the money order; but the charge or fee paid therefor shall not in any case be refunded.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any money order be not presented to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn within ninety days after its date, it shall not be valid or payable; but the Postmaster General shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, on application of the payee of such money order, to cause a new order in lieu thereof to be issued in his favor, for which a second fee shall be exacted. And the Postmaster General is further authorized, whenever a money order shall have been lost, to cause a duplicate thereof to be issued, for which a second fee shall be paid on application of the remitter or of the payee of such order, provided the party losing the original shall furnish a statement, under oath or affirmation, setting forth the loss or destruction thereof, and a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that it had not been paid, and that it would not thereafter be paid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the payee of a money order may, by his written endorsement thereon, direct it to be paid to any other person; and it shall be the duty of the deputy postmaster on whom it is ordered to pay the amount thereof to the person thus designated, provided the person to whom the money order is indorsed shall furnish such proof as the Postmaster General may require that the written indorsement is genuine, and that he is the person thereby empowered to receive payment of the order; but such second person shall not be at liberty to indorse the same order to a third party, and more than one indorsement shall render any order invalid, and not payable; and the holder thereof, in order to obtain the amount of the order, shall be required to apply in writing to the Postmaster General for a new order in lieu thereof, for which new order a second fee shall be charged: *Provided, however*, That in all cases under this section, the original order shall be returned, and such proof shall be made of the genuineness of the indorsement thereon as the Postmaster General may require.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That deputy postmasters at money order offices, may be allowed by the Postmaster General, as a compensation for the issuing and paying of money orders, not exceeding one-third of the whole amount of fees on money orders issued, and, at the option of the Postmaster General, one-eighth of one per centum on the gross amount of orders paid at their offices: *Provided*, That all emoluments arising from such rates of compensation shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act of third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing the Post Office Department."

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to require all postmasters who may be authorized to issue and pay money orders, to execute new official bonds conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties and obligations imposed by this act, in addition to those required of them by existing laws as postmasters; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to direct all payments or transfers to or from money order offices. He may direct transfers of money order funds from one postmaster to another, and he may require and direct transfers or payments to be made from the funds received for money orders to creditors of the Post Office Department, to be replaced by equivalent transfers from the funds of said department arising from postages; and he may require and direct transfers or payments to be made from the funds of the Post Office Department in the hands of any postmaster, arising from postages to the money order offices. And it shall be the further duty of the Postmaster General to require each postmaster to render to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department weekly, semi-weekly, or daily accounts of all money orders issued and paid, and of all fees received for issuing them, of all transfers, or payments made from funds received for money orders, and of all moneys received to be applied to the payment of money orders, or on account of money order offices.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the moneys paid into the Treasury for the service of the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General shall have the power to transfer to the deputy postmaster of any money order office such sums as may be required over and above the current revenue thereof to pay money orders drawn on the latter; and such transfers shall be made by warrant on the Treasury by the Postmaster General, and countersigned and registered by the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department to receive all accounts arising in the money order offices, or relative thereto, and to audit and settle the same and to certify their balances to the Postmaster General as often as he may require. He shall keep and preserve all accounts arising in said offices, and shall report to the Postmaster General all delinquencies of postmasters in rendering their money order accounts, or in paying over money order funds. He shall keep the accounts of the money order offices separately from the accounts for postages, and in such manner as to show the number and amount of money orders issued by each postmaster, and the number and amount of money orders paid, the amount of fees received, and all the expenses of the establishment. And it shall be the further duty of the Auditor to superintend the collection of all debts due to the United States, or to the Post Office Department, by present or late postmasters, or other persons, who are, or may have been, employed in the money order offices. He shall direct suits and legal proceedings, and take all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the payment of such debts, or for the recovery of any penalties arising under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys received for the sale of money orders, including all fees received for selling the same, all moneys transferred from the funds of the Post Office Department to the money order offices, all funds transferred or paid from the money order offices to the use and service of the Post Office Department, and all transfers of funds from one postmaster to another for the use of the money order offices, shall be deemed and taken to be moneys in the treasury of the United States. And if any postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of the money order offices, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, any portion of such moneys, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the moneys intrusted to such person for the use of the money order offices shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement. And any postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business of the money order offices, and all other persons advising or participating in such act, on being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than six months, nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled. And upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under the provisions of this act, it shall be prima facie evidence for the purpose of showing a balance against such person to produce a transcript from the money order account books of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; and such transcript, when certified by said Auditor under his seal of office, shall be admitted as evidence in the courts of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, engrave, or print, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, engraved or printed, or willingly aid, or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, engraving, or printing any order in imitation of or purporting to be a money order issued by one postmaster upon another postmaster; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be altered, or willingly aid, or assist in falsely altering, any money order issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited order, purporting to be a money order as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered money order, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered with an intent to defraud, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying on the business of the money order offices, and keeping and settling their accounts, the Postmaster General may appoint in his department, one superintendent of the money order system, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, and three clerks, to wit: one of class four, and two of class three. And the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, appoint in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, the necessary clerks, in all not to exceed six, to wit: one of class four, and five of class two. And to provide for the compensation of the said superintendent and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1865, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And that the Postmaster General is further authorized to cause such additional clerks to be employed in the money order offices as he may find necessary for conducting the operations of the money order system, whose compensation shall be paid out of the proceeds of the money order business. That to meet any deficiency that may arise in the amount of such proceeds during the first year the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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### Report of the Postmaster General of Canada.

The twelfth annual report of the Postmaster General of Canada has been presented to the Legislature. The report for 1863 is very voluminous, occupying no less than three hundred and seven pages of highly interesting matter. We lay before our readers a few extracts from the report, and at the same time have great pleasure in complimenting the Canadian Post Office Department on the very satisfactory statement of its affairs therein presented. That the Department is now self-sustaining, must be very pleasing to those who have been instrumental in bringing about this result; and we have no doubt but that, under its present management, each succeeding year will witness a corresponding success. As the country grows in population and wealth, the present machinery, with very little additional expense, can be worked so that a large sum may be yielded annually to the revenue of the country.

During the year, 132 offices were opened, and 16 closed; 400 miles of new post route and 118,472 miles of annual mail travel were added to the service. From the comparative statement showing the extent of mail service, number of letters, amount of postal revenue and expenditures, from 1861 to 1863, we find that in the former year there were 691, and in the latter 1,976 offices in operation. The number of miles of post routes in 1851, were 7,595, and in 1863, 15,327; number of miles of annual travel, 2,487,009 in 1851, and 6,110,000 in 1863. The number of letters by post in 1851, 2,132,000, and in 1863, 11,000,000. Revenue in 1851, $230,629; in 1863, $759,975 55. Total expenditure, exclusive of railway and ocean mail service payments, in 1851, was $276,191 75; in 1863, $571,432 33.

A remarkable feature in connection with the increased revenue of the Department is, that there has been a reduction in salaries to the extent of $4,000 during the year.

"In November, 1863, provision was made for the transmission by post in Canada, and to and from the United States, at a postage rate of one cent per ounce, of packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions or grafts, and also for the transmission, at the same rate, of book manuscript, printers' proof sheets, maps, prints, drawings, engravings, and other matter of a like character, all guarded by such conditions as seemed to be requisite to secure these privileges from abuse.

"Correspondence with the United States.—There has been a very notable increase in the amount of correspondence exchanged with the United States during the year 1863.

"In 1862 the amount of postage on this correspondence was $190,713 97, and in 1863 it has been $223,115 46, equal to an advance of 17 per cent.

"These amounts represent the charges on letters only, for newspapers do not enter into the account, as each country collects its own postal rates on all printed matter sent to or received from the other.

"The increase has taken place at all the principal points of exchange, on the Detroit and Niagara frontiers, at the rate of 15 per cent., at Toronto, at the rate of 25 per cent., and at Montreal at the rate of 24 per cent., as compared with 1862.

"Money Orders.—During the year, money orders payable within the Province were issued to the amount of $778,150 88. Payable in the United Kingdom, $246,221 47. Drawn in the United Kingdom, and payble in Canada, $88,890 70. The net revenue to the Post Office, from money orders, was $8,205 17; expenditure, $10,720 87."

We regret that our limited space forbids a more extended notice of this interesting report.

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R. C. Gist, Esq., Special Agent in charge of the Memphis Post Office, was lately presented, by the clerks of the office, with a beautiful gold-mounted cane, as a token of their appreciation of his official and social good qualities; and, from our knowledge of that gentleman, we feel sure that the gift was well bestowed.

### Monsieur Tonson Come Again.

Between Boston and Buffalo.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

The indifference manifested by the mass of rural postmasters in regard to the safety and despatch of mails between railroad stations and their offices, is often a subject of conversation in the cars among passengers. At many places, where it is not the business of the railway company to deliver them, the pouches and sacks are thrown on a baggage cart, or hotel stage, and detained until these vehicles are fully freighted; and where the company is responsible for such delivery, the bags are tumbled on to the platform, where they remain until the station keeper's other's work is done before they are sent to the post office.

Now, I take it that a postmaster is as much bound to look after the safety of the mails outside as inside his office; and the traditionary idea that his work commences and ends with opening and closing bags, assorting and delivering letters, is simply absurd. I don't mean to convey the impression that he should watch and wait about depots and stations, nor that he should stand guard over the mails to and from his office; but I do mean that he should, by his vigilance and counsel, impress upon those whose duty it is, the importance of security, celerity and promptness in receiving and delivering them.

The Post Office law provides, I believe, that no one under sixteen years of age shall be a mail carrier, yet it is no unusual thing to see a ten-year-old staggering under a pouch sufficiently capacious to hide himself in, if occasion required it. This disregard of official instruction has its origin either in ignorance or negligence, either of which should be cause of severe censure, if not of removal, of the offending official.

Again, it is no unusual thing to see letters, sometimes in post-office wrappers, thrust into the handle of a mail pouch, after it has been locked, and conveyed in this way a long distance to the mail car. Carriers should be strictly prohibited from doing it; and where I know the act has been committed by a post-office official, I invariably note down the fact, adding to the words "carelessness" and "ignorance," "laziness." One of these days I will furnish you with a list of these sweet-scented localities.

It is not at all difficult to tell the difference between an efficient and inefficient postmaster, by a glance at the condition of his establishment. Order or chaos is supreme. If the former, a perfect system of watchfulness, faithfulness, industry, politeness, cleanliness and decorum are the controlling influences; but the surroundings of the latter are insolence, indolence and indifference, and a familiarity with unclean things.

Do you know, Mr. Editor, that I think female clerks are admirably adapted to some of the clerical duties of post-offices, and that they could be employed therefor with large advantages. I have often wondered why they have not been more generally selected for such positions. Patient, cheerful, industrious, eminently capable, and scrupulously honest, they possess all the essential qualifications; and when the fact is taken into consideration that there are so few vocations that deserving, intelligent women can fill, that are remunerative, I cannot withhold the suggestion that something ought to be done to carry out this idea, particularly when there are, throughout the land, so many widows and daughters of brave soldiers who have fallen in defending their country and its flag, from a foe so barbarous as to be unworthy to wear a soldier's name.

Sympathy, not gallantry, is the motive which impels me to take up this subject, and I do fervently hope that what I have said may effect something; if not, this old gentleman (meaning myself) will be able to felicitate himself upon the attempt to do a good deed, which, with many others, past, present and prospective, will enable him

"To read his title clear
To mansions in the skies."

I must not forget to hint that very many nice young gentlemen, employed in post offices, are addicted to the vile habit of smoking their meerschaums while on duty; and some offices that I have visited are so impregnated with tobacco smoke, that it really surprises me to see a lady, or any one with a delicate organization, leaving the delivery window without being overcome by the nauseous atmosphere of the place. Gentlemen, if you must smoke—and I believe there is huge comfort in a pipe sometimes—select your time and place; stop smoking in your offices, and intimate to your visiting friends that you have turned over a new leaf. Smoking is strictly prohibited in railway cars and stations, and in steamboat cabins, because it is offensive to ladies. How much more so, then, in post offices, where they are obliged to come, and where, in addition to this, so much risk is incurred of destroying by fire what can never be replaced?

Perhaps you will say it is none of my business—nor is it, officially; but I assume that I have the right to give good advice to any one, whether it is followed or not, and will continue to do so when I think it is needed, provided the "Mail" don't close on me.

Monsieur Tonson

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### Resignation of Sir Rowland Hill.

We noticed this event briefly in our last, and now copy from the London *Daily News* the following able and appreciative notice of the services of the distinguished pioneer of postal reform:

It is with keen regret we learn that the state of his health and the advice of his physicians have obliged Sir Rowland Hill to resign the secretaryship of the General Post office, and to retire from the public service, if not in a critical and dangerous condition, at all events a worn-out and exhausted man, still retaining, indeed, all the inclination and intellectual capacity to be useful, but with a shattered nervous system—the consequence of long and unsparing work, which has established in his case also that discordance between mind and body under which too many of the best servants of the public break down. To compliment Sir Rowland Hill on his retirement from a career of benefit to his country, and, through England, to the world, is superfluous, when every postman's ring, answered by finding letters, journals, pamphlets, patterns, &c. in our door receiver, associates, and will keep associated, his name with one of the constant comforts and conveniences of life. We do but anticipate the public regret at losing a servant who united the capacity of devising the largest plans of improvement with the ability of carrying out their smallest and nicest details; whose desire for and study of further amendment was continuous and incessant; who allowed no personal mortification or disappointment, no ungracious criticism or jealous obstructiveness to impede his course; who regarded difficulties only as something to be overcome, and who bequeathes to his successors ample and well-prepared materials for acquiring distinction and doing the country further service. Calm, self-reliant, indefatigable, resolved, Sir Rowland Hill went on, until nature and strength would no longer respond to his efforts. Six months ago the Government suggested a period of repose, trusting again to have the continued benefit of his exertions; but repose has not brought back the wonted vigor, and Sir Rowland, feeling that his time for work was over, has conscientiously accepted the warning, and, without reference to pecuniary interest, has retired, leaving a name identified with ever present familiar benefits, and claims on the nation which it is for the public, in its own interest, to enforce. It is now twenty-seven years, nearly a generation of man, since the great postal revolution of which Sir Rowland Hill was the author, was proclaimed by the public voice. In that term the number of chargeable letters has risen from 76 millions to the almost fabulous figure of more than 600 millions, and, after defraying all the costs of a largely-increased establishment, the net revenue of the post office now is considerably larger than it was thirty years ago. In the same period the annual amount of money transmitted through the post has increased from £313,000 to upwards of £15,000,000. Contraband conveyance of letters has ceased. Quick delivery of letters has been secured by the almost universal resort to the use of the stamp. Increased security for passing valuable property through the post has been gained by an inexpensive registration. More rapid and more frequent communications between the metropolis and the larger provincial towns, as also between one provincial town and another, a great extension of free deliveries, increased facilities for the transmission of foreign and colonial correspondence by improved convention with foreign countries, by better arrangements of the packet services, by sorting on board and other means, a more prompt despatch of letters when posted, and more prompt delivery on arrival, the division of London and its suburbs into postal districts, a vast extension of rural deliveries, the establishment of a book post, have all followed in due order—the result of immense forethought and care. Patronage and jobbing in Post office appointments have been displaced by the introduction of the principle of promotion, which is doing incalculable good. The condition of the *employees* has been, in many respects, materially improved, their labors, especially on Sundays, reduced, their salaries increased. These are some of the great and good works accomplished in the postal department of the State by Sir Rowland Hill; that they will well bear comparison with the result of any other public servant's career, and for them the nation, as it hopes to be well and faithfully served, has on his retirement to thank their author, and to take care that its gratitude is not recorded in mere words

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### Letter Addresses.

P. M., take this letter in hand,
And send it down to Greasy Land;
To Titusville, Pennsylvania State,
This 3 ct. stamp will pay the freight;
Attend to this, and oblige me you will,
For it's full of love to Katy Hill.

To Newton Falls, without delay,
To Delia Rogers find your way;
In Trumbul Co. is the spot,
Go R. R. speed, forget it not.

Now go to Bruce, in Illinois,
A quiet little spot—
McDonough is the county's name,
But then that matters not,
And when you have arrived there safe,
According to our law—
The first one who peruses you
Will be Miss Mollie Shaw.

Let the wings of swiftest breezes
Waft my wishes—bear my prayers;
Until a hand this letter seizes,
And its seal impatient tears.

Let a lip that I know well,
Press the burning words that tell
All my love, and all my pain,
'Till I clasp her form again.

Please send this letter to Saratoga,
For a friend of mine to look it over;
She has a form one would admire,
And her name is Miss Sarah A. Fryer,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### Special Notice to our Subscribers.

The death of Mr. James Holbrook, late editor and proprietor of this paper, will be found duly noticed in another column of the present number. This event was the sad termination of an illness of nearly seven months, during which time the editorial department has been necessarily confided to other hands than those of Mr. H., and it is proper to assure our readers that in future, as heretofore, no effort will be spared to convey in these columns accurate information on postal matters, and to supply, as far as possible the absence of the able pen of our lamented friend. We shall still be glad to receive from subscribers inquiries in regard to subjects connected with the mail service, in all its branches, and they may rely on the correctness of the replies, which will, in all doubtful cases, as heretofore, be approved by the Department before publication. The editorial management of the paper will remain in the hands of one who for several years past has acted as the late Mr. Holbrook's official and editorial assistant, and who has (he hopes to the satisfaction of the readers of the paper), had entire charge of its columns during his principal's long illness. The *publication* of the paper is to be continued on behalf of the widow and family of the late editor.

[OFFICIAL.]

[In publishing, last month, the following order from a manuscript copy, the printer unfortunately mistook the words "*Contract Office*" for "*Central Office*," and so printed them. We regret the error should have occurred, and that a press of official business prevented our revise of the proof. It is now re-published in a corrected form:]—ED. MAIL.

### Discontinuance of the Inspection Office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 3, 1864.

Being satisfied that the duties of supervising and inspecting the performance of mail service, now done under direction of the Chief Clerk, can be better and more efficiently performed in the Contract Office, it is

*Ordered*, That the Inspection Office, as such, be dispensed with, and that the duties of supervision and inspection of mail service of all kinds, including contractors, carriers, messengers and agents, of every description, be transferred to the Contract Office, under the direction and charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General; and for the performance of these additional duties the whole force of clerks, and the messenger now employed in the Inspection Office, be transferred to him, to be employed in said business.

The supervising and inspection duties thus assigned to the Contract Office and to be performed by the Clerk of the Inspection Office, are, receiving and examining registers of the departures and arrivals of the mails, report of mail failures, noting the delinquencies of contractors, agents, and messengers, preparing cases therein for the advice of the Postmaster-General, conducting correspondence in relation to complaints against contractors, carriers, agents, and messengers, and receiving and examining certificates of the service of the Route Agents and baggage-masters in charge of mails, and making the necessary report to the Auditor for their payment.

This assignment of duties to the Contract Office also includes furnishing blanks for mail registers and report of mail failures: providing and sending out mail-bags, locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of mail service, and in like manner the supervision of Special Agents and others engaged in the arrangement of mail service, the detection of mail depredations or violation of law by private expresses, or by the forgery or illegal use of postage stamps, are transferred and placed in charge of the Contract Office.

(Signed.) M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

## DEATH OF MR. JAMES HOLBROOK.

On Thursday afternoon, April 28th, Mr. James Holbrook, late Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and Editor and Publisher of this paper, died at his home in Brooklyn, Conn., at the age of 53 years.

Though for the past seven months Mr. Holbrook has been confined to his house by the illness which has resulted in his death, yet up to within a short time, his friends and family were not without hopes of his restoration to health; but a constitution undermined by the exposure and unremitting labor incident to the duties of the office he held, proved unequal to the task of sustaining the vital principle, and on the date mentioned above he peacefully sank to his rest.

Although to those of our readers who had no personal acquaintance with our departed friend, he was yet well-known by reputation, while to those who knew him well, the simple announcement of his death will be sufficient to call at once to their minds the recollection of his eminent services as a public officer, and his virtues as a man—yet it would seem not unfitting, now that he has passed away, that a few words should be recorded in the columns of this paper, in commemoration of those services and those virtues.

Mr. Holbrook was born in Boston, in 1811, and resided there during his boyhood and youth, removing in 1832 to Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn., at which place he was married, and where he assumed the editorial charge of the *Windham County Advertiser*. His connection with that paper continued until 1836, when he established at Norwich, in the same State, the *Norwich Aurora*. In 1840 he again removed to Hartford, where for three years he edited and published the *State Eagle*, the name of which was afterwards changed to the *Patriot and Eagle*. In the conduct of these various journals, Mr. Holbrook's editorial course was such as to show that he fully appreciated the dignity and responsibilities of the profession of a journalist. A clear, terse and vigorous style marked the productions of his pen, and the heat of party conflict never betrayed him into forgetfulness of the courtesy due to political opponents, though still earnestly and ably defending the views and principles of the party to which from conviction he was attached. During the administration of President Tyler, he relinquished the publication of the *Eagle*, and accepted a post in the Land Office at Washington, where he remained but a short time. He was then appointed to a clerkship in the Boston Custom House, which he continued to hold until 1845, in which year he received his commission as Special Agent of the Post Office Department, signed by the Hon. Cave Johnson, then Postmaster General.

In this new sphere of duty, Mr. Holbrook soon gave evidence of the most eminent qualifications for the important trust which had been confided to him. The long record of his services is the best testimonial of his conscientious devotion of all his energies to the interests of the Department and the public. Shrewd, active, possessing cool, deliberate judgment, joined to a thorough knowledge of human nature, and a keen insight into human character and motives, he soon distinguished himself above all other agents then in the service; and the results of his untiring devotion to the duties of his position, have been of incalculable benefit. In the detection of mail depredators, his uniform success is so well known as to need nothing beyond a mere allusion here. With an unerring instinct which sometimes seemed to approach the marvellous, his eye could fix upon the robber, and his skill unravel the tangled web of crime, and lay open to the light the dark and tortuous ways of the criminal. So well did he succeed in this particular branch of his duties, that his very name became a terror to evil-doers, and it is not hazarding too much to say, that doubtless his mere presence in a particular locality has often prevented the commission of intended crime. But although untiring in his efforts to secure the mails from violation by the detection and prosecution of crime, he was ever ready to pity and befriend the unfortunate, and his kind heart was often grieved at the sight of the suffering and misery which their own offences had brought upon the guilty. The innocent families and relatives of criminals never appealed in vain to him for sympathy and assistance.

Although the investigation of "depredation cases" seemed to be Mr. Holbrook's peculiar *forte*, yet the exercise of his talents was by no means confined to that specialty. His sound sense and mature judgment rendered him equally capable of admirably fulfilling every other branch of a Special Agent's duty. He kept a watchful eye over all the minutiæ of the mail service in all its departments, and was prompt to ensure the correction of every case of neglect or abuse which came under his observation. His official superiors, under all the changes of administration which have transpired since his appointment, have evinced their confidence in his capacity, experience and integrity, by a uniform attention to such suggestions as he felt called upon to make, and by frequent reference to him of official matters—such as changes of post office sites, &c.—requiring the exercise of prudence, sagacity and clear and unbiased judgment. By the present able head of the Department in particular, he was highly appreciated, and thoroughly trusted.

Apart from his official position, Mr. Holbrook was honored, respected and beloved by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances. A peculiar trait in his character, and one which seemed to be more highly developed, if possible, as death approached, was his unceasing care for the well-being and interests of others. Few men are capable of the disinterested and unselfish devotion which he displayed when an opportunity offered to serve those who stood in need of his aid. To his kind influence hundreds of young men have owed their success in life. A self-made man himself, and knowing the difficulties which the young have to encounter on entering upon the active duties of life, he appreciated the value of a helping hand at such a time, and never failed to extend it. In his family circle, in which his death has created so fearful a void, and such an utter sense of desolation, that we scarcely dare to allude to it, he was beloved as such a husband and father should be; and though by the nature of his occupation, often absent from his home, none appreciated more than he the blessings of domestic happiness, nor made greater efforts and sacrifices to furnish his family with every possible comfort and luxury. His home affections were unusually strong, and there is little doubt that grief at the loss, in 1862, of his only son, had the effect of shortening his life.

In the community in which he resided, his loss will be felt to be one of uncommon severity. In every good public work he was ever foremost, contributing freely of his means, and always ready with wise counsel—neighborly, obliging and public spirited.

His funeral took place at Brooklyn, on the 30th ult., and was largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Seymour, pastor of the Congregational Church, conducted the exercises, and alluded most feelingly to the deceased, assuring his hearers that in his case, death, though a heavy grief to the survivors, had no terrors for the departed. He entered the dark valley feeling that he was supported by the everlasting arms, and calmly relying on the promises of Him in whom he had placed a Christian's trust, and by whose grace he met the last enemy in the full assurance of victory.

A good man, a useful citizen, a valuable public servant, has gone from among us. His life was an example—his death a public calamity—and his memory will, like

"—— the actions of the just,
Smell sweet and blossom from the dust."

### The Money Order Bill.

We publish on our first page, the bill providing for the establishment of a postal money order system, as passed in the House, and, after amendment, in the Senate. It has again been referred to the House for action, and though not yet finally disposed of, we are informed that it no doubt will soon pass. We shall, if it be again amended in the House, note such alterations as may be made, in our next.

As many of our readers may not understand the operations of this system—which, although it has been established in Great Britain for many years, has never before been tried in this country—we will give a brief outline of the intended practical working of the proposed law, which may serve to furnish postmasters with an idea of the duties which will be required of them when the law goes into effect.

Certain post offices, to be selected by the Postmaster General, are to be designated as "money order offices,"—that is, offices at which the orders may be obtained and paid. At any of these offices, a person desiring to send a remittance by mail, can, on presenting a written application (a blank form of which will be provided by the Department,) to the postmaster, obtain from him an *order* for the desired amount, made payable to the person the remittance is intended for. This order can only be drawn on the postmaster of another money order office, and on presentation to him will be paid. If the party presenting the order for payment be unknown to the postmaster on whom it is drawn, he should be identified before receiving the money. Money orders cannot be obtained for a less amount than *one* dollar, nor a greater amount than *thirty* dollars. The person obtaining the order is required to pay a certain fee, in proportion to the amount of the order. The rates to be charged for various sums will be found specified in the bill. The person in whose favor the order is drawn, may, by endorsement, make it payable to another; but it *cannot* be again endorsed to a third party; and if this is done, it virtually cancels the order, which cannot then be paid, but it may be renewed on payment of a second fee. Postmasters at money order offices are to be entitled to one-third of the receipts from fees paid on orders issued by them, and also to a commission of one-eighth of one per cent., on the gross amount of orders paid at their offices.

Should the bill become a law, the department will no doubt issue full instructions and explanations in regard to the details of the system, and our present remarks are simply intended to give a general idea of what is intended to be accomplished by the "money order system," for the benefit of those who need the information.

We should be glad to see the bill passed; and though the system may not at first be found to work as smoothly here,—with our more extensive territory and the other points of difference which exist between our postal arrangements and those of Great Britain,—yet we feel confident that any difficulties will soon be overcome, and the manifest advantages of this new step in postal progress be fully enjoyed by our people.

### Letters to the President and Vice President.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all communications by mail, addressed to the President of the United States,—not written by a public officer on official business,—and all to the Vice President, were required to be prepaid. It will be seen by the following act, approved March 16th, 1864, that this necessity no longer exists:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the franking privilege of the President and the Vice President of the United States, shall extend to and cover all mail matter sent from—or directed to—either of them."

In future, therefore, *no postage* will be charged by postmasters on letters or other mail matter, whether from government officials or private citizens, addressed to the President or Vice President of the United States.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE MAIL.—We are unable to supply new subscribers with consecutive back numbers of our paper of an earlier date than February last—the editions of several of the previous numbers having been exhausted.

### Private Letter Boxes.

Some time since we briefly alluded to the advantages to be derived from the use, by those whose correspondence is delivered by carriers, of boxes for the reception of their letters, to be attached to the doors of dwelling houses and stores. Now that the system of free delivery in the larger cities and towns has been adopted by the Department, the plan alluded to would be not only entirely without objection, but its practical operation would prove a most important saving of time and labor. To illustrate the matter, it will be sufficient to state the fact that a carrier, under the present system of delivery, is often obliged to walk the entire length of a store, 100 feet deep, for the purpose of delivering his letters to the person addressed, and then is of course compelled to retrace his steps for the same distance. In going through this tedious process at twenty-five stores, he necessarily (or rather *unnecessarily*) walks nearly a mile, which involves a waste of twenty minutes' time, at least, on a single delivery, while the loss in five deliveries (which is the number made by the New York carriers) would amount to one hour and forty minutes—and this is a low estimate. To business men we need present no other argument to show the importance to them of some plan to economise in that most valuable commodity, time. We believe that business letters would reach their destination, on an average half an hour earlier on each delivery if merchants would go to the trifling trouble and expense of providing a secure box with a good lock, to be placed just within the front doors of their places of business, in which the carrier might deposit their letters.

At private houses, also, the delay which is so often caused by the failure of domestics to answer promptly the summons of the door bell, might be entirely obviated, and the carrier, instead of awaiting the tardy appearance of Bridget, would have time to deliver the correspondence of half-a-dozen neighbors before that lady found time to ascend the stairs.

Boxes for the reception of letters at places of business may be either attached to the inner side of the outer door, with an opening or "drop" from the outside, or placed, as above suggested, in a convenient position inside the door. At private houses, this opening could be covered with an ornamental plate, working on a hinge, which would rather add to than detract from the appearance of the door. We understand that in Boston, where this plan is being extensively adopted, a gentleman has invented a box for this purpose, so arranged that the outer covering of the opening for letters can be used as a name or number plate.

Of course, due precaution should be taken as to the *security* of these boxes; and where that is done, we have no doubt that valuable correspondence will run much less risk than at present from the dishonesty of merchants clerks and messengers.

We should be glad to see this system fairly tried, and we feel assured that the result would be that a "door letter-box" would soon become as indispensable as a door lock.

### The New Travelling Post Offices.

One of the new cars fitted up as a "travelling post-office" for the distribution and sorting of letters in transit, on the plan alluded to in our last, will be placed on the route between Washington and New York within a day or two, for the purpose of making a trial trip, or a series of trial trips, and testing by actual experiment the feasibility of the proposed system. Mr. Zevely, Third Assistant P. M. General, who has been entrusted with the introduction of this important improvement in the mail service, will be present to observe the operation of this first practical application of the system, and a force of clerks from the New York and Baltimore offices has been detailed to attend to the details of the work.

☞ In consequence of the death of Mr. Holbrook, the publication of our paper has unfortunately been delayed somewhat this month. We are sure that with such a reason, our readers will readily pardon our tardy appearance.

REVENUE STAMP ON QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS.—A paragraph appeared in our last, stating that the quarterly account of a postmaster does not require a revenue stamp when sent to the Department. We have, however, since received a letter from C. F. Macdonald, Esq., Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in which he quotes a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject:

"The act of 3d March, 1863, requires the account of each postmaster to be accompanied by a '*sworn* statement' that each account 'exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts of his office,' &c. The form for this statement has been, for convenience, printed upon the face of the account current; and, according to a special decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a revenue stamp of the denomination of five cents is required to be affixed thereto, when the same is duly executed."

Postmasters will therefore be careful not to omit to attach the revenue stamp to the affidavit accompanying their quarterly accounts.

CARRYING LETTERS GRATIS.—It should be remembered that the law forbidding the carrying of letters by express companies, &c. (unless enclosed in government stamped envelopes), only applies to such letters as are carried for *hire or compensation*; and those of our correspondents who inquire whether an individual "has a right to carry letters for other persons to another post office," will understand that there is no law to prevent such an act, provided it be done without compensation.

☞ EDWARD W. GREEN, late postmaster, of Malden, Mass., was arraigned on the 19th ult., and pleaded *guilty* to the charge of murdering young Converse, teller of the Malden Bank, in December last. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung.

### Depredation Cases.

IMPORTANT ARREST AT OSWEGO.—On the 1st of April, special agent B. K. Sharretts arrested at Oswego, N. Y., a clerk employed in the post office, named R. D. Eggleston, on a charge of embezzling valuable letters. Mr. Sharretts had for some time previously been engaged in the investigation of numerous reported losses which seemed to implicate the Oswego office, and his skill and patience were finally rewarded by the detection of Eggleston, who has made a full confession of his guilt, and has been held to bail in $6000 to answer. The Oswego *Commercial Times* says that—

"The principal source of complaint has been the robbery of soldiers' letters of the remittances to their families—a species of villainy which fell with peculiar weight upon a comparatively helpless class of the community; but in addition to this it is said that checks and drafts, to which Eggleston has forged signatures, and on which he has realized money, are in existence, which fix the guilt unmistakably upon him."

Mr. Sharretts is entitled to great credit for his able management of this important case.

ARREST OF A CARRIER AT THE POST OFFICE.—On the 21st ult., Martin Van Buren Young, lately employed as a letter carrier of the New York office, was arrested by Mr. J. Gayler, of the Special Agent's Department on a charge of stealing money from a letter entrusted to him for delivery. When searched, no trace of the money purloined, could be found upon the person of Young, but within an hour Mr. Gayler obtained it from the broker to whom it was sold, who fully identified the prisoner as the person from whom he had bought it. Young waived an examination, and has been indicted by the Grand Jury. He had previously borne a good character.

MAIL ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A boy named Augustus Pallez, employed on board the U. S. supply steamer Union, was arrested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on April 3, on a charge of mail robbery. A mail agent was attached to the vessel, and had in his charge a large number of letters mailed by officers and sailors of the blockading squadron, &c., addressed to their friends at the North. Palley obtained access to these letters, by means of a false key, during the homeward passage, and purloined about 115 letters, containing about $250, most of which was afterwards found upon his person. He made a confession of his guilt, has been indicted, and is now awaiting trial.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNTS.—We occasionally receive from our subscribers questions in regard to the proper heads under which certain items should be charged or credited, in the quarterly accounts, and various other inquiries connected with this branch of post office business. The published Regulations of 1859 give satisfactory instructions for the guidance of postmasters in nearly all matters of this nature, and should be carefully consulted. In cases of doubt, the necessary information can be obtained by addressing the "Auditor of the Treasury for the post Office Department, Washington."

BOX RENTS.—We will again state for the information of several correspondents, that the provision of the law of 1863, which requires postmasters to keep a record of their receipts from box-rents, means no more than is plainly expressed by its language—viz., that "*a record*" of such receipts shall be kept. This of course does not imply that a postmaster is to charge himself with those receipts in his quarterly account—as some seem to suppose. Those of our friends, therefore, who write us that they "think it hard that the receipts from boxes which they have fitted up at their own expense should be *paid* to the Department," will find, by a careful reading of Section 4, and the accompanying instructions, that they have had no cause for their alarm.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—We hear from various quarters that the mails are crowded with circulars—principally addressed to postmasters—offering great inducements for investments in certain "gold and silver mining companies," for the working of mines in Colorado, Nevada, &c. Many of these schemes are gross swindles, there being no basis whatever for the stock, as those who subscribe to them will find to their sorrow. We would advise all who are desirous of risking anything in these hazardous ventures, to delay the forwarding of any cash until after thorough inquiry into the matter. In the mean time, the "10–40 Loan" will be found a safe and convenient place of deposit for the spare funds of postmasters and other government officials.

☞ In instructions to postmasters, last month, as to the proper address of letters referring to matters heretofore under the supervision of the Inspection Office (now abolished), we meant to have stated that such communications should be directed to "Geo. W. *McLellan*, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General;" but the types (blundering, as types sometimes will) caused the mis-spelling of that gentleman's name as *McClellan*—a liberty, we hope, they will not again take.

☞ Notwithstanding the extensive notice given by the orders of the Department, and through our columns, that the postage due on letters arriving here from certain foreign countries is to be collected in coin, many postmasters in the interior are in the habit of seeking, from the postmasters of New York, and other offices where such letters are received, an explanation of the fact that a higher rate is charged them than the nominal postage. It should be understood, and remembered, that the additional charge is made in order to secure the payment of such postage in specie or its equivalent, as required by law. What is added is the *premium* on specie at the time of the arrival of the letters; and if payment is made *in specie*, no addition to the regular rates should be required.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE——, MASS.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

. The mail arrives at this office at 7 P. M., at which time all classes of people are at liberty, and, as a matter of course, crowd around the Post Office. There are usually hundreds of persons in waiting, all eager for the first chance when the delivery window is opened, many of whom do not have a letter once in three months; they crowd at the window every night, and cannot be pacified until the P. M. has overhauled an usually large package of letters, which takes time and keeps in waiting many who hire boxes. Hence, the question has been raised whether the right for first delivery belongs to persons who have boxes or to those who have not. I do not claim that one person's right at the office is to be more respected than another; but could not there be some plan perfected so as to enable the box holders to take their mail first, as the number who hold boxes comprises or takes four fifths of the mail. This would save a great deal of inconvenience and be a convenience not only to the P. M., but, I think, to the community in general. Please give me your opinion of the case, and much oblige

Yours, truly, P. M.

"First come, first served" is the only safe rule for a P. M. to follow in respect to the delivery of mail matter, and we can see no remedy for the inconvenience complained of, except the one which is in the hands of the box holders themselves, namely: taking care to be on hand in time to make early application for their letters. We suppose, however, there could be no objection to having a separate delivery window "for box holders only."

POST OFFICE, READING, PA., March 15, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

A disagreement exists between postmasters as to the proper classification of blanks which are *filled up* by writing, and the charges which should be made upon such matter. For instance, in the case of muster rolls, descriptive lists, and other blanks which are constantly being issued and sent through the mails, is it proper to rate such matter with other articles embraced in the third class, or as letter postage?

There are those who argue that the writing or *filling up* conveys no information, and that, consequently, such blanks, when filled up, are entitled to pass through the mails at the rate of 2 c. for every 4 oz., while others are of the opinion that the writing, on printed matter, of any thing "other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, subjects the package to *letter postage*," as provided by law.

Your opinion, either through the columns of the MAIL, or through a more private medium, is respectfully solicited, as it is of considerable importance. Very respectfully,

P. O. CLERKS.

We know of no reason why such blanks, when filled up in writing, should not be charged with letter postage. The law makes no exception in favor of any class of printed matter in this respect; and the blanks referred to, it seems to us, are no more entitled to exemption from letter postage than printed price currents with the prices filled up in manuscript.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Is it proper to RE-forward free or franked mail matter free of charge, or should forwarding charges be added thereon? I find nothing in the Postal Laws or Regulations touching this point. In other words, will an official frank cover remailing or forwarding indefinitely?

A reply in the columns of the MAIL or otherwise will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant, P. M.

If our correspondent, in his search through the Laws and Regulations, had encountered Sec. 244 of the Regulations, he would have found that "properly franked mail matter is entitled to be carried free in the mail when forwarded to the person addressed elsewhere," and we find no expressed limit to the number of times which such matter may be so forwarded.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL:—One of your exchanges make you say in last month's MAIL that soldiers in the British army "frank" their own letters. Such is not the fact. Non-commissioned officers and privates in the British army may send their letters to, and receive them from, any part of the British dominions by prepaying them at one penny a rate. They must be endorsed by the soldier with his name, rank, company, regimental numbers, and countersigned by his colonel, or other officer in command; and no extra charge is made when forwarded on the removal of his regiment. The foregoing remarks also apply to the navy. British sailors on foreign or other stations, when they have no postage stamps, and are not near a post office, have an ingenious way of securing the prepayment of their letters; they place a penny piece on the right hand upper corner of the letter, and with a needle and thread sew it on the letter. It cannot fall off until it reaches a post office, when it is removed by the postmaster, and the letter marked paid.

Respectfully yours,

R. E. B.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

We have been much troubled recently with the mode adopted by many newspaper publishers in directing their papers to subscribers. In one or two instances, packages of twenty or more papers have been received without distinct addresses, but the names of the subscribers, written on a slip of paper, requiring the clerk to direct each paper. Sufficient care has not been taken, when the printed address is used, to secure a proper adhesive mucilage or paste, and on several occasions, owing to the dampness of the papers, they are lost off, and no doubt many persons are deprived of their papers from this cause. —— P. M.

Postmasters are not required to direct subscribers' papers which reach their offices in packages, nor are they *allowed* to do so, unless it can be done without interfering with the legitimate business of the office. In regard to the printed labels or pasters, it is the duty of publishers who use them to see that they are firmly affixed; and if they become detached through the neglect of this precaution, the subscriber thereby fails to receive his paper, the post office is of course not in any way responsible or blameable for the misfortune.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.—Under a recent decision of the Postmaster General, the rate of postage on photograph albums has been fixed at *four cents per four ounces*, or fraction thereof—the same rate as charged for books. Previous to this decision letter rates have been charged. The necessary alteration will be found in our column of "Domestic Postages."

ENCLOSING ARTICLES IN NEWSPAPERS.—Publishers of some highly respectable journals are in the habit of enclosing, in the papers sent to their subscribers, handbills and circulars, ignorant or regardless of the fact that such enclosure subjects the entire package of which it is a part to letter postage, or that, if payment thereof is refused, these publishers are themselves liable to a fine of five dollars for each offence. We incline to think that ignorance of the provisions of the law is the cause, in most cases, of the practice; but it will become necessary, we fear, to make some examples, by a prosecution for the penalty, before it will be wholly discontinued.

☞ Our standing column of "Miscellaneous Information" is unavoidably omitted this month, but will re-appear in our next number.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of April:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anandale, | Dutchess, | N. Y. | Specia |
| Amador, | Lander, | Nev. | " |
| Ada, | Ray, | Mo. | 10,515 |
| *Albany, | Tuscarawas, | Ohio, | 9,031 |
| Buckeye Mills, | Westmorel'd, | Pa. | 2,642 |
| Bayonne, | Hudson, | N. J. | Special |
| Barnard, | Piscataquis, | Me. | 47 |
| Brewer's Ranch, | Merrick, | Neb. | 14,001 |
| Birdsall, | Alleghany, | N. Y. | Special |
| Borie, | Potter, | Pa. | 2,719 |
| Burk's City, | Daviss, | Ky. | 9,650 |
| Bridgeport, | Mono, | Cal. | Special |
| *Chesterfield, | Fulton, | Ohio, | 12,509 |
| Canaan Valley, | Litchfield, | Ct. | Special |
| *Chalk Level, | Hopkins, | Ky. | 9,671 |
| *Clay Bill, | Bartholomew, | Ind. | 12,067 |
| Coon Rapids, | Carroll, | Iowa | 11,072 |
| *Delaware, | Daviss, | Ky. | 9,650 |
| Duncan, | Alleghany, | Pa. | 2,642 |
| Divide, | Keokuk, | Iowa, | Special |
| Elk Creek, | Jefferson, | Col. T. | 14,302 |
| Elk Creek, | Shirley, | Kan. | 14,256 |
| Fort Jefferson, | Darke, | Ohio, | 9,382 |
| *Farmer's City, | Pettis, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| *Folk's Station, | Harrison, | Ohio, | 9,009 |
| *Carry Owen, | Jackson, | Iowa, | 10,978 |
| Grant, | Davis, | Kan. | 14,228 |
| *Goodhue Centre, | Goodhue, | Min. | 13,563 |
| Grinton, | Will, | Ill. | Special |
| *Hamen, | Paulding, | Ohio, | 9,434 |
| Rampden, | Coffee, | Kan. | 4,230 |
| Hopeville, | Kearney, | Neb. | 10,773 |
| *Johnsville, | Frederick, | Md. | 3,262 |
| Kiowa, | Pe-ke-ton, | Kan. | 14,465 |
| *Keenen, | Meade, | Ky. | 9,501 |
| *Lacy, | De Kalb, | Ill. | 11,659 |
| *Livonia Centre, | Wayne, | Mich. | Special |
| *Letimberville, | Marion, | Ohio, | 9,456 |
| Louis Gate, | Casey, | Ky. | Special |
| Lake Side, | Walworth, | Wis. | 13,023 |
| *Midway, | Cooper, | Mo. | 10,567 |
| Meadow Valley, | Plumas, | Cal. | 14,832 |
| *Marsh, | Chester, | Pa. | 2,251 |
| Maple Springs, | Dunn, | Wis. | 13,149 |
| *Mattese, | St. Louis, | Mo. | Special |
| *North Howland, | Penobscot, | Me. | |
| North Underhill, | Chittenden, | Vt. | 414 |
| Normanville, | Doniphan, | Kan. | 14,178 |
| Othello, | Olmsted, | Min. | Special |
| Oak Dale, | Livingston, | Ill. | " |
| Pleasant Valley, | El Dorado, | Cal. | 14,808 |
| Pearlville, | Clinton, | N. Y. | Special |
| Peacevale, | Cattaraugus, | " | " |
| Prairie Town, | Madison, | Ill. | " |
| Palmer's Prairie, | Jersey, | " | 11,636 |
| Palermo, | Edgar, | " | Special |
| *Pacific City, | Mills, | Iowa, | 11,085 |
| Power's Store, | Casey, | Ky. | Special |
| Randall, | Monongalia, | W. Va. | 4,158 |
| Ramey, | Johnson, | Mo. | 10,546 |
| Round Valley, | Millard, | Utah, | 14,608 |
| Requaville, | Frederick, | Md. | Special |
| Rose Mount, | Warren, | Iowa, | " |
| *Rowena, | Russell, | Ky. | " |
| Rush Branch, | Marion, | " | " |
| Raglan, | Harrison, | Iowa, | 11,106 |
| Scytheville, | Merrimack, | N. H. | 301 |
| Sharpsville, | Mercer, | Pa. | 2,727 |
| St. Devoin, | Nemaha, | Neb. | 14,002 |
| Sherman, | Aroostook, | Me. | Special |
| Seller's Land'g, | Hardin, | Ill. | " |
| Sherman Wells, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,790 |
| Sweden Valley, | Potter, | " | 2,496 |
| Tyler's, | Brown, | Kan. | 14,202 |
| Packet's Station, | | Dak. | 15,552 |
| *Tracy, | Barran, | Ky. | 9,641 |
| Touchet, | Walla Walla, | Wash. | 15,277 |
| Unnada, | Brown, | Kan. | 14,193 |
| Union Dale, | Cecil, | Md. | Special |
| Waconda, | Marion, | Oregon, | 12,591 |
| Watseka, | Iroquois, | Ill. | 11,514 |
| West, | Wetzel, | W. Va. | 4,148 |
| Williams, | Alleghany, | Pa. | 2,645 |
| Yorkville, | Kendall, | Ill. | 15,595 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Anselm, | Gallia, Ohio. | Kygar |
| Attica Centre, | Wyoming, N. Y. | Attica |
| Agricola, | Mahaska, Iowa, | Oskaloosa |
| Albany, | Sonoma, Cal. | Santa Rosa |
| Austin, | Clay, Neb. | Beatrice |
| Alba, | Hancock, Ohio, | Finley |
| Beulah, | De Kalb, Ill. | Freeland |
| Big River Mills, | St. Francis, Mo. | Farmington |
| Bluff Creek, | Mahaska, Iowa, | Eddyville, Wapello Co |
| Brown's Valley, | Montgomery, In. | Waveland |
| Bridgeport, | Cooper, Mo. | Lamine |
| Bedford, | Livingston, Mo. | Chillicothe |
| Bessville, | Bollinger " | Fredericktown |
| Blue Mound, | Macon, Ill. | Decatur |
| Bliss Four Cor's, | Newport, R. I. | Fall River, Mass. |
| Burnt Mills, | Montgomery, Md. | Sligo |
| Bouquette, | Westmorel'nd, Pa. | Salem CrossRoads |
| Centreton, | Salem, N. J. | Canton |
| Camdenville, | Anderson, Ky. | Lawrenceburgh |
| Cross Roads, | Winona, Min. | Utica |
| Cedarville, | Washington, Iowa | Washington |
| Dillon, | Phelps, Mo. | Rolla |
| El Paso, | Atchison, Mo. | Linden |
| Emmettsville, | Randolph, Ind. | Fairview |
| Folk's Station, | Harrison, Ohio, | Cadiz |
| Flat Woods, | Phelps, Mo. | Rolla |
| Fremont's Orch. | Weld, Col. | Latham |
| Fond du Lac | St. Louis, Min. | Duleith |
| Fountain, | Juneau, Wis. | Mill Haven |
| Galway, | Simpson, Ky. | Franklin |
| Gainsborough, | Van Buren, Iowa, | Utica |
| Grafton, | Posey, Ind. | Mount Vernon |
| Gayoso, | Pemiscot, Mo. | Cottonwood |
| Herron, | Camden, Mo. | Asboth |
| Hazel Run Mills, | St. Francis, Mo. | Farmington |
| Hampton, | Platte, Mo. | Platte City |
| Johnston Grove, | Story, Iowa, | Nevada |
| Jacobsville, | Lander, Nev. | Austin |
| Kerneysville, | Jefferson, W. Va. | Shepherdstown |
| Kendall, | Clay, Mo. | Liberty |
| Keefersville, | Franklin, Pa. | Chambersburg |
| Little Compton, | Carrol, Mo. | Brunswick |
| Lovilla, | Hamilton, Ill. | McLeansboro |
| Locktown, | Hunterdon, N. J. | Clinton |
| Lillian Springs, | Weld, Col. T. | Latham |
| Liberty, | Benton, Oregon, | Corvallis |
| McCauley's, | Defiance, Ohio. | Brunersburgh |
| Monroe Furn'ce | Jackson, " | Samsonville |
| Millville, | Jo. Daviess, Ill. | Galena |
| New Interest, | Randolph, W. Va. | Leadsville |
| O'Fallon's Bl'ff, | Neb. | Latham |
| Ollo, | Union, Iowa, | Afton |
| Oran, | Fayette, " | West Union |
| Pacific City, | Mills, " | Glenwood |
| Prosperity, | Madison, Ind. | Anderson |
| Philo, | Union, Iowa, | Afton |
| Riley, | Vigo, Ind. | Terre Haute |
| Rulandville, | Schoharie, N. Y. | Jefferson |
| St. Augustine, | Cecil, Md. | Chesapeake City |
| Sinclair, | Morgan, Ill. | Jacksonville |
| Salem, | Mercer, Pa. | Kennard |
| Tyrone, | Coshocton, Ohio, | West Bedford |
| Tuttle's Cor's, | Sussex, N. J. | Bevans |
| Union Set'm't, | Oswego, N. Y. | Constantia |
| Valley Point, | Preston, W. Va. | Brandonville |
| Vandyke, | Des Moines, Iowa, | Burlington |
| West Fremont, | Sandusky, Ohio, | Fremont |
| West Lake, | Howell, Mo. | Thomasville |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Concordia, Darke, Ohio, to Wiley Station.
East Enterprise, Switzerland, Ind., Allensville.
Illinoistown, St. Clair, Ill., East St. Louis.
Leatherwood, Lawrence, Ind., Erie.
London, Benton, Iowa, Robin.
Murat, Paulding, Ohio, Royal Oak.
Meadville, Meade, Ky., Hill Grove.
North Fairhaven, Bristol, Mass.; Acushnet.
Ottawa Centre, Franklin, Kan., Ottawa.
Polk Run, Clark, Ind., Hibernia.
White Oak Grove, Pike, Ind., Otwell.
Number Three, Aroostook, Me., West Sherman.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Placerville, El Dorado, Cal., John F. Pinkham.

### RE-OPENED.

Bayview, Northampton, Va.
London, Roane, Tenn.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Accomack, Accomack, Va., Mrs. Nellie Parramore.
Bloomfield Junction, Saginaw, Mich., Mrs. Esther Marsh.
Chatham, Buchanan, Iowa, Mrs. Martha L. Moser.
Bicksville, Defiance, Ohio, Miss Ruth C. Albertson.
Harrison City, Westmoreland, Pa., Mrs. Martha Bisel.
Jamaica Plains, Norfolk, Mass., Mrs. M. A. Robinson.
James Switch, Marion, Ind. Mrs. Mary M. Ringer.
Mount Kitco, Westchester, N. Y., Mrs. Emily Fenton.
North East Centre, Dutchess, N. Y., Mrs. Almiria Zelia.
Poolville, Madison, N. Y., Mrs. Mary T. Peck.
Queenstown, Queen Anne, Md., Mrs. Jennie S. Thomas.
Round Hill, Adams, Pa., Miss Sarah Taylor.
Uffington, Monongalia, W. Va., Miss Virginia Kern.
West Alexandria, Washington, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Ray.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or by officers of the government, addressed to the department with which they are connected, and on official business, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The former ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles........... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.................. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz....................... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.... ... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz..... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz..................... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 3 "

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa. | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnatti and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton&Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 43 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail.......................... 5.00 A. M.
" .................................. 1.00 P. M.
" .................................. 6.30 P. M.
Erie Mail.......................... 3.15 A. M.
" (Way)............................ 2.00 P. M.
" .................................. 3.30 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport............... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island........................ 5.00 A. M.
" " ................................ 2.00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River............. 3.00 P. M.
New York Central R. R.............. 3.00 P. M.
North Mail......................... 3.15 A. M.
" " (Way).......................... 2.00 P. M.
" " ................................ 3.30 P. M.
South.............................. 5.00 A. M.
" .................................. 4.30 P. M.
" .................................. 6.00 P. M.
" .................................. 10.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 12.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 6.52 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany: On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in red ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

WANTED.

A Lady competent to take the entire charge of a small Country Post-Office. Essential qualifications are, integrity, competency, and good nature.

The amount of salary required must be stated.

Address F. F., Post-Office, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Aexpuleo | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| dn open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Br. N. Am. Prov., exc'pt Canada, dis. not over 3000m | | *10 | | |
| do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | *10 | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| dn British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do dn dn via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| dn do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| dn by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| dn open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do dn do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | [illegible] | 3 | 1 |
| dn French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| dn French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| dn do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see B. N. American Provs. | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| dn French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exc'd 2,500 m's | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, Brit., distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, & Novia Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 7 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Queenstown. |
| Havana | U. S. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | 11 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 11 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Havana | U. S. | 14 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Hamburg | U. S | 14 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 21 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | 25 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | Gt. Brit. | 26 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 28 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Queenstown. |
| Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Printer 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**VOL. IV., No. 9.** NEW YORK, JUNE, 1864. **WHOLE No. 45.**

*For the U. S. Mail.*

### Waiting for a Letter.

Watching at the window, looking up the street,
Waiting for the coming of the postman's feet;
Weary days of waiting, weary nights of pain,
Father, mother, sister, waiting all in vain.

WAITING FOR A LETTER from the absent one;
Heartsick for some tidings of the soldier son,
Gallant, brave and loving, what has stayed his pen?
Has there been a battle? God preserve him then!

"Tidings from the army," *forward* is the word;
Constant talk of marching now is only heard;
Then, a little later, on th' electric wire
Flashes news of battle and of carnage dire.

Later still and later; all is known at last!
Wounded, dead or dying, where is his lot cast?
He the brave and daring, best beloved of all,
Ever in the front rank, if to fight or fall!

Letters once came weekly; now a month has fled;
Is he sick or wounded? tell us, is he dead?
Who shall answer truly, questions such as these,
Coming from the watchers on their bended knees?

Hark! the postman enters. Now, a letter's come;
Open it and read it; *is he coming home?*—
Father, mother, sister! stay the falling tear,
He is coming, coming, *but upon his bier.*

WILLIAM E. PABOR.

*Harlem, N. Y. May*, 1864.

*From the Baltimore American.*

### Postal Reforms.—Important Changes.

Of the many subjects of special interest commended from time to time to the attention of the American people in the way of administrative reforms and improvements, nothing has perhaps marked the progress of the age more plainly than the great advancement made in postal matters. The new "money order" system, although long in use abroad, is just about to be brought into use here as a most beneficial improvement on the old method of transmitting small sums of money over a wide extent of country, whilst in the other changes contemplated by Congress at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, the enlightened friends of the Goverument will see that our progress is encouraging in the attempt to keep in the front rank of an enlightened advancement.

Among these changes, however, is one which, in itself eminently a reform, seems to have produced not a little alarm amongst the many postmasters relied upon for an enlightened co-operation in carrying out the business of the Department; and this expressed fear is on the score of a possible curtailment of their rates of compensation. Nothing is further from such a result, as will be learned by a brief explanation of the matter in question. As the case stands at present fifty thousand folios of transcript are sent to Washington *each quarter*, from but *five* post offices, to enable the Auditor to keep the office accounts correctly. The reform in question proposes to *do away with all this*, to so simplify the method of doing business, that whilst all parties are saved immense labor and perplexity, *the compensation of the postmaster remains the same.* But perhaps the best explanation of what is contemplated in the direction indicated can be had from a letter addressed by the Postmaster General himself to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives. We give an extract:

"The first seven sections refer to the mode of compensating postmasters, a subject which has heretofore claimed the attention of Congress, and one which I consider of the first importance to this Department. The following are among the more prominent reasons which present themselves to my mind in favor of fixed salaries instead of commissions for postmasters:

"Under the existing law, minute accounts are kept of the postage on all mailable matter sent and received, paid as well as unpaid, involving the necessity of employing many clerks in post offices for this particular purpose, and also in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, where the accounts of postmasters are examined.

"Thus, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, only five post offices, fifty thousand folios of transcript are sent to the Auditor each quarter, the originals being kept in those offices. The whole bulk of accounts from all the post offices can be reckoned by *tons* and they are mainly kept for the purpose of arriving at the allowances to postmaters, *which are estimated on the amount of postage collected.* For any other purpose the accounts of mails sent and received are practically useless. The great mass of mail matter is prepaid by postage stamps, which are charged to postmasters, and for which they are held accountable. In this way, the revenues of the Department are sufficiently protected. If, then, the compensation of postmasters be fixed, as proposed by the bill in question, no accounts will be required of mail matter prepaid by stamps, and the work in all the post offices will be expedited, with a great saving of labor and expense. The accounting in the Auditor's office of this Department will be much simplified, and there will be no difficulty in holding postmasters to strict responsibility each quarter; whereas, now, in the ordinary course of business, the accounts of a postmaster for a given quarter cannot be adjusted until after the end of the next quarter.

"There will also be a considerable saving in the items of blanks for post offices. The estimated cost of paper and printing next year is nearly one hundred thousand dollars, while the proposed changes in the form of accounts will require less than one-half of that expenditure.

"The present law limits the commissions of postmasters to two thousand dollars per annum, and also forbids allowances from other sources beyond that amount; so that, in fact, the postmasters of all the principal offices already have fixed salaries, (in no case exceeding four thousand dollars per annum) though they can only be paid after presenting voluminous accounts on each and every letter mailed, and of numerous rates of commissions, differing according to the character of the mail matter, and also according to amount, there being no less than ten rates. Other changes and credits in an account current number twenty-five, making in all thirty-five heads of calculation; whereas, by the proposed new law, all accounts will be reduced to the simplest forms.

"The rule for fixing salaries is such as to ensure ample justice to all offices; and the provision for revising the classification must have the effect to stimulate postmasters in performing their duties, lest they should suffer a reduction of salary for a diminished business whilst they have the assurance of a proper addition for an enlarged business.

"The reasons for special legislation in the case of the post office at New York are obvious. Its net revenues to the Department are now at the rate of nearly one million of dollars per annum, one hundred per cent. above every other office. The business connection with the foreign mails alone entitle that office to a separate classification, while its other interests and responsibilities are equally commanding, and entitle it to a corresponding distinction in respect to emolument."

These are interesting facts bearing upon the needed and contemplated reform, facts in which the people are vitally interested, because the more simple the machinery of government can be made in any Department the nearer it approaches that standard which since the foundation of republican institutions in this country, has been the desideratum sought.

To recur briefly. The contemplated reform proposes to divide the compensation of postmasters into five classes, the first to receive not more than four and not less than three thousand dollars and so on down to the fifth, which from the business done affords less than one hundred dollars. *By increase of business* an office may be elevated to a higher class, thus presenting a stimulant to each officer to do his duty in every respect. The post office incumbents should hail this reform as one which, whilst it does not curtail their salaries at all, relieves them of the most cumbersome and perplexing part of their labors and responsibilities; and the people at large should hail it as one which, less costly, ensures more promptitude and leisure for due service on the part of public functionaries. It is only within the past few years that the most striking and needful improvements in a branch of the public service so necessary to the welfare and comfort of society have been made, and after what has already been accomplished in this direction, we are prepared to welcome with our best wishes whatever may make it still more perfect in its capacity to benefit society and the world at large.

### The Flying Post-Office.

The following description of the operations of the English "Flying Post-office," by which the mails in that country are sorted and distributed in transit, we cut from an English paper. As experiments are now being made by our own Post Office Department with a view to the introduction of similar conveniences here, the article will be interesting to our readers as showing "how it is done:"

This office, which every evening flies away from London to Glasgow, and wherein Government clerks are busily employed in receiving, delivering, and sorting letters all the way, is a narrow carpeted room, twenty-one feet in length by about seven in breadth, lighted by four large reflecting lamps inserted in the roof, and by another in a corner for the guard. Along about two-thirds of the length of this chamber there is affixed to the side wall a narrow table or countar, covered with green cloth, beneath which various letter bags are stowed away, and above which the space up to the roof is divided into six shelves fourteen feet in length, each containing thirty-five pigeon-holes of about the size of the little compartments in a dove-cote. At this table, and immediately fronting these pigeon-holes, there were standing as we flew along, three post-office clerks intently occupied in convulsively snatching up from the green-cloth counter, and in dexterously inserting into the various pigeon-holes, a mass of letters which lay before them, and which, when exhausted, were instantly replaced from bags which the senior clerk cut open, and which the guard who had presented them then shook out for assortment. On the right of the chief clerk the remaining one-third of the carriage was filled nearly to the roof with letter-bags of all sorts and sizes, and which an able-bodied post-office guard dressed in his shirt-sleeves and laced waistcoat, was hauling at and adjusting according to their respective brass labels. At this laborious occupation the clerks continue standing for about four hours and a half; that is to say, the first set sorts letters from London to Tamworth, the second from Tamworth to Preston, the third from Preston to Carlisle, and the fourth letters from Carlisle to Glasgow. The clerks employed in this duty do not permanently reside at any of the above stations, but are usually removed from one to the other every three months.

As we sat reclining and ruminating in the corner, the scene was as interesting as it was extraordinary. In consequence of the rapid rate at which we were travelling, the bags which were hanging from the thirty brass pegs on the sides of the office had a tremulous motion, which at every jerk of the train was changed for a moment or two into a slight rolling or pendulous movement, like towels, &c., hanging in a cabin at sea. While the guard's face, besides glistening with perspiration, was—from the labor of stooping and hauling at large letter-bags—as red as his scarlet coat which was hanging before the wall on a little peg, until at last his cheeks appeared as if they were shining at the lamp above them almost as ruddily as the lamp shone upon them—the three clerks were actively engaged moving their right hands in all directions, working vertically with the same dexterity with which compositors in a printing-office horizontally restore their type into the various small compartments to which each letter belongs. Sometimes a clerk was seen to throw into various pigeon-holes a batch of mourning letters, all directed in the same handwriting, and evidently announcing some death; then one or two registered letters wrapped in green covers. For some time another clerk was solely employed in stuffing into bags newspapers for various destinations. Occasionally the guard leaving his bags, was seen to poke his burly head out of a large window behind him into pitch darkness, enlivened by the occasional passage of bright sparks from the funnel-pipe of the engine to ascertain by the flashing of the lamps as he passed them the precise moment of the train clearing certain stations, in order that he might record it in his "time-bill." Then again a strong smell of burning sealing-wax announced that he was sealing up, and stamping with the post-office seal, bags, three or four of which he then firmly strapped together for delivery. All of a sudden, the flying chamber received a hard sharp blow, which resounded exactly as if a cannon-shot had struck it. This noise, however, merely announced that a station post we were at that moment passing, but which was already far behind us, had just been safely delivered of four letter-bags, which on putting our head out of the window, we saw quietly lying in the far end of a large, strong iron-bound sort of landing-net or cradle, which the guard a few minutes before had by a simple movement lowered on purpose to receive them. But not only had we received four bags but at the same moment, and apparently by the same blow, we had as we flew by, dropped at the same station three bags, which a post-office authority had been waiting there to receive. The blow that the pendant bag of letters, moving at the rate say of forty miles an hour receives in being suddenly snatched away, must be rather greater than that which the flying one receives on being suddenly at that rate dropped on the road. Both operations, however, are effected by a projecting apparatus from the flying post-office coming suddenly into contact with that protruding from the post.

As fast as the clerks could fill the pigeon-holes before them, the letters were quickly taken therefrom, tied up into a bundle, and then by the guard deposited into the leather bag to which they belonged. On very closely observing the clerks as they worked, we discovered that, instead of sorting their letters into the pigeon-holes according to their superscriptions, they placed them into compartments of their own arrangement, and which were only correctly labelled in their own minds, but as every clerk is held answerable for the accuracy of his assortment, he is very properly allowed to execute it in whatever way may be most convenient to his mind or hand.

Besides lame writing and awkward spelling, it was curious to observe what a quantity of irrelevant nonsense is superscribed upon many letters as if the writer's object was purposely to conceal from the sorting clerk the only fact he ever cares to ascertain, namely, *the post town*. Their patience and intelligence, however, are really beyond all praise; and although sometimes they stand for nearly eight or ten seconds holding a letter close to their lamp, turning sometimes their head, and then it, yet it rarely happens that they fail to decipher it. In opening one bag, a lady's pasteboard work box appeared all in shivers. It had been packed in the thinnest description of whitey-brown paper. The clerk spent nearly two minutes in searching among the fragments for the direction, which he at last discovered in very pale ink, written apparently through a microscope with the point of a needle. The letters sorted in the flying post-office are, excepting a few "late letters," principally cross-post letters, which, although packed into one bag are for various localities. For instance, at Stafford the mail takes up a bag made up for Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and intermediate places, the letters for which, being intermixed, are sorted by the way, and left at the several stations.

The bags have also to be stowed away in compartments, according to their respective destinations. One lot for Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin; one for Chester; a bundle of bags for Newcastle-under-Lyne, Market Drayton, Eccleshall, Stone, Crewe, Rhuabon; a quantity of empty bags to be filled coming back; a lot for Edinburg, Glasgow, and Carlisle, and one great open bag conteining all the letter-bags for Dublin taken upon the road.

The minute arrangements necessary for the transaction of all this important business at midnight, while the train is flying through the dark, it would be quite impossible to describe. The occupation is not only highly confidential, but it requires unceasing attention, exhausting to body and mind. Some time ago, while the three clerks, with their right elbows moving in all directions, were vigorously engaged in sorting their letters, and while the guard, with the light of his lamp shining on the gilt buttons and gold lace, which emblazoned the pockets of his waistcoat, was busily sealing a letter bag, a collision took place, which, besides killing four men, at the same moment chucked the sorting clerks from their pigeon-holes to the letter-bags in the guard's compartment. In due time the chief clerk recovered from the shock; but what had happened—why he was lying on the letter-bags—why nobody was sorting—until he recovered from his stupor he could not imagine.

### Mormon Postage Stamps.

A writer in the "*Stamp Collector's Review,*" tells the following story in relation to that rarity known to collectors of curious stamps by the name of the "Mormon Stamp." For its truth, we do not vouch:

"From enquiries made respecting this Mormon Stamp, I find the following particulars, which may be interesting to the Collector. On the fourth of April, 1852, Brigham Young, calling himself "President of the Mormon Colony," issued a Postage Stamp, value five cents, having his effigy upon it, and instructed his agents throughout Utah to make use of it as a mode of prepaying letters in his territory. This, of course, was acknowledged as a legal stamp in Utah, and was in use up to May, 1853, when Young, wishing to despatch some bags of letters to England, affixed the five cent stamps to the letters to be sent, intending to cheat the United States Government of about three thousand dollars." On the arrival of his sacks of letters at Washington, en route for New York, they were opened for the purpose of being stamped, when the postmaster, thinking to find the government stamp, found Brigham Young's instead. He not only repudiated the stamps, but refused either to forward or return the letters until Young paid the full postage in United States gold coin. Soon after this the stamps disappeared from Utah. Doubtless Young was taught a severe lesson, having to pay the full postage, amounting to nearly three thousand dollars.

SENTENCE OF EGGLESTON.—Robert D. Eggleston, arrested at Oswego on April 1, by Special Agent Sharretts, plead guilty, on 14th inst., to purloining letters from the post office at that place, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of $500. This comparatively light sentence, we learn, was the result of mitigating circumstances of a peculiar nature.

### Sketch of the late Mr. Holbrook

[Some years ago a series of lively papers appeared in the columns of the *New York Leader*, which embodied off-hand sketches of most of the celebrities of the day. The title of the series was, "*People we Meet; or, Up and Down the Plaza on the Shilling Side,*" and contained some admirable pen-pictures of well-known personages who might be met during a stroll on Broadway. Among them appeared the following portraiture of the late MR. HOLBROOK, which we reprint, thinking that our readers will be interested in its perusal as presenting its subject to the minds eye "in his habit as he lived:"]

Very agile, very dapper, dressed in neat professional black, and always looking as if he had just dressed for a visit to his beloved "Department," this gentleman rather below the middle height, and of slender, but active build, with piercingly keen blue eyes framed under heavy black eyebrows, in florid New England features, and these again framed in a dense black growth of oval whiskers—this active and perplexingly subtle physiognomist, whose quick blue eye seems to flash into the very depths of your nature, is Mr. JAMES HOLBROOK, author of "Ten years among the Mail Bags," and for the last fiftaen years or more, the most trusted and reliable Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

Born to fulfil precisely his present business, with instincts which have never misled or deceived him, and with a magnetic power which extracts confidence and confession from the least promising natures—James Holbrook, we scruple not to say, has done more real public service, and prevented more public injuries, in the Department with which he is connected, than can be readily imagined by any who have not been initiated into the mysteries of post office routine. The very nature of his business prevents its general recognition: the complex investigations through which he marches to a result expected from the first, are not of the kind which it would do to ventilate, and, more eager to be useful than to be praised for being so, he does his utmost to suppress any public mention of his name in the announcement of those discoveries and detections which his perseverance and acuteness have accomplished. We hear of leaks discovered in the New England and New York districts, frauds detected, errors corrected, mail robbers arrested, and immense sums, sent through the post office and long mourned as lost, suddenly restored to their rightful owners; but nothing is said in the notices of these matters to point attention to the omnipresent, ever-working Special Agent, whose invisible, but certain hand has wielded the sword of justice, and pulled the wires by which these strange effects are produced. It is not too much to say that the money rescued and restored in any average week of Mr. Holbrook's service, would more than pay the insufficient salary which is allowed him for the year, while in the more important character of a preventive to crime—an ominous overshadowing retribution constantly at hand—felt in all the departments of the service, and dreaded by the guilty, his reputation and his value cannot possibly be over-estimated. Despite his hard experience of human infirmity and error, he carries a sound, warm, generous heart into all his relations; and his little country-seat in beloved Connecticut is a secure haven of domestic peace, to which he flies for rest and relaxation in the few unoccupied moments of his busy and anxious life. Wherever James Holbrook travels, be sure that the telegraph wires are flashing words of doom to those who suspect nothing of his presence; the keen blue eyes are reading terrible stories everywhere, and the compact, energetic mind is weaving all the minute details of guilt into one consistent and unbroken chain. Enjoying the fullest confidence of government, and famed for penetration in all the departments of secret investigation, his services are sometimes called into requisition in difficult cases outside the post office limits; and it is but recently that a tempting offer was made to him to engage as Superintending Chief of an organized detective force in a more remunerative, but less prominent position. He still holds on to the Department, however, believing that Congress will some day or other have the justice to listen to the repeated applications of different Postmasters General in his favor. He is a deserving officer, and one whose loss it would be almost impossible to replace. He is not often to be seen on the Plaza, except when returning to or leaving his hotel; and but few of the thousands who note his busy eyes in passing, are aware of the obligations which this community are under to our esteemed protector of the mails.

COMMENDABLE ECONOMY.—In these times of extravagance, it is quite refreshing to encounter such a specimen of the art of "making the most of things" as the following:—

POST OFFICE, PUTNAM, CONN.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—The piece of wrapping paper, enclosed, has "travelled" rather more than pieces of that size usually do, it having passed, back and forth, between Thompson and this office, *seventy four* times, covering packages of letters.

Thinking that it might possibly make an item for the "Mail," I send it you. We very often use a piece twenty and even thirty times, but have never before "put one through" as this has been.

C. H. B.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I am pleased to see that some very wholesome effects have been produced by my letters. Although originally regarded as an impertinent grumbler, and a meddler in matters that did not concern me, yet my points were so well taken, and my strictures so justifiable, that a general awakening has been the result. Desperate diseases require severe remedies.

In Russia, a traveller never knows that his nose is frozen until he is suddenly seized by some good Samaritan, who incontinently applies a handful of snow to the affected organ by way of a counter-irritant, and saves it.

The remedy is short, sharp and decisive, and no doubt seriously ruffles the temper of the astonished victim; but gratitude comes with an explanation, and having saved his *smeller*, he never forgets the gratuitous kindness.

The attention of many postmastars has been called to the management of their offices through the *U. S. Mail*, who, engaged in other pursuits, confided their official trust to assistants and clerks, always supposing and believing that it was proper and competent for them so to do; but they find how much they were misteken, upon examination and inquiry into the mode and manner in which their business is done. Their "first-rate" employees are found to be careless, indifferent and very frequently incompetent, and their own eyes are opened to the convincing fact that they have been very derelict themselves. Very frequently, these erring gentlemen take shelter behind those antiquated barriers, "always been the custom here," which is well enough if the business is done properly and satisfactorily; but on this point I am very sceptical, as I think it quite as impossible to confine the labor and discipline of a modern post office within these ancient metes and bounds, as it would be to dispense with the many hundred conveniences which have been given to us by inventors and utilitarians of our day.

In the distribution of patronage, I think the Post Office Department under the present administration has been peculiarly successful; for although an appointment to office does not necessarily carry capacity with it, yet wherever my self-appointed espionage has brought me in contact with these gentlemen, I have generally found them intelligent, and endowed with the essential qualifications requisita for their official positions.

But while, as I have intimatad, the administration has been peculiarly happy, and may be said to have discharged its whole duty in its post office appointments, by placing at the head of these establishments in the conduct of which every one is more or less interested, gentlemen of acknowledged ability for the place, the end to be attained is sometimes, I am sorry to say, frustrated by the careless, ill-considered appointment of subordinates.

A person to be eligible to the position of clerk in any post office should be not only intelligent, active and prompt in the discharge of his various duties, but he should be essentially a gentleman. Brought in contact as he is with the community at large in which his office is located, he should be one whose social culture is such, that the most refined lady in the land may be able to avail herself of his services without danger of having her sense of propriety shocked by any breach of those little rules of etiquette, the observance of which goes so far to establish one's claim to the name of a well-bred and efficient business man.

The position of Assistant Postmaster is a very important one in a large office—indeed in every office where such a functionary is necessary. He should be familiar with the duties of his office, in all its ramifications, and by his example and influence should strive to stimulate the clerks under him to perform their duties with alacrity, dignity and carefulness.

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined"

is a horn-book proverb, particularly applicable to the moral training of juveniles; but as men are but children of a larger growth, Assistant Postmasters may draw an inference, and act accordingly.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### Letter Addresses.

Go, little missive, your mission fulfil,
O'er meadow, o'er lawn, o'er grove and o'er rill,
Go, go, to the home, the home of my friend,
And carry the word by thee I would send;
When thou reachest the place to which thou art sent,
To discharge thy mission for which thou art bent,
Ask for "CHARLES C. BANKS," of literary (?) renown,
State of Massachusetts," of "Foxborough" town.

To a young man—his name is *Nick*,
The rest is *Lyons*—he's a perfect brick,
He lives in *Bedford*—to which please send
The enclosed lines in anger penned;
The state is the one Billy *Penn* (sylvania) founded,
And part of the way by New York is bounded.

I'd have this letter find its way
To New York city, *sans delai*,
Into the box of Brown & Co.
Until called for by careful joe.
Now, Joe, don't linger! back retreat,
To 94 in William street,
To Mr. J. Degraw give this,
And accept the compliments of Miss ——.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, Editor.

NEW YORK JUNE 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

[OFFICIAL.]

### The Overland Mail—Important Instructions.

The following official instructions to postmasters concerning the mail matter by the overland route, have been issued by the Department:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864.

SIR: Your attention is particularly called to the fourth section of the act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes, approved March 5, 1864, which provides "that *all mailable matter*, conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas and eastward from the eastern boundary of California, *shall be subject to prepaid letter postage rates*. Provided, however, that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers from a known office of publication to *bona fide* subscribers, *not exceeding one copy to each subscriber*, * * * at the usual rates, nor to properly franked matter."

You will perceive by the foregoing that all the mail matter, except one newspaper to a *bona fide* subscriber, and franked matter, must be prepaid at *letter rates* to entitle it to transmission through the mails *by the overland route*, between the points indicated.

The Postmaster General directs that you *be particular* in enforcing this law at your office, and see that nothing is sent forward through the mails, *except in conformity with its porvisions*. The postmaster at St. Joseph, Missouri, will be instructed to withdraw from the mails all matter coming to his office not prepaid in accordance with the provisions of this law.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting First Assistant Postmaster General.

To Postmaster, ———.

Postmasters throughout the country will be governed by the above instructions, and charge the rates therein prescribed on all mail matter intended for transmission by the overland route.

### AN ACT
IN RELATION TO FRANKED MATTER.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled*, That all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the chiefs of the several executive departments of the government, or to such principal officers of each executive department being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage without being indorsed "official business," or with the name of the writer.

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, postmasters will hereafter forward such communications free, without requiring the endorsement of "official business" followed by the name of the writer, which, under the 42d section of the Act of March 3, 1863, has heretofore been necessary. *All* persons are now authorized to address unpaid communications, on official business, to heads of departments and bureaus, chief clerks, or others invested with authority to frank—a privilege formerly confined to officers connected with or responsible to the department to which their official communications were addressed.

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH BRAZIL.—The bill to authorize the establishment of Ocean Mail Steamship service between the United States and Brazil having been approved by President Lincoln, it is now a law. Twelve round trips are to be performed a year, in accordance with the separate contracts made with each government. The United States portion of the expense is not to exceed $150,000 per annum. Proposals for the service in American sea-going steamships will be invited by the Postmaster-General.

### To the Readers of the U. S. Mail.

Our readers will perceive that a new name appears at the head of the editorial column of the *Mail*, in place of the honored one of JAMES HOLBROOK, its lamented founder. In assuming the charge of the responsible duties of the position which he is called upon to fill, the new incumbent would take occasion to assure the readers of this paper that it shall be his endeavor to continue to make it in every respect in the future what it has been in the past—a useful auxiliary to all engaged in the postal service of the country, and a record of all transactions and items of interest relating to that service. Having enjoyed the privilege, for some years past, of assisting the late Mr. Holbrook both editorially and officially, the experience thereby acquired enables him to enter with more confidence upon his task than he otherwise would feel; and he hopes to fulfil that task in a manner satisfactory to his readers, and in some degree worthy of the reputation the paper has acquired under the management of his distinguished predecessor.

The Postmaster General has kindly assured him of a continuance of his official sanction and support in the enterprise, and has honored him with the commission of a Special Agent, while numerous gentlemen connected with the Department at Washington will, as heretofore, lend their aid in furnishing for publication, copies of official orders, decisions, etc. Of these advantages, it will be the aim of the present editor to avail himself to their full extent, for the benefit of his readers, whose approval he will do his best to secure, and whose good wishes for his success he respectfully asks.

With the permission of Judge Blair, the annexed letter received from him in reply to one from the editor on the subject of the future conduct of the *Mail* is published:

WASHINGTON, May 8th, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am gratified to learn that Mr. Holbrook's newspaper is to be continued by you, by whom it has been so well conducted during his long illness, and that the family of its founder is to be benefitted by the arrangement. You may rely on my aid to the enterprise, both on account of my desire for Mrs. Holbrook's welfare, and on account of the public benefit derived from the newspaper.

I wish you would make known to Mrs. Holbrook, that I deeply sympathize with her in her affliction, and that I will not fail to use any opportunity to befriend her and her family. I honor her husband's memory. He was a most useful and faithful public officer; gave his mind and efforts earnestly to the performance of his duties, and thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the service. He was a noble example of a public officer whose zeal for the service did not abate by the length of his term, and who made the public interests his primary object, and his own affairs merely secondary objects of his attention. But whilst thus devoting his efforts mainly to the promotion of public interests, he attended also, in a proper and moderate way, to his own affairs; and the newspaper established by him, now under your charge, illustrates his practical ability to blend useful public service with that proper regard for his private interests, essential to honest discharge of public duty.

Through this paper he imparted much of his own spirit of progress and zeal for the interests of the Department, to the multitudes engaged in its service. I trust you will, in continuing the publication, aim to keep alive in it the spirit of our departed friend.

We can never make the postal service what the American people have a right to expect, till the men engaged in it put their hearts into it.

Yours, truly,
M. BLAIR.

J. GAYLER, Esq., New York.

### The Money Order Law.

Since our last issue, the Money Order Bill has finally passed both branches of Congress without further amendment, and is now a law. It is one of the most important postal measures enacted by Congress since the establishment of the Post Office Department, and its operation will introduce a new phase of usefulness into our postal system, and be productive of immense benefit to the public, more especially the business community. To initiate successfully a system, necessarily involving a vast amount of detail, upon a plan adapted to the needs of so extensive a territory as is covered by the mail service of this country, is of course a work requiring deliberate preparation, the exercise of great care, and the expenditure of considerable time. Undue haste in the commencement of practical operations under the law might be followed by serious embarassment and confusion. Although, therefore, the Postmaster General will undoubtedly see that no unnecessary delay occurs in extending the benefits of the system to the people, yet no impatience should be manifested if a longer time is required for this purpose than seems necessary to those who have not given to the subject that attention which is requisite for a due appreciation of its importance. The public may be assured that the law will be placed in operation just as soon as a proper regard for their own interests will permit. Any other course would only lend to vexation and annoyance in place of the convenience and security which the system is intended to ensure.

### Postage by Overland Mail.

Special attention is called to the official instructions to postmasters, published in the first column of this page, relative to the rates of postage to be charged on *all* mail matter forwarded *via* Overland mail, (with the exception of single copies of newspapers sent from regular offices of publication to *bona fide* subscribers, and also matter properly franked.) By the 4th Section of the Act of March 5, 1864, all such matter, with the exceptions noted above, is to be charged at *letter rates*. This includes all *transient* printed matter, books, pamphlets, maps, engravings, &c. The order is officially promulgated in this paper, and postmasters will act on its instructions at once.

NEW POSTMASTER AT CINCINNATI.—F. J. Mayer has been confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Cincinnati, O., *vice* J. C. Baum.

### Discharged Soldiers in Post Offices.

The claims of those of our soldiers already discharged from the service by the expiration of their terms of enlistment, or by reason of wounds or other disabilities, as well as those whom the termination of the war will return to the peaceful pursuits which at their country's call they abandoned for the dangers of the field, are universally acknowledged, and have already largely attracted the attention of the press and the public. Already various local efforts have been made by liberal and patriotic individuals and communities, looking to the establishment of "Soldiers' Homes" and other institutions, where a portion of our scarred and battle-worn veterans can be provided with a resting place, after their retirement from the duties and perils of the noble but bloody task of upholding, against domestic treason, the old flag their fathers so well defended against foreign insult and aggression. We say a portion of them—for it is hardly necessary to say to American readers that pride—the just and proper pride which revolts against the idea of dependence in any shape—is as much an American characteristic as patriotism, and we are inclined to believe that in most cases our returning soldiers will prefer the scantiest livelihood, earned by their own exertions, to accepting a life of dependence, even at the hands of the Republic they risked their lives to save.

The British soldier, maimed by Russian bullet (or made a life-long invalid through the cruel starvation of red tape Crimean commissary) accepts without reluctance an asylum at Chelsea, content for the remainder of his life to vegetate in idleness at the public cost. The battered British tar finds welcome anchorage at Greenwich, with liberal store of grog and tobacco, while the *Hotel des Invalides* finds no lack of inmates from among the crippled and superannuated warriors of France. We do not say this in disparagement of these brave men—it is their right to accept the reward their country offers to their valor. But there is a marked difference between the *personnel* of the armies of the old world, and this army of ours. Our *people*, not our *soldiers*, fill its ranks—men of intellect, thought and education, born and reared to feel that a free and independent *nation* is formed of free and independent *individuals*—self-reliant, jealous of aught that seems to compromise their self-respect, and with a healthy scorn of even appearing to eat the bread of idleness. The tendency of our form of government has been to educate each man into the belief that he is, at least, "as good as anybody," and that his acceptance of anything in the guise of "charity" would be a stigma on his manhood—a blot upon the fair charter of his citizenship. Thus, though many of the plans which we have seen proposed and discussed for the establishment of "asylums," "homes," "retreats," &c., for our discharged soldiers, have incorporated into their system some method of avoiding, as far as possible, the eleemosynary element—such as providing regular employment for the inmates, the proceeds of which it is proposed shall defray, in whole or in part, the cost of their maintenance—yet there is no doubt that there will always be, on the part of a large number of those for whose benefit such institutions are intended, an inveterate aversion to availing themselves of the offer thus held out to them—in short, to their imaginations,

"The scent of the *alms-house* will hang round it still,"

and that imaginary odor will close the door to thousands.

We do not contend that the proposed establishments can rightly be denominated *charities*—they will be rather noble and well-deserved monuments of a people's grateful appreciation of self-sacrificing patriotism—and we trust will shelter within their walls many of those who now are bearing the heat and burden of the day of combat, long after peace and Union are restored—but none can deny that the feeling referred to will exist—and few, we believe, would confess that such feeling is the result of a feature in our national character which they would care to see extinct. "Let *independence* be our boast," says one of our national songs—and long may it be, both as a nation and as individuals.

A large portion of our men, when discharged, will no doubt be able at once to resume the vocations pursued by them previous to entering the army—unwounded, and with constitutions braced up and strengthened, rather than impaired, by the hardships of campaigning, they will be abundantly able and willing to take care of themselves. Others will, if unfitted by wounds or disease, find with their families and relatives a home for life; but there will be—there are now—numbers who, still physically capable of self-support in *some* capacity, are incapacitated by the loss of a limb, or the effects of other wounds or of disease, from continuing their former pursuits. It is of this class that we proposed to speak, when we commenced this article, and to urge upon all the plain duty of *habitually giving the preference in the matter of employment, to honorably discharged soldiers*—more especially to those whom the bullets or sabres of the enemy have decorated with the glorious badge of a scar, or whom shot or shell, in depriving them of a limb, have yet failed to disfigure. There are many occupations in which such men could acceptably be employed—the duties of salesmen, book keepers, travelling agents—of a hundred similar occupations—could be as well performed by a one-armed, or even one-legged veteran as by an unmutilated civilian—and, when mentally and morally competent, their claims should be first considered by all requiring such services. But our principal object is to ask our friends the *postmasters* of the country, who form a majority of those whom our words will reach, to remember, when making their appointments, the obligations they are under, as officers of the government, to do all in their power to aid in furnishing employment to those who have exposed their lives, and shed their blood in that government's defence. Good character and mental ability not being wanting, no other quality should be looked for in an applicant for a vacant post in the gift of a postmaster than the fact of faithful service in and honorable discharge from the army of the Union—an empty sleeve, or a halting limb, the result of wounds, should be a sure guarantee of success to one who asks for post office employment. Postmaster Wakeman, of New York, has set an example in this respect, worthy of being followed by all his official brethren. At least one of the stations or branch offices of that city is almost *entirely* manned by carriers, collectors, &c., who have each left an arm upon some of the battle-fields of the present war, and their duties are well and thoroughly performed. In addition to these, a number of clerks employed at the general office have received their appointments on similar grounds; and for some of the lighter and less important duties, lads of 16 left fatherless by rebel bullets are employed. In the government offices at Washington, we see by the daily journals the same admirable rule is being applied, and we hope that no postmaster among our readers will fail, in distributing such offices as are at his disposal, to give priority, when he can do so consistently with the public interests and those of the Department, to the claims of OUR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

### Proposed Amendments to the Postal Laws.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, by the Post Office Committee, embodying several amendments to the present postal laws. Among its most important provisions is one abolishing the system of commissions to postmasters and substituting therefor a plan of compensation by salaries, to be divided into five classes, as follows: first class, not over $4,000, nor less than $3,000; second class, less than $3,000 but not under $2,000; third class, less than $2,000, but not under $1,000; fourth class, less than $1,000, but not under $100; fifth, not less than $100. The New York post office is not included in this classification, and the salary of the postmaster of that city is fixed by the bill at $6,000. First-class offices are those where the compensation of the postmasters for four years preceding next July has averaged not less than $3,000; second class, less than $3,000, but not under $2,000; third class, less than $2,000, but not under $1,000; fourth class, less than $1,000 but not under $100; fifth class, less than $100.

The bill, in its present shape, covers various other changes in postal matters, but we shall await the final action of Congress in regard to it before making further reference to it, and shall then publish it entire. On our first page will be found a letter on the subject from the Postmaster General, addressed to Hon. Mr Alley, of Mass., Chairman of the Post Office Committee of the House.

### In Memoriam.

Among our exchanges, we find several notices of the death of Mr. Holbrook—all written in a spirit which shows a kindly appreciation both of his worth, and the loss to the community occasioned by his death. We reprint one or two which we have selected:

The late Mr. James Holbrook, who died in Brooklyn, Conn., on the 28th ult., is worthy of at least a passing notice, as a faithful officer and a true man. His name is familiar to the public in connection with our mail-service, of which he was a valuable and indeed indispensable *attache* for nearly twenty years. That, in the various changes of administration which occurred in this period, he ever retained his position as special agent, is not to be taken as proof of his indifference to politics, but of his indisputable fitness for his duties; and it would be better for our republican system if as far as possible, we should think altogether of qualifications and nothing of parties, especially when experience protests against the removal of a tried servant. Mr. Holbrook was, in a double sense, a man of letters, and compiled a very readable book of facts, entitled, "Ten Years among the Mail-Bags." He was moreover, editor of *The United States Mail*, and we are happy to remember him as a warm friend of *The Independent*. His arduous exertions in his peculiar function of detective undoubtedly wore upon his constitution, till he fell in the harness. Whether because of incessant anxiety and speculation, or from crushing developments of the rottenness of the fairest characters, certain it is, that the work of his profession is distressful to mind and body. The country has lost a citizen who served her with his whole heart, and we can well afford to hold his memory in grateful esteem.—*N. Y. Independent.*

DEATH OF MR. HOLBROOK.—We regret that we are called upon to record the loss of this gentleman, so well known to the public as a skillful and efficient officer in the post office service, and as well known to a large circle of friends as a man of kind heart and genial disposition, whose ready wit and pleasant humor were ever at hand to promote the social enjoyment of those with whom he came in contact. He was always interested in whatever concerned the prosperity of the place of his residence and ready to aid in promoting any measure of public improvement. We have often thought it remarkable that although he was obliged by the duties of his office to see so much of the worse side of human nature, yet he lost none of his kindly and trusting sympathy with others, nor did what might be called official suspiciousness extend itself at all to his ordinary social intercourse.

It is hardly necessary to speak of his official cares. His naturally acute and inventive faculties, cultivated by some twenty years service as a Special Agent, rendering him a most successful servant of the public—one whom it will not be easy to replace.

His funeral was held last Saturday, at the house where for about seven months his life had been withering away. A large attendance was present, and several post offices, as that of New York, New Haven, &c., were represented by gentlemen connected with them.

The services were conducted by Rev. C. N. Seymour, of Brooklyn, in a most impressive manner, and did our space permit, we should be glad to give some outline of his feeling and sympathizing remarks.—*Windham Co. (Conn.) Transcript.*

W. L. KELLY, Esq., has been appointed Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the armies in the valley of the Mississippi, vice Markland, who has been transferred to Washington, in charge of the mails to the armies of the United States.

FLATTERING.—The publisher of this paper was recently complimented and surprised by the reception of several elegant pieces of silver, in the shape of four quarter-dollars. They came from a California P. M. in payment of his subscription.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Monsieur Tonson and the Smokers.

*Editor U.S. Mail:*—To some extent, Monsieur Tonson may have the right of the smoking question, but like every other it has two sides. For instance, I know a post office where the clerks, except the delivery clerks, *work* nearly or quite *fourteen* hours daily. Now are such men to confine their smoking to the few minutes spent in the streets while going to and from their homes? Or shall they be allowed to lighten their labors with the fragrant weed? I think Mons. T. enjoys his cigar too well to require the former alternative. Men of full habit, doing little or no heavy work, can chew instead, (by the way, a more filthy and disgusting habit than smoking,) but a majority of the clerks above referred to are of too slender build to endure the drain upon the system which chewing produces. Let Mons. T. or any other man contrive to lighten the labors of over-worked post office clerks, and then if he chooses to enter the lists against smoking in post offices, he will meet with much less opposition than now.

A. S. MOKER.

BLANKTOWN, *State of Fatigue*, May, 1864.

Our friend has certainly made out a case which will appeal strongly to the sympathies of the smoking fraternity, but we still think that Mons. T. has the best of the argument. If *one* of the overworked clerks should be allowed the solace of his pipe or cigar, while engaged in his official duties, why should not the privilege be extended to *all* of them? And if a post office clerk may without impropriety smoke in the office, and while attending to the demands of the public, may not a dry-goods clerk do the same thing? Few employers would be found who would tolerate such a practice in their subordinates, and we think the reasons which by almost universal consent banish the fumes of "the weed" from ordinary places of business—namely, that smoking in such places is not *business-like*, is apt to distract the attention from serious occupation, and moreover likely to be exceedingly offensive to many persons, besides giving a general air of slovenliness and carelessness in any establishment, where it is permitted—are at least equally strong against its allowance in post offices, which all classes of the public are obliged to visit, and the atmosphere of which—moral and material—should be kept in good odor by all employed therein.

Do the young men "of too slender build" find that smoking has a tendency to improve their *physique* in that respect?

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—I would ask if anything can be done for the relief of the community in the matter of the scarcity of small change? I think if the government would issue a postal currency of the denomination of three cents, it would do much to relieve the difficulty, as the nickel cent is either locked up, or otherwise disposed of. Give us the three cent postal and it would be gladly received both by the post offices and the public generally. Please give me your views on the subject.

H.

We have received one or two communications similar to the above, and have seen a like suggestion in the daily press. It would no doubt relieve ~~postmasters, as well as the~~ public, from the annoyance which is felt from the want of a substitute, of equal value, for the long absent and convenient three cent piece. Every other denomination of our silver currency has now its paper representative, and we can see no reason for excluding the three cent piece from the list

As we write, we observe a published statement that Secretary Chase has the matter under consideration.

P. O., L———, Illinois.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—I have a question I wish you to answer through your paper. The W——— Insurance Co, contend that they have a right to send their Insurance Journal to all those that insure with them, and that those men, *not* being regular subscribers, can pay the same postage as *regular* subscribers, and get their papers. Those men say they are *not* subscribers. I do not think they are entitled to their paper at the quarterly postage, the same as regular subscribers. What say you?

P. M.

Sec. 144 of the Regulations states that "publications borrowing the name, having the form and some of the characteristics of a newspaper, *printed for gratuitous circulation*, and depending on their advertisements for support, cannot be sent by, [that is, circulated through the] mail gratuitously to persons not actual and *bona fide* subscribers, upon the footing of newspapers' sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers.'" From this it is clear that the postage on such publications, intended for gratuitous circulation, cannot be paid at quarterly rates. "Actual and *bona fide* subscribers" can of course mean none others than persons who pay (or at least are charged with) money for subscriptions. It appears to us that the Insurance Journal referred to can only be sent, to persons not actual subscribers, at *transient rates*.

POST OFFICE, ——— IOWA.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Is a publisher entitled to his exchanges free of postage, after he suspends the publication of his paper for an indefinite period? Or is he entitled to his exchanges free of postage, as long as he insists that he is going to or will resume the publication of his paper, but makes no effort to do so?

P. M.

When an individual ceases to be the publisher of a periodical, the privilege of free exchange with other publications ceases at the same time. In fact, the claim of a right to receive "exchanges" for which nothing is exchanged involves a "bull" of super-Irish proportions.

### Depredation Cases.

CONVICTION.—At the term of the U. S. District Court, which commenced at Pittsburg, Pa., on May 2, John R. Smith was arraigned for robbing the post office at West Brownsville, Pa., in December, 1863.

He was convicted, and sentenced to 5 years in the Western Penitentiary.

At same session of Court, a boy named John Snyder, a mail carrier, was convicted of robbing the mail between Harlansburg and Harmony, Pa., He was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The prosecution in these cases was conducted by Simon B. Row, Special Agent for that district.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

[illegible], but not exceeding 3 ounces; [illegible] *two* additional rates *for each* [illegible] *fraction of an ounce.*

[illegible] to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, [illegible] be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.18 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 8, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of May:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agricola, | Mahaska, | Iowa, | 11,055 |
| Armstrong, | Vanderbury, | Ind. | 12,158 |
| Big Springs, | Logan, | Ohio, | 9,191 |
| Bondnel, | Shawanau, | Wis. | 13,206 |
| *Bridgeport, | Jackson, | Iowa, | 10,974 |
| *Bailey's Station, | Jefferson, | Mo. | 14,403 |
| Blue Grass Grove, | Le Sueur, | Min. | 13,544 |
| Banks, | Bay, | Mich. | Special |
| Bradtville, | Grant, | Wis. | 13,125 |
| Bluetown, | Tazewell, | Ill. | 11,514 |
| Chicken Creek, | Juab, | Utah, | 14,608 |
| Colo, | Story, | Iowa, | 10,961 |
| Cownesque Valley, | Tioga, | Pa. | 2,502 |
| Crab Orchard, | Johnson, | Neb. | 14,013 |
| *Columbus, | Anoka, | Min. | |
| *Dorrance, | Luzern, | Pa. | 2,359 |
| *Dryden, | Sibley, | Min. | 13,634 |
| *Delectable Hill, | Pike, | Ind. | 12,124 |
| *Fryeb'gh Centre, | Oxford, | Me. | 146 |
| Fox, | Ray, | Mo. | Special |
| Franklin, | Cache, | Utah, | 15,022 |
| Far West | Morris, | Kan. | 14,215 |
| Freeville, | Tompkins, | N. Y. | Special |
| Green, | Licking, | Ohio, | 9,159 |
| *Galena, | Stone, | Mo. | Special |
| Georgetown, | Breckinridge, | Min. | 13,564 |
| Hope Valley, | Washington, | R. I. | Special |
| Hyde Park, | Cache, | Utah, | 15,022 |
| *Hyrum, | " | " | " |
| Hartersville, | Carroll, | Ind. | Special |
| *Lovil[illegible], | Hamilton, | Ill. | 11,687 |
| Livon[illegible], | Putnam, | Mo. | 10,478 |
| *Long Lade, | Dallas, | " | 10,600 |
| *Lost Branch, | Lincoln, | " | Special |
| Linton, | Trigg, | Ky. | " |
| Montgomery, | Wright, | Iowa, | 11,118 |
| McVill, | Armstrong, | Pa. | Special |
| Moulton, | Shelby, | Ill. | 11,521 |
| Mono, | Juab, | Utah, | 14,608 |
| *Memphis, | Shelby, | Tenn. | |
| Morning View, | Belmont, | Ohio, | 9,003 |
| Mt. Pleasant, | Atchison, | Kan. | 14,180 |
| *Mill Run, | Preston, | W. Va. | Special |
| North Whitehall, | Lehigh, | Pa. | 2,321 |
| North Wales, | Montgomery, | " | 2,270 |
| Pierce Station, | Weakly, | Tenn. | 9,686 |
| *Pine Bluff, | Dane, | Wis. | 13,109 |
| Point of Rocks, | | Col. Ter. | 14,465 |
| Rose Creek, | Knuckels, | Neb. | Special |
| River Raisin, | Washtenaw, | Mich. | " |
| Ragtown, | Churchill, | Nev. | 10,773 |
| Richmond, | Cache, | Utah, | 15,022 |
| Robtown, | Pickaway, | Ohio, | Special |
| Ruthburg, | Queen Anne, | Md. | " |
| *Ranch's Gap, | Clinton, | Pa. | 2,483 |
| Rosscommon, | Monroe, | " | 2,314 |
| *Strongstown, | Indiana, | " | 2,660 |
| St. Nicholne, | Schuylkill, | " | 2,776 |
| *Stringtown, | Cole, | Mo. | Special |
| St. Charles, | Cuming, | Neb. | 14,053 |
| Silver Creek, | Hardin, | Ohio, | 9,393 |
| Snugville, | San Joaquin, | Cal. | Special |
| *Sherman, | Sangamon, | Ill. | 11,506 |
| *Saratoga, | Marshall, | " | 11,708 |
| Smithfield, | Cache, | Utah, | 15,022 |
| Trucky River, | Placer, | Cal. | Special |
| Turnersville, | Camden, | N. J. | 2,069 |
| Vineland, | Washington, | Utah, | 14,603 |
| *Van Dyke, | Des Moines, | Iowa, | 10,929 |
| West Upton, | Worcester, | Mass. | 650 |
| Wilson's Mills, | Cuyahoga, | Ohio, | Special |
| Woods Falls, | Clinton, | N. Y. | 1,123 |
| West Geneva, | Van Buren, | Mich. | Special |
| Walnut Hill, | Marshall, | Ind. | 12,233 |

* Re-Established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Ash Park, | Cattaraugus, N. Y. | West Valley. |
| Ashville, | Pickaway, Ohio, | South Bloomfield |
| Asboth, | Camden, Mo. | West Glaze. |
| Asbury, | Perry, Ohio, | Pike. |
| Beady, | Tascarawas, Ohio, | Uhricksville. |
| Belle Air, | Cooper, Mo. | Boonville. |
| Bach Grove, | Wright, Iowa, | Gold Fields. |
| Beach Valley, | Peketon, Kan. | Pawnee Fork. |
| Boomer Grove, | Pottowattomie, Io. | Crescent City. |
| Campbell, | Winnebago, Wis. | Menasha. |
| Clowser's Mills, | Montgomery, Ind. | Colfax. |
| Eleon, | Pulaski, Ind. | Minnamac. |
| Emeline, | Jackson, Iowa, | Andrew. |
| English Lake, | Stark, Ind. | Knox. |
| Greenton, | Lafayette, Mo. | Lexington. |
| Howard's Mills, | Montgomery, Ky. | Mt. Sterling. |
| Hager's Grove, | Shelby, Mo. | Bethel. |
| Jackson Centre, | Porter, Ind. | Westville. |
| Kanawha, | Wood, W. Va. | Parkersburgh. |
| Levant, | Chatauqua, N. Y. | Jamestown. |
| Mokelumne City, | San Joaquin, Cal. | Woodbridge. |
| Medicine Lake, | Hennepin, Min. | Minneapolis. |
| Moulton, | Auglaze, Ohio, | St. Mary's. |
| Mt. Bawley, | Peoria, Ill. | Orange Prairie. |
| Null's Mills, | Fayette, Ind. | Connersville. |
| Ohio Grove, | De Kalb, Ill. | Sycamore. |
| Ogleton, | Butler, Ohio, | Wood's Station. |
| Porter's Cr's R'ds | Porter, Ind. | Valparaiso. |
| Pigeon Grove, | Columbia, Wis. | Pardeeville. |
| Piketon, | Pike, Ky. | Prestonburgh. |
| Port Perry, | Perry, Mo. | Perryville. |
| Retreat, | Vernon, Wis. | De Soto. |
| Reddington, | Jackson, Ind. | Brownstown. |
| Rolling Fork, | Nelson, Ky. | Wickliffe. |
| St. Michael, | Wright, Min. | Dayton, Hennepin Co. |
| Silver Creek, | Madison, Ky. | Kirksville. |
| Stony Ridge, | Wood, Ohio, | Holt. |
| Shunk, | Henry, Ohio, | Napoleon. |
| Uffington, | Monongalia, W. Va. | Morgantown. |
| Una, | Wayne, Iowa, | Corydon. |
| Unionville, | Whatcom, Wa. Ter. | Whatcom. |
| Vermont, | Howard, Iowa, | Kokomo. |
| Zion, | Henderson, Ky. | Henderson. |
| Zillo, | Chickasaw, Iowa, | New Hampton. |
| Zumbro, | Olmsted, Min. | Rochester. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Bay City, Pope, Ill., to Bayfield.
Coveland, Island, Wash. Ter. to Coupville.
Davison Centre, Genesee, Mich. to Davison.
Fishkill Landing, Dutchess, N. Y. to Fishkill on the Hudson.
Grant, Grant, Ind. to Fairmount.
George's Mills, Johnson, Ill. to Lincoln Green.
Mortonville, Orange, N. Y. to Vail's Gate.
Sherman, Aroostook, Me. to Sherman Mills.
Santrell Falls, Jefferson, Kan. to Grasshopper Falls.
Two Creeks, Manitowoc, Wis. to Nero.
Turkey Grove, Cass, Iowa, to Grove City.
West Sherman, Aroostook, Me. to Sherman.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cincinnati, Hamilton, Ohio, Frederick John Mayer.
Ironton, Lawrence, Ohio, Wm. L. Spear.
Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis. Charles K. Wells.
Westfield, Chatauqua, N. Y. Frederick C. Barger.
Ypsilante, Washtenaw, Mich. Daniel B. Greene.

### RE-OPENED.

Chaptico, St. Mary's, Md.
Lone Jack, Jackson, Mo.
Pine Bluff, Jefferson, Ark.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Deerfield, Steele, Min. Mrs. Lucy Grant.
Graefenburgh, Adams, Pa. Miss Maria Shriver.
Hartland, McHenry, Ill. Mrs. Angelett M. Judd.
Lynnville, Jasper, Iowa, Mrs. Eliza Cloud.
Mankato, Blue Earth, Min. Miss Anna Sibley.
New Lancaster, Warren, Ill. Mrs. Eliza Ewing.
Orangeville, Columbia, Pa. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Schuyler.
Portland Middlesex, Ct. Mrs. Mary J. Edwards.
South Deer Isle, Hancock, Me. Mrs. Susan S. Pressy
Van Dyke, Des Moines, Iowa, Miss Nancy A. Storer
West Vincent, Chester, Pa. Miss Christiana Fertig.
West Fork, Monroe, Iowa, Mrs. Leah M. Combe.
Whippany, Morris, N. J. Miss Mary L. Tuttle.
Whitewood, Berreiri, Mich. Miss E. Ruggles.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " .. | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " .. | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.. .... ........ | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz... | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz.. ............... | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz ....... | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz.......... .... ...... | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... | ? " |

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*See Department order in this No. as to Overland mail postage.*]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 18 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects each printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me.... | 2 | Memphis, Tenn.. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y... | 1 | Nebraska.... | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C..... | 3 to 6 | New Mexico.......... | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C..... | 4 to 8 | Natches, Miss.... | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. ....... | 1 | New Orleans, La | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. .......... | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. .. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio....... | 2 | Newbern, N. C..... | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. ........ | 1 |
| Colorado Ter.... | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me.......... | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich.......... | 2 | Port Royal......... | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa......... | 3 | Quebec, Ca.............. | 2 |
| Denver City...... | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. ..... | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla.. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. ..... | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. ..... | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo.. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas............. | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio.. ........ | 2 |
| Key West......... | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark....... | 8 | Oregon.......; Wash. Terr'y..; Ind. Terr'y....; Utah........ | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. ....... | 2 | | |
| Milwaukie, Wis......... | 2 | | |
| Montreal, Ca........... | 2 | | |

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*J. Guest, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

Depositories.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnatti and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail... | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.00 P. M. |
| " | 8.30 P. M. |
| Erie Mail. | 3.15 A. M. |
| " (Way).... | 2.00 P. M. |
| " | 3.30 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport... | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island.. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail..... | 3.15 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.30 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 12.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
South—Due 5.22 and 6.52 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 8.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alaxandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alaxandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 6 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *43 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Br. N. Am. Prov., exc'pt Canada, dis. not over 3000m | | *10 | | |
| do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | *10 | | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 16 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *16 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack: per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galata, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gandalonpa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see B. N. American Provs. | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Grenada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 19 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exc'd 2,500 m's | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Panang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | [illegible] | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | [illegible] | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | [illegible] | |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | [illegible] | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tulteba, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:— | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, Brit., distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, & Novia Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the posta[illegible] must in all cases be paid at the place of des[illegible]

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZ[illegible]

On pamphlets and magazines, to or f[illegible] the [illegible] coast of South America, the United States [illegible] cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 4 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | | Queenstown. |
| *Havana | U. S | 8 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | 8 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 11 | | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S | 18 | | Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 18 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Dales | U. S | 18 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | 22 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 22 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 25 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S | 25 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Printer 63 & 64 Duane St. N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. IV., No. 10.** NEW YORK, JULY, 1864. **Whole No. 46.**

### Amendments to the Postal Laws.

The following Act, passed June 30, 1864, embodying important modificatious of previous postal laws, is published for the information of our readers. Instructions for the guidance of postmasters in reference to action under its provisions are being prepared hy the Department:

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE POSTAL LAWS.

SEC. 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled*, That the annual compensation of postmasters shall be at a fixed salary, in lieu of commissions, to be divided into five classes, exclusive of the postmaster of the city of New York. Postmasters of the first class shall receive not more than four thousand dollars nor less than three thousand dollars; postmasters of the second class shall receive less than three thousand dollars and not less than two thousand dollars; postmasters of the third class shall receive less than two thousand dollars and not less than one thousand dollars; postmasters of the fourth class shall receive less than one thousand dollars aud not less than one hundred dollars; postmasters of the fifth class shall receive less than one hundred dollars. The compensation of the postmaster of New York shall he six thousand dollars per annum, to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the compensation of postmasters of the several classes aforesaid shall be established by the Postmaster General under the rules hereinafter provided. Whenever the compensation of postmasters of the several offices, (except the office of New York,) for two consecutive years next preceding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall have amounted to an average annual sum not less than three thousand dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the first class; whenever it shall have amounted to less than three thousand dollars, hut not less than two thousand dollars, such offices shall he assigned to the second class; whenever it shall have amounted to less than two thousand dollars, but not less than one thousand dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the third class; whenever it shall have amounted to less than one thousand dollars, hut not less than one hundred dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the fourth class; and whenever it shall have amounted to less than one hundred dollars, such offices shall be assigned to the fifth class. To offices of the first, second, and third classes shall be severally assigned salaries, in even hundreds of dollars, as nearly as practicable in amount the same as, but not exceeding, the average compensation of the postmasters thereof for the two years next preceding; and to offices of the fourth class shall be assigned severally salaries, in even tens of dollars, as nearly as practicable in amount the same as, but not exceeding, such average compensation for the two years next preceding; and to offices of the fifth class shall be severally assigned salaries, in even dollars, as nearly as practicable in amount the same as, but not exceeding, such average compensation for the two years next preceding. Wherever returns showing the average of annual compensation of postmasters for the two years next preceding the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall not have heen received at the Post Office Department at the time of adjustment, the same may he estimated by the Postmaster General for the purpose of adjusting the salaries of postmasters herein provided for. And it shall be the duty of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department to obtain from postmasters their quarterly acconnts, with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof, and to report to the Postmaster General all failures of postmasters to reuder such returns within a proper period after the close of each quarter.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall review once in two years, and in special cases upon satisfactory representation as much oftener as he may deem expedient, and readjust, on the basis of the preceding section, the salary assigned by him to any office; but any change made in such salary shall not take effect until the first day of the quarter next following such order. And all orders made assigning or changing salaries shall be made in writing and recorded in his journal, and notified to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That salaries of the first, second, and third classes shall be adjusted to take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of the fourth and fifth classes at the same time, or at the commencement of a quarter as early as practicable thereafter.

SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That at offices which have not been established for two years prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the salary may be adjusted upon a satisfactory return by the postmaster of the receipts, expenditures, and husiness of his office: *Provided*, That fifty per centum of the gross revenue of such office shall be, in all cases, the largest amount allowed to such postmasters for their salaries, respectively, except in cases where it shall be a separating or distributing office, as provided for in the sixth section of this act.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That at the post office of New York and offices of the first and second classes, the Postmaster General shall allow to the postmaster a just and reasonable sum for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, of rent, fuel, lights and clerks, to be adjusted upon a satisfactory exhibit of the facts. And at offices of the third, fourth, and fifth classes, such expenses shall be paid by the postmaster, except as in the sixth section provided: it being intended that such allowances shall he made in accordance with existing usages.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may designate certain convenient offices, at the intersection of mail routes, as distributing offices, and certain others as separating offices; and where any such office is of the third, fourth, or fifth class of post offices, he may make a reasonable allowance to such postmaster for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, of clerical services arising from such duties.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That all postages and box rents at post offices, and all other receipts and emoluments at a post office, shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenues; and any part thereof which the postmaster ought to have collected but has neglected to collect shall he charged against him in his account, and he shall be liable therefor in the same manner as if the same had heen collected; and he shall receive no fees or perquisites beyond his salary.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That the uniform rate of United States postage, without reference to distance, upon letters and other mailable matter addressed to or received from foreign countries, when forwarded from or received in the United States by steamships or other vessels regularly employed in the transportation of the mails, shall be as follows, viz: ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, on letters; two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter; which postage shall he prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received: *Provided, always*, That these rates shall not apply to letters or other mailable matter, addressed to or received from any foreign place or country, to and from which different rates of postage have been or shall be established by international postal convention or arrangement already concluded or hereafter to be made.

SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to sell, or cause to be sold, to individuals, corporations, and business firms, postage stamps, in quantities of not less than one hundred dollars in value, at a discount not exceeding five per centum from the face value of such stamps, and to sell, or cause to be sold, stamped envelopes, in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at a discount not exceeding five per centum from the current prices thereof when sold in less quantities.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended by the addition of the following clause, namely: And when any letter hearing a request for its return to the writer, in case of its non-delivery, shall have been so returned to the office at which it was originally mailed, then, and in that case, it shall be obligatory upon the person to whom such letter has been returned to receive the same, and to pay therefor the postage specified by this section; and in default of said writer to receive and pay for the letter so returned, he shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That if any person not authorized by the Postmaster General, shall set up or profess to keep any office, or any place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post office, every such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open, any letter, packet, bag or or mail of letters, with which he shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his possesion and which are intended to be conveyed by post, or to be carried or delivered by any mail carrier, mail messenger, letter carrier, route agent or other person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment of the United States, or to be forwarded or delivered through or from any post office or branch post office established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, or if any such person shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy, any letter or packet intrusted to such person as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for or assurance relating to money, as hereinafter described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any person employed as aforesaid shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he or she shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his or her possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, or to be carried or delivered by any mail carrier, mail messenger, letter carrier, route agent, or other person employed in any of the departments of the post office establishment of the United States, or to be forwarded or delivered through or from any post office or branch post office established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, such letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, containing any note, bond, draft, check, revenue stamp, postage stamp, money order, certificate of stock, or other pecuniary obligation, or government security of any description whatever, issued, or that may hereafter be issued by the United States, or by any officer or fiscal agent thereof, any hank note or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for, or relating to, payment of moneys, or any bond, or warrant, draft, bill, or promissory note, covenant, contract, or agreement, whatsoever, for, or relating to, the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing, or any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of, or from, any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof, or any copy of any record of any judgment, or decree, in any court of law, or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon, or any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal, or take, any of the same out of any letter, packet, hag, or mail of letters, that shall come to his or her possession, whether such letter or packet, bag or mail of letters shall have come or been placed in his or her possession to be forwarded or delivered in the regular course of his or her official duties, or shall have come or been placed in his or her possession in any other manner, and provided that such letter or packet, bag or mail of letters shall not have heen delivered to the person or persons to whom it is directed, such person shall, on conviction for any such offence, he imprisoned not less than ten years, nor exceeding twenty-one years; and the fact that any such letter or packet, bag or mail of letters, shall have been deposited in any post office or hranch post office established hy authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, or in any other authorized depository of mail letters, or in charge of any postmaster, assistant postmaster, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger employed in the post office establishment of the United States, shall he taken and held as evidence that the same was "intended to he conveyed by post" within the meaning of this statute.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General has authority to prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, so that the same may he conveniently examined by postmasters; and if not so wrapped and secured, the same shall be subject to letter postage.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That dead letters containing valuable enclosures shall be registered in the department: and when it appears that they can neither be delivered to their address nor to the writers, the contents thereof, so far as available, shall be used to promote the efficiency of the Dead Letter Office, according to the provisions of the seventh section of act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to establish certain post routes;" and the amount thereof shall he shown in the annual report, and shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or by the sender for four years from registry thereof, careful account being kept of the same. All other letters deemed of value or of importance to the party addressed, or to the writer, and which it appears cannot be returned to either destination, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General shall direct.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That letter carriers shall he employed, at such post offices as the Postmaster General shall direct, for the delivery of letters, in the places, respectively, where such post offices are established; and for their services they shall severally receive a salary, to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, not exceeding eight hundred dollars per year: *Provided*, That, on satisfactory evidence of their diligence, fidelity, and experience as carriers, the Postmaster General may increase their respective salaries from time to time to any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; and each of the said carriers shall give bond, with sureties, to he approved by the Postmaster General, for the safe custody and delivery of all letters, packets, and moneys received by him.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That all expenses for the letter carriers, branch offices, and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be entered and reported in a separate account from the ordinary postal expenses of such post office, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds of the postages on local mail matter at each office, in order that the Postmaster General may be guided in the expenditures for that branch of the postal service hy income derived therefrom.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That the eighth, eleventh, and fourteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the provisions of which have been modified and incorporated in this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That the special agent of the Post Office Department for the Pacific states and territories be allowed $5 per diem as compensation.

### Carriers vs. Boxes.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—There are several objections which occur to me against the substitution of the delivery of letters hy carriers in our large cities in place of the box system; and if you can spare me the space I will briefly state some of these objections. During ten years in which my letters were delivered by carrier, previous to my renting a box, there were no less than *four* successive carriers on that route—all of whom were removed for no cause that I could ascertain, (and I took some pains to inquire into the matter,) except "political necessity." They were all faithful, honest and intelligent; hut with the advent of each new incumbent I was subjected to considerable inconvenience—in one instance to heavy loss—through delay in the receipt of my letters, which reached me sometimes hours after the proper time; my remonstrances being met with the reply—"Well, you see, I haven't got *broke in* yet;" and after being "broke in," his absence on account of sickness and other causes would sometimes necessitate the substitution of a "green hand"—when the excuse for a late delivery would be:—"Jones is sick, and I've got all my own route to serve as well as his"—a sufficient apology, of course, but one which carried with it small comfort to me. When the fourth carrier was deposed and his successor reigned in his stead, I availed myself of an opportunity to procure a hox, and have, on the whole, had little cause to regret the step. Some annoying mistakes and delays have occurred—and once I was robbed of my letters hy my messenger; but I think the balance is still in favor of the hox system in my case. This is one of my objections to the proposed measure—*the frequent changes and removals of the carriers.*

A second objection which I have to urge I must present through the medium of another's experience. During the past five years he was obliged to change the location of his place of business (I think) three times, and at each removal, and in fact for some time thereafter, his correspondence—which was delivered hy carrier—reached him with vexatious irregularity. Being addressed to his former place of business, his letters were in many instances unreasonably delayed, and more than once mysteriously disappeared altogether. His experience may he that of any other—whereas, a box-holder may change his locality every month in the year without fear of such annoyance.

I might give you other reasons for the faith that is in me in regard to this matter, but forbear to trespass further on your patience.

Respectfully yours,

A BOX HOLDER.

In answer to the first objection of our correspondent to the carrier system—the liability of carriers to frequent removal—it is sufficient to say that the instructions of the Postmaster General to postmasters, on this subject, state "that it is not intended to remove carriers, except for cause of unfitness." If this rule be carried out, as it undoubtedly will be, the main objection of "a Box-holder," however applicable in the past, loses its force as regards the future. Competent and honest carriers, to he retained in office during good behavior, are certainly essential to the success of the proposed system; and we trust the principle will be found to produce results so beneficial as to cause its application to other branches of the postal service. Perhaps a fact or two in way of off-set to our friend's "experience" may not he out of place. *Four-fifths* of the complaints of missing letters, made at the New York office, by merchants of that city, come from box-holders. Within the past three years, at least *one hundred* boys and young men have heen *detected* in dishonestly appropriating the letters of their (hox-holding) employers, hesides others who have heen the subjects of suspicion, amounting almost to certainty. Many of these confessed to the purloining of scores of letters. We think the "experience" of the one hundred suffering employers in these cases will at least balance those of a "Box-holder."

As to the second point, urged in favor of the box system—that of the inconvenience likely to occur through the change in location of places of business—we think no serious trouble need arise from this cause, if due care he taken to notify the carrier of an intended change of that kind, and to furnish him with the new address, so that such letters as thereafter reach his hands hearing the old one, may be corrected and handed to the proper carrier. The errors which now unavoidably occur, in large offices, in "boxing up," and the delay in sorting and delivering box letters, we are sure, from personal observation, leave a balance against the hox system, as compared with the carrier delivery. The general adoption of the carrier system would moreover have a decided tendency to lessen the number of errors in delivery, by causing correspondents to be more precise and careful in addressing letters. A letter addressed simply to "Jones & Bro.," New York, may very easily reach the box of "Jones & *Son*;" but if addressed to a street and number, to be delivered hy carrier, it would be next to impossible that an error in delivery could occur.

### Monsieur Tonsbn Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I think it would be a good idea to create a board of examination, to look periodically into the sanitary condition of post-offices throughout the country. I have seen the inside of some which for slovenliness and nastiness out-Herod Herod. The accumulated rubbish of a life-time fills every hole, corner and crevice, with old shoes, old clothes, straps, strings, broken glass, old iron, old lamps and candlesticks, old bottles, of all shapes and sizes, rat-eaten drawers, worm-eaten boxes, fly-specked paper files, and a general variety of dirt and dust; while overhead and across windows and fan-lights the realms of spiderdom extend undisputed,—the monarch thereof, or some of his subjects, indulging in frequent feats of zampilaerostation, to the no small terror of business visitors who are quite unaccustomed to such companionship; not to say anything of the injury wrought upon the poor harmless flies, who, fascinated with these extraordinary performances on the volante, lose their natural timidity and their lives for their holdness and temerity for remaining in such a place. I do not mean to blame anybody for the foolishness of the flies, I am only finding fault with having traps in such a place.

I would suggest that an essay on the various uses of "Bristles and Broom Corn" be written and distributed gratuitously for the use of such persons as have been led to believe after much effort that there is some efficacy in soap and water, and a good deal of virtue in mops and elhow grease.

The young gentleman who took exceptions to my remarks on the impropriety of pipe-smoking, may cavil at what I have said about dirty offices, hut I will say to him in a word, "*look sharp* before you speak," my spectacles are to be depended upon.

I often think what a blessed thing it is that mail pouches have no feeling. I have seen them pitched and kicked out of mail and haggage-cars like so much old rubbish, narrowly escaping being cut to pieces by the wheels; and I have seen big-fisted fellows sieze them and drag them along over all sorts of rough places, just for all the world as dead animals dragged at a cart-tail. I think it shameful, really, that somebody don't put a stop to such abuse; postmasters won't, and we outsiders can't; but if it is a crime punishable by statute to injure or destroy private property, how much greater should he the punishment for injuring and maltreating mail bags and pouches, and jeopardizing the safety and security of the precious contents. I presume however in this, as in any other case, familiarity breeds contempt, and as long as the bags don't say anything the vandals who have the handling of them may swagger and toss them about as they please. Falstaff you know was wonderfully brave over the dead Percy, but still he had some misgivings that Percy might not be dead after all, which rather bittered his sweet, and made him somewhat respectful to the fallen warrior; but these modern cowards know their charge is "dead, quite dead," and jerk, and cuff and draggle it round to their heart's content. I often wish a few mule kicks could be applied energetically in the right spot.

I have noticed at different times and at different places mail bags of leather and canvas in such bad condition that the contents I think could be abstracted without any difficulty if an opportunity afforded itself to a dishonest person. Great yawning holes too, gape at you from newspaper bags, and it certainly must require careful handling and watchfulness to prevent them from growing thin, "as they keep marching along." Frequently bags can be seen lying at transfer stations and depots locked and strapped in the most-negligent manner; and from the size I am of opinion they are generally from large offices; and here I would mark that—as far as my knowledge is concerned—the large offices are not the most carefully managed ones. Some of them are poor models for imitation by their smaller brethren, and the carelessness of the employees is I suppose attributable altogether to the fact that there is no immediate supervising authority to direct and control their labor.

If I were a postmaster—which elevated position I do not enumerate among my great expectations. I would feel ashamed to have mail bags go out of my office in a ragged, dilapidated or unsafe condition. It is a hlessed thing such P. M's. are not women, and those women wives, for with such housekeepers their poor husbands would be driven to hard drinking if nothing worse.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### Depredation Cases.

ARREST AND COMMITTAL OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Special Agent Tyner, of Indiana, informs us that John Tucker, Mail Messenger at Vincennes, employed in conveying mails to and from the railroad depots and the post-office, was arrested on the 3d June, on a charge of robbing the mail. He had an examination, and the bond for appearance was fixed at $3,000, in default of which he was committed to jail.

When arrested, twelve empty locked mail bags were found hidden in his room, all of which are supposed to have heen rifled. Envelopes, letters, ambrotypes, photographs, socks, jewelry, false teeth, and sundry other articles stolen from the mails were found in his possession; and in his trunk, a whole sack of mail made up at St. Louis for Evansville, with a broken lock. He served as a stage driver several years ago, and has been almost continuously employed in handling mail for the last sixteen years. Tucker had in possession, when caught, a brass mail key that went out of use about nine years ago, leaving the inference pretty clear that he has been stealing for a long time. He stole whole hags of mail, as he never had access to them so as to steal smaller quantities.

WARREN H. DECKER, an ex-clerk in the Post Office at Sutherland Falls, Vt., arrested by Special Agent Sharretts for taking letters, intended for delivery, from the mail car, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, before they had reached their destination, was examined before U. S. Commissioner Pierpont, at Rutland, on the 4th of May, and held to appear before the U. S. Grand Jury, to be holden in July. Decker has heen recently dismissed—hut representing himself as Assistant Postmaster, he was permitted by the route agent to take from the mail hag the letters addressed to the Sutherland Falls Post Office. This arrest will doubtless exercise a most salutary influence on a class of persons who have been in the habit of meddling with mail matter in transition in that locality.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—On the 24th ult. Rush R. Sloane, Special Agent, made affidavit for the arrest of Wm. Worth Park for stealing letters from the Columbus, O., Post Office. He was engaged as one of the mail-boys for the *Ohio Statesman*, coming to the post-office at 3 and 5 A. M., to bring the papers from that office for the early mails, and at such time, Judge Sloane supposes, he took the letters, as opportunity was thus offered. Upon searching his room and trunk, Judge Sloane found sufficient and abundant evidence of guilt, taking over thirty letters from his possession. United States Commissioner Critteuden, who issued the warrant, held the defendant to bail for his appearance at the United States Court, in the sum of $500.

☞ On May 5th, Horace L. Jones, postmaster at White River, Mich., was arrested by Special Agent Van Vechten, for mail robbery. On the 19th of the same month he was indicted, and convicted on the 25th. He had been guilty of various depredations, and the special offence for which he was tried was the abstraction of a draft for $2076 38 from a letter passing through his office in November last, upon which he forged an endorsement and obtained the money. He had heretofore borne a good character, and was engaged in rather an extensive business.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK JULY. 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U S Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches marked **46**, or a lower number, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

☞ Our new subscribers who write requesting back numbers are informed that in consequence of the demand for the May No., our edition for that month is exhausted. We can furnish the back numbers from February last, omitting May.

☞ Under the head of "Communications" in another column, several of our friends who have submitted to us various "vexed questions" in regard to the proper construction of the law as to the collection of quarterly and yearly postage on printed matter will find their inquiries answered in full. The replies there given having been submitted to to the Department and approved before publication, they may be considered as official.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—We are in receipt of numerous inquiries as to the time when the postal money order system will be put into operation—what offices are to be designated as money order offices, etc. We can only reply that the necessary arrangements are being perfected at the Department as rapidly as possible, and that when those arrangements are complete the system will go into practical effect. The precise time at which this will be done we are not now able to specify, nor can we furnish a list of the proposed money order offices.

"MONSIEUR TONSON."—The letters of our correspondent who writes over this signature attract, as they deserve, a good deal of attention. In his pleasant, gossiping way, Monsieur T. tells some very plain and important truths, which we commend to the careful perusal of all belonging to the post-office fraternity. We have reason to know that in more than one instance they have led to the cessation of irregular postal practices. To those who have written us questions as to his personality, we can only say that while our eccentric friend prefers to "move in a mysterious way," we do not feel at liberty to raise the mask.

POSTMASTER AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—Robert C. Gist, Esq. formerly Special Agent in charge of the Memphis Post Office, has, in conformity to the nearly unanimous wish of the citizens of that place been appointed its Postmaster by the President, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. We congratulate both our friend Gist and the community whose postal interests he has so faithfully served.

### Postage on Manuscripts.

"The 24th section of the Postal Law of 1863, authorizing book manuscripts to be sent at printed rates of postage, cannot be so construed as to include articles for newspapers and magazines, but must be confined to book manuscripts alone.

I am, etc.,
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
Acting 1st Ass't. P. M. Gen."

The New York *Daily Times*, in commenting upon the above decision, says:

"The amended postal law which went into effect last July, prescribes (Sec. 24) 'that book manuscripts and corrected proofs, passing between authors and publishers, may pass at the rate of printed matter.' The intent of this provision is clear: it is that all manuscripts, intended for publication, and containing no private communication, shall pass through the mails at printed rates."

Without applying the doctrine of "strict construction" too closely in this matter, we must say that the "clear intent" that "*all* manuscripts intended for publication" should be allowed to pass through the mails at the same rate of postage as printed matter, which is so plainly visible to the *Times*, is beyond the reach of our eyesight. If such *had* been the clear intent of the framer of the provision referred to, how exceedingly easy it would have been to express that intent in some such language as this: "all corrected proofs, and all manuscripts and communications intended for publication, passing between the writers thereof and the publishers of books, newspapers and magazines, shall pass at the rate of printed matter." The use of the words "*book* manuscripts" and "*authors*" appear to us to be indications of an intent to *exclude* newspaper correspondence and magazine articles from the privilege of being rated the same as printed matter—and there are in our opinion good reasons for such exclusion. But the *Times* takes no exception to the *law*—confining its criticism entirely to the decision quoted above, which it discourteously terms "absurd"—but which, we venture to assert, embodies the only view of the matter which can be taken by a fair-minded person who will take the "clear intent" of the law as a guide, and who is in no way interested in the rates of postage on newspaper correspondence and magazine articles.

The *Times* refers to this construction of the law as a new one; whereas the same decison was rendered by the same authority in August, 1863.

### New Post Office Law.

The bill mentioned in our last number, providing for the substitution of salaries in place of commissions, as compensation to postmasters, has passed both Houses of Congress, and has no doubt received, ere this, the signature of the President, making it a law. Many postmasters, we understand, have been apprehensive that this measure would have the effect of decreasing the revenue which they derive from the office, but this we are confident will not, nor was it contemplated that it should, be the case. The compensation of postmasters will remain practically the same as before the passage of the law—and will be increased in proportion to the amount of business transacted, as heretofore. A postmaster of an office included in the "fifth class" has the opportunity, by exerting himself to increase the business of the office, to bring it up to the necessary amount to entitle it to a place in the "fourth class," by which his compensation in the form of salary will be increased to the same extent that it would have been in the form of commissions—with the additional advantage that he is saved the complicated and often vexatious labor of a quarterly computation of those commissions, and that the task of correctly keeping the accounts of his office is greatly simplified.

We have delayed the issue of this number a few days in order to procure a copy of the law, and it will be found published in full on our first page. The attention of Special Agents is particularly directed to section 12.

PRIVATE QUARRELS AND PUBLIC DUTIES.—A case was recently brought to our attention of a postmaster who misused his office by detaining, under a frivolous pretext, the correspondence of an individual residing within the delivery of his office, who happened to be a personal enemy. Complaint having been made to the Department by the person aggrieved, steps were taken by a special agent to ascertain the truth of the charge, and a simple test having clearly revealed the fact of the postmaster's delinquency, he was promptly removed, notwithstanding the fact that he was a man of venerable age, had held the office many years, and had been generally correct in the performance of his duties. No postmaster or post office clerk should allow his private feelings to lead him into violations of his official duty: his bitterest foe should receive at his hands the same consideration and attention as his most intimate friend, so far as concerns post-office matters, and when he finds that he cannot avoid using his position as a means of avenging his private griefs he may safely consider it an indication that the proper time for tendering his resignation has arrived.

NEW POST OFFICE AT SYRACUSE.—The citizens of Syracuse have just reason to felicitate themselves upon the increased comfort and convenience secured to them by the removal of their Post Office to the new block, recently erected by C. Bastoble, Esq., a most estimable and enterprising gentleman.

The new office is roomy, light, well ventilated, admirably arranged and well located; is replete with every improvement essential to the prompt and speedy dispatch of postal business; a wide hall or arcade running through the entire building affords ample accommodation to the continued throng of business people and others of both sexes, in all kinds of weather, without causing the least crowding or confusion about the several deliveries. We congratulate the Postmaster and his very efficient Assistant on the improved condition of things, and hope that their efforts to accomplish this much needed change will be appreciated by the community.

### Route Agents' Salaries.

Postmaster General Blair has addressed to Hon. Senator Dixon the following letter on the subject of the increase of the pay of Route Agents, petitioned for by them. While paying a well-deserved tribute to the fidelity and usefulness of this class of officials, Judge Blair feels bound by a sense of public duty to oppose the movement, and in doing so makes use of arguments the soundness of which will be admitted even by those whose interests they unfavorably affect. We have no doubt that the Postmaster General would personally be glad to favor the desire of the petitioners, and would do so but for the high public considerations referred to in his letter.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, June, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—In reference to the communication of Mr. Francis E. Harrison, referred by you to me, I beg to say, that he has been misinformed as to the fact alleged, that I had denied the right of petition to Route Agents. I have a great respect for that class of public officers, and only speak what I know to be just to them when I say, that as a class they are most deserving. But whilst I have not denied their right to petition Congress for an increase of pay, I have not thought it my duty to favor their petition. I do not think this the proper time to increase the salaries of any class of public officers whose places can be filled at the present pay; and whilst I intend to make a slight increase of the compensation, in individual cases, as heretofore, where by special merit or greater service, the persons seem to me entitled to it, I shall not, unless required by Congress, make any general increase of the pay of this, or any other class of officers in this department. I regret extremely, that some of this class, and other employees of the Department, have been engaged in the effort to concert an organized movement to procure such an increase of pay; it distracts attention from their proper business, and breeds dissatisfaction. The avidity with which the places are sought for by persons of recognised competency to fill them shows that, whilst the duties are arduous and the pay low, yet they are in great demand. With this undeniable fact before me, I do not feel at liberty—because I feel greatly indebted to those officers for the fidelity with which they have served the Department under my charge—whilst the war lasts, to recommend a general increase of pay.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

### What the Soldiers think of Mail-Robbers.

A soldier of the Army of the Potomac, who had been written to for information in regard to some of his comrades whose letters are supposed to have been stolen by Eggleston, the clerk in the Oswego office, whose arrest by Special Agent Sharretts we noticed in our last, thus energetically expresses his sentiments in regard to the robbers of soldiers' letters in general, and the culprit in this case in particular:

"I should be glad to do anything to assist in ferreting out any of this set of blood-suckers who are thieving from the soldiers in the field, while they live in luxury on their ill-gotten gains. If young Eggleston escapes ten years in the penitentiary, he will not get his deserts. If he were here in the army, a drum-head court-martial would bring his evil life to a sudden *finale*—though shooting would be too good for such a man. It is well for him that this regiment was not in Oswego when what he has been doing was discovered. Justice would have been meted out to him with a will—and if our friends do not use their utmost endeavors to secure the punishment of such a scoundrel, they must be unmindful of the sacred obligations and trust they have in charge. No one can tell the misery, want and woe these mail-robbers have caused among the families of those who were then and now are soldiers in the front rank. Many who folded these letters, and directed them to friends at home with loving, hopeful words, were destined never to know that those kind friends and anxious relatives never received those missives. Before the summer had passed, the bones of the writers were bleaching on the hills around Gettysburgh, while Eggleston, and such as he, were rioting with the money coined from the heart's blood and lives of those brave men."

OVERCHARGING FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.—We have noticed one or two paragraphs lately in the papers, complaining that soldiers, and other persons under circumstances which rendered the procuring of stamps a matter of difficulty, have been charged four or five times their value by unprincipled persons willing to take advantage of their necessities. By the Postal Laws, the offence of selling a U. S. postage stamp or stamped envelope, by postmasters *or other persons*, for a larger sum than that expressed upon its face, is punishable by a fine of from ten to five hundred dollars. We would like to see the maximum amount transferred to the Treasury from the pockets of some caitiff mean enough to practice this petty swindle upon a soldier.

AN ENTERPRISING YOUTH.—A young man in the employ of a mercantile house in New York, called recently at the post office there and received two foreign letters addressed to his employers, which letters were marked respectively 30 and 22 cents postage due—which amounts he paid and departed. Shortly afterwards, he made his appearance in the Secretary's office, demanding the return of $2 98 postage, with which he claimed to have been overcharged. An examination into the matter revealed the fact that the "plaintiff" had conceived the ingenious idea of prefixing a "$" to the "22" on one letter, adding a "0" to the final 2, and inserting "$1" before the figures on the 30 cent letter! It is needless to add that the young gentleman soon took his leave—"a sadder and a wiser" though not a richer man—but if he will only persevere in such promising financial schemes he will no doubt one day "retire (involuntarily) from business" to an elegant mansion on the Hudson—perhaps not far from Sing Sing.

FALSE POSTMARKS.—It has been ascertained, in the investigation of certain frauds through the post-office, to be at least highly probable, if not certain, that some postmasters or their clerks have aided those frauds by affixing to letters a post-mark bearing a different date to that on which the letters were forwarded. It should be understood that such a practice is in direct violation of the Regulations of the Department, and would certainly be considered cause for removal.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

P. O. H——, CONN.

*Editor U. S. Mail*: Please answer two questions: 1. By Section 18, Act of March 3, 1863, it is provided that "if the term (of subscription to a newspaper or periodical sent to a regular subscriber) commences at any other time than at the beginning of a quarter, such payment must be made to cover such fractional quarter, and also for the next following quarter." Instruction No. 18, explanatory of the above section, says: "If the subscription commences from the 1st of August, payment must be made to the 31st of December. Not more than one year's postage can be collected in advance." Now suppose a subscriber to the *Daily Times*, whose subscription commenced May 15, 1863, complied with this provision by paying postage to 30th Sept., and continued to pay quarterly in advance up to March 31, 1864. His subscription ends on May 15, 1864, and he does not wish to renew it. When I present his bill for postage on the 31st March, am I obliged to make him pay for the *whole* of the next quarter—(that is, to 30th June) when he is to receive his paper for only half of that quarter?

The language of the law is, that "the postage shall be paid before delivery for *not less* than one quarter nor more than one year." The subscriber referred to had paid already

From 15th May to 30th Sept., $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters.
" 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., 1 quarter.

making $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. On the 1st January, 1864, he should have paid to the 15th May, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarters—which would complete his year's payment. Or if, on the 1st June, he pays only to March 31st, he is, on the 1st of April, entitled to the privilege of paying the remaining half-quarter's postage by virtue of having already complied with the law by paying for "not less than one quarter"—namely, for three and a half quarters.

The words "beginning of a quarter" refer to to the beginning of the *official* quarters—Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1; and the words "to cover such *fractional* quarter" mean, to cover the unexpired portion of the quarter during which the subscription commences.

2. If a person desires to subscribe for a newspaper for three months only, and his subscription commences (say) October 15, and expires Jan. 15, must I collect postage up to March 31, thus obliging him to pay five and a half months' postage on a three months' subscription?

This question has been answered once before; but we repeat what was then announced as the official construction of the law by the Department: a three months' subscriber to a newspaper or periodical, whose subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, may pay quarterly postage for the *whole* of that quarter, and it will be considered as payment for the term of his subscription, though the "quarter" for which he pays the postage does not begin and end at the same dates as his subscribtion. So, a subscriber who begins his subscription on 15th October, to end 15th January, is, by paying the postage for the official quarter beginning October 1st and ending December 30th, exempt from further payment.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—If a subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who has paid quarterly or yearly postage in advance, changes his residence before the expiration of the time for which he has paid such postage, and orders the paper sent for the remainder of his term of subscription to the post-office at his new residence, is he liable to be charged a second time with the postage?

If he presents a receipt from the P. M. at his former residence, showing that the postage has been prepaid for a quarter or year, should I not deliver the paper without further charge for the balance of that quarter or year?

When a *subscriber* to a newspaper or periodical has paid the postage *quarterly* or *yearly* in advance, and changes his residence before such subscription shall expire, he should write to the publisher and request him to send the paper *direct* from the office of publication to his new residence. It will then be the duty of the P. M. at the office of delivery to deliver the same without further charge for the remainder of the quarter or year, as the case may be, and as specified in the receipt of the postmaster at the former residence of the subscriber.

IOWA, June, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—We have some trouble with some of our merchants, insurance agents and others, in regard to sending business cards put up in packages of from 25 to 100, they claiming that they should go as paper postage, namely, 2 cts. per 4 ounces, or fraction. On the other hand, we claim that they go as circulars, at the rate of 3 for 2 cts. Now, will you please settle this question through the columns of your paper, and oblige many subscribers.

Respectfully yours,
S. W., Ass't Postmaster.

By Sec. 20, Law of 1863, "cards" are declared to belong to the third class of mailable matter; and by Sec. 34 of the same law, all miscellaneous matter of the third class (except circulars and books) is chargeable with two cents postage for each four ounces, or fraction thereof. No particular kind of "cards" being specified in the law, there is nothing, in our opinion, to prevent business cards from being forwarded at the above rate.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Can you inform me without inconvenience, whether a postmaster is under obligation to open the office for the delivery of mail matter on Sundays, when no mails are received on said day. Also, whether he can prescribe limited times of the day—(I mean week-days) for the delivery of mail matter; or must he, as some claim, open his office at any hour day or night, for the delivery of mail matter?

Yours truly,
B. C. P., P. M.

A postmaster is *not* obliged to open his office on Sundays unless a mail arrives on that day, in which case the office will be kept open for an hour or more. On week-days, the office will be kept open during the usual business hours. See Sec. 26, Regulations of 1859, for full directions on this subject.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—What provision is made to defray the expense of Postmasters' sworn quarterly account with revenue 5 cent stamp appended. Must the postmaster charge this as incidental expense, or pay it himself?

It cannot be charged as an incidental expense and must be paid by the postmaster himself.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—I have a question which I would like to have answered through the columns of your paper. The post-office at this place is opened at six o'clock in the morning and closed at a quarter past eight in the evening, but still there is considerable grumbling about its not being opened soon enough and closed too early. What are your views on the subject? An answer in the next month's *Mail* is requested.

Yours &c.,
F. J. K.,
Ass't Postmaster.

Our "views on the subject" are about these: The post-office being kept open fourteen hours and a quarter daily, everybody *ought* to be satisfied with the arrangement. If any are not, take the most public-spirited among the grumblers, swear him in as assistant, and give him the privilege of keeping the office open, and attending to the business thereof, during the remaining nine hours and three-quarters, *gratis*.

P. O., STONINGTON, CONN. June 20, 1864

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Observing in the June number of the *U. S. Mail* a notice of a certain wrapper that had travelled between Putnam and Thompson, Conn., seventy-four times, I think I can beat even this. I sent a wrapper covering letters between this place and Westerly, R. I., over the route for more than *five months*, twice a day. This office has not purchased or ordered any wrapping paper since I was reinstated, (June 10, 1861) and I have old wrappers with only one direction on sufficient to last this office over six months.

F. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Mr. Williams invites any P. M. who thinks he can show a better record on the score of economy, to send along his vouchers.

POST OFFICE, S., VERMONT.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Will you please inform me through your paper if postmasters are justified in closing their offices on such days as 4th of July, Public Fast days, &c.

Not in closing them entirely. The office should be kept open during at least one hour of such days, and longer if necessary—consulting the convenience of the public, and with reference to the time of arrival of the mail.

☞ "STOP MY PAPER!" is not usually a grateful sound to the ear of an editor; but the writer of the following has contrived in a most graceful manner to soften the pain of parting, as a surgeon dips his knife in oil before an amputation:

MIDDLETOWN, PA., June 6th, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—You will please discontinue my paper on receipt of this letter. I am under the impression that I have paid for it until the present time; if not, please inform me and I will forward you the balance due you.

Having retired from the position of postmaster (which I held at the time I subscribed for your paper)—with the personal assurance of the Hon. P. M. General Blair that I had given entire satisfaction to the Department and to the citizens of this town in the performance of my duties as postmaster, I must in justice say that I feel much indebted for this flattering compliment, from so high a source, to the information I received from the monthly perusal of your very valuable paper, which I was fortunate in receiving every month of my official service. It is a paper that no postmaster can do without.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
WALTER H. KENDIG.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress recently passed, authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil, the Postmaster General has advertised for proposals. Twelve round trips are to be performed annually for a term of ten years, commencing on or before the 1st of September, 1865. The steamships offered for this service must be American, of first class, and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder is also accepted by the government of Brazil. The Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed service between the two countries.

"TUTTLE'S CORNERS."—Look out for swindling circulars dated at Tuttle's Corners, N. J., stating that one J. H. Tuttle, of that place, has a sealed package for the individual to whom the circular is sent, which he will forward on receipt of a specified sum. The "sealed package" (sealed by the ingenious J. H. T. himself) consists of a trashy book, not worth 5 cents, and the whole operation is the scheme of a rascal too lazy to earn an honest living. There is now no post-office called Tuttle's Corners—it having been discontinued in April last by the Postmaster General.

☞ The carrier system recently established in Buffalo and Rochester is in successful operation, and is justly popular with the people of those cities. Lockport, New York, is to be favored in this way as soon as the postmaster can perfect his arrangements.

The desire of the Postmaster General to simplify the delivery of letters, so that all can be served at their homes, is worth, of the highest commendation, and for it he deserves, and will receive, the thanks of the millions who will be benefitted by his exertions.

☞ Postmasters are reminded that their franking privilege is now confined to their letters on official business to the Department and to other postmasters. Postage paid by them on letters to special agents and others whom it is found necessary to address on official business will be allowed in their expense account.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS ORDERING THE "MAIL."—Please write your name in full—as this address "P. M." on a a newspaper wrapper without a name may cause its non-receipt. Also, write the name of your State in full, to prevent mistakes and ensure the receipt of your paper.

☞ Some of our subscribers request us to furnish them with copies of the Postal Laws and Regulations. This we are unable to do. Applications of this nature should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

Some of the country postmen in England, who have long distances to travel to distribute letters to widely-detached houses, are using velocipedes to assist them in their labors.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do ~~not bag to Washington, and yet are in the~~ habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of June:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha, | Clinton, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| Ash Grove, | Tippecanoe, | Ind. | 12,106 |
| Brock's Corner, | Jackson, | Ohio, | Special |
| Boise City, | | Idaho, | 15,022 |
| *Boydeville, | Callaway, | Mo. | Special |
| California, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,643 |
| Cypress Dale, | Vanderburg, | Ind. | Special |
| Copper Vale, | Lassen, | Cal. | 14,833 |
| Conception, | Nodaway, | Mo. | 10,522 |
| Crane Creek, | Howard, | Iowa, | Special |
| Centreville, | Boise, | Idaho, | " |
| *Dixon, | Dixon, | Neb. | 15,551 |
| East Newark Valley, | Tioga, | N. Y. | Special |
| Elam, | Delaware, | Pa. | " |
| Esmeralda, | Alturus, | Idaho, | " |
| Farmington Centre, | Trumbull, | Ohio, | 9,128 |
| *Fond du Lac, | St. Louis, | Min. | 13,588 |
| *Greenton, | Lafayette, | Mo. | 10,555 |
| *Glaze City, | Camden, | " | 10,591 |
| Glendale, | Bourbon, | Kan. | 14,153 |
| Grand Portage, | Lake, | Min. | 13,632 |
| Hill Church, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,327 |
| Herrin's Prairie, | Williamson, | Ill. | Special |
| Hooker, | Butler, | Pa. | 2,702 |
| Harrisonville, | Shelby, | Ky. | Special |
| Homestead, | Benzie, | Mich. | 12,703 |
| Hoover's Hill, | Ohio, | Ky. | 9,649 |
| Hopkin's Mills, | Green, | Pa. | Special |
| Idaho City, | Boise, | Idaho, | Special |
| Janesville, | Lassen, | Cal. | 15,759 |
| *Katahdin Iron W'ks, | Piscataquis, | Me. | 61 |
| Kinny Mills, | Lewis, | Ky. | 9,101 |
| Luddington, | Mason, | Mich. | 12,701 |
| *Launon Springs, | Waukesha, | Wis. | 13,029 |
| *Lyons, | Cook, | Ill. | 11,505 |
| Meadow, | Millard, | Utah, | 14,606 |
| Mouth of Laurel, | Lewis, | Ky. | 9,701 |
| *Moulton, | Auglaize, | Ohio, | 9,311 |
| Milford, | Lassen, | Cal. | Special |
| Mill City, | Humboldt, | Nev. | " |
| North Bass Island, | Ottawa, | Ohio, | " |
| *New Interest, | Randolph, | W. Va. | 4,189 |
| North Star, | Crawford, | Wis. | 13,142 |
| Newcastle, | Placer, | Cal. | Special |
| North Heidelburg, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,288 |
| New Paris, | Bedford, | " | Special |
| Otto, | Oceana, | Mich. | " |
| Oil Creek, | Perry, | Ind. | " |
| Pond River, | Scioto, | Ohio, | 9,293 |
| Paxton's, | Sullivan, | Ind. | 12,159 |
| Parley's Park, | | Utah, | 10,773 |
| Patterson's Mills, | Grayson, | Ky. | 9,658 |
| Price, | Scott, | Iowa. | 10,943 |
| Park Hall, | Saint Mary's, | Md. | 3,263 |
| Parvin, | Clinton, | Pa. | 2,479 |
| Pond Pike, | Massac, | Ill. | 11,703 |
| Pioneerville, | | Idaho, | Special |
| *Rossville, | Baltimore, | Md. | 3,201 |
| Ruby City, | Owyhee, | Idaho, | Special |
| Summit, | Plumas, | Cal. | 14,828 |
| Steptoe, | Lander, | Nev. | 10,773 |
| Schultzville, | Luzerne, | Pa. | Special |
| Spring Garden, | Lancaster, | " | 2,201 |
| San Carlos, | Tulare, | Cal. | Special |
| Silver Hill, | Prince Georges, | Md. | old 3,290 new 3,249 |
| Speedwell, | Fulton, | Ill. | Special |
| Sierra City, | Sierra, | Cal. | 14,828 |
| Sarpy, | Sarpy, | Neb. | Special |
| South Gardnersville, | Orange, | N. Y. | " |
| Tilton, | Vermillion, | Ill. | 11,519 |
| *Traveller's Rest, | Owsley, | Ky. | 9,601 |
| *Three Prong, | Greenup, | " | 9,568 |
| Union Ridge, | Sullivan, | Mo. | 10,487 |
| Vinjie, | Adams, | Wis. | Special |
| White Cloud, | Buffalo, | Neb. | 14,001 |
| Worthville, | Jefferson, | Pa. | 2,550 |
| Wardsworth, | Carter, | Ky. | 9,701 |
| West Pensaukee, | Oconto, | Wis. | Special |

* Re-Established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Bur Oak Springs, | Winneshiek, Iowa, | Spillville. |
| Bidwell's Bar, | Butte, Cal. | Oroville. |
| Canse Prairie, | Cass, Mo. | Pleasant Hill. |
| Camp Fork, | Crawford, Ind. | English. |
| Clear Creek, | Christian, Ill, | Taylorville. |
| Darby Plains, | Union, Ohio, | Rose Dale. |
| Durkeeville, | Idaho, | Lewiston, Nez Perces Co. |
| Elk Springs, | Chariton, Mo. | Brunswick. |
| Erwin, | Schuyler, Ill. | Camden. |
| Falls of Harrod, | Jefferson, Ky. | Louisville. |
| Farm, | Jackson, Mich. | Stockbridge. |
| Galiandet, | Marion, Ind. | Indianapolis. |
| Hayne's Ranch, | Pueblo, Col. Ter. | Boonerville. |
| Harmony, | Washington, Utah, | Tokensville. |
| Indigo, | Morrow, Ohio, | Macon. |
| Konigsburg, | Amador, Cal. | Mammoth Ledge. Douglas Co. Nev, |
| Linndale, | Woodbury, Iowa, | West Fork, |
| Lost Spring, | Marion, Kan. | Diamond Spgs. Morris Co. |
| Lness, | Henry, Mo. | Clinton. |
| Locust Glen, | Dutchess, N. Y. | Poughkeepsie. |
| Long Bar, | Yuba, Cal. | Brownsvalley. |
| Morning View, | Belmont, Ohio, | Colerain. |
| Mill Brook, | Warren, N. Y. | Chestertown. |
| Manlius, | La Salle, Ill. | Crotty. |
| Mars' Hills, | Randolph, Ind. | Union City. |
| Martin, | Ottawa, Ohio, | Millburg. |
| North Galveston, | Kosciusko, Ind. | Warsaw. |
| Oswego, | Clackamas, Oregon, | Portland. |
| Oldtown, | Alleghany, Md. | Cumberland. |
| Orofino, | Shoshone, Idaho, | Lewiston. |
| Pea Vine, | Butte, Cal. | Brush Creek. |
| Pacific, | Humboldt, Cal. | Ferndale. |
| Phelps, | Lawrence, Mo. | Greenfield, Dade Co. |
| Pleasant Run, | Montgomery, Pa. | New Hanover. |
| Plum Point, | Calvert, Md. | Sunderlandvil. |
| Pocahontas, | Baker, Oregon, | Auburn. |
| Rossville, | Baltimore, Md. | Baltimore. |
| Ridge Road, | Saganaw, Mich. | Elsie. |
| Swan, | Taney, Mo. | Springfield, Green Co. |
| Silver Lake, | Grand Travers, Mich. | Traverse City. |
| Spruce Mills, | Jackson, Iowa. | Bellevue. |
| Solitude, | Penniscott, Mo. | New Madrid, N. M. Co. |
| Thompson's M'ls, | Jo Daviess, Ill. | Houghton. |
| Walton, | Shawnee, Kan. | Richardson. |
| Wayland, | Winona, Minn. | Frank Hill. |
| Wabash, | Wayne, Ill. | Fairfield. |
| Wood River, | Buffalo, Neb. | Nebraska Cen. |
| Wadesburg, | Cass, Mo. | Harrisonville. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Kent, Portage, Ohio, to Freedom Station.
Crimea, Johnson, Ill. to Grantsburg.
Geneva Bay, Walworth, Wis. to Bay Hill.
Luehers, Perry, Ind. to Apalona.
Lisle, Du Page, Ill. to Lisle Station.
New Woodburne, Warren, Ky. to Woodburne.
Outlet, Lake, Ind. to Lowell.
Pleasant Hill, Harford, Md. to Chrome Hill.
Waterloo, Olmsted, Min. to Grant.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Ironton, Lawrence, Ohio, John X. Davidson.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Atkinson, Henry, Ill. Mrs. Fanny F. Dickerson.
Delta, Oneida, N. Y. Mrs. Jane S. Martin.
East Chester, Westchester, N. Y. Miss Nancy E. Fowler.
Greenton, Lafayette, Mo. Mrs. Evaline Nichols.
Hannibal, Monroe, Ohio, Mrs. Mary O. Noll.
Haverhill Centre, Grafton, N. H. Mrs. Sarah B. Bisbee.
Richland City, Richland, Wis. Mrs. Hellen M. Baugham.
Three Prong, Greenup, Ky. Mrs. Martha Warnock.
Van Deusenville, Berkshire, Mass. Miss Jane Van Deusen.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles. ........ 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | | .. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | .. | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | .. | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | .... | 6 cts. |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz | .... | 3 " |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | .... | 1 " |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouses Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natchez, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Bedden*," *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa. Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 26th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 36 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " " | 4.15 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mityleue, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Salino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates: to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r: Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r: Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall, for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| do French mail (*South Austr'a*, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brasils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Br. N. Am. Prov., exc'pt Canada, dis. not over 3000m | | *10 | | |
| do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | | |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama (exc. Guatemala and Costa Rica.) | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba, when distance does not exceed 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | 1 |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galata, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gandaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *16 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick—see B. N. American Provs. | | | | |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama, when distance does not exc'd 2,500 m'e | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do does exceed 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | 1 |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island, for distances under 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do for distances over 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | 1 |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| West Indies, Brit., distance not over 2,500 miles | | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| do do exceeding 2,500 miles | | 20 | 2 | 1 |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

N. Brunswick, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, & Novia Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain and the British North American Provinces,) one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bremen | U. S. | 2 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 4 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Liverpool. |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 9 | | Hamburg. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 13 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 16 | | Havana and Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | 20 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 23 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 30 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV., No. 11. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1864. WHOLE No. 47.

### Soldiers' Letters.

The mail! The mail!
And sunburned cheeks and eager eyes
Come crowding round the captain's tent,
Each outstretched hand receives the prize
For fond perusal meant.
Unless distressing news be told,
These letters naught of pain convey,
For friends at home will never scold
The lad that's far away.

The mail! The mail!
And toil-stained palms are closing there—
How rough! how very coarsely moulded!—
On dainty missives, fresh and fair,
By lilly fingers folded.
For kindly thoughts pursue the youth
Who battles with his country's foe,
Nor soiled attire, nor guise uncouth
Prevents their genial flow.

The mail! The mail!
A father's words of pride and cheer;
A mother's trembling admonition;
A sister's blessing—oh, how dear!
A brother's generous wishing.
And many missives, frank and bright,
From early friend and neighbor boy;
Each page a volume of delight—
A brimming cup of joy.

The mail! The mail!
And stillness rules the boisterous throng,
And "silence half an hour" prevails,
The heaven of those who wait so long
The coming of the mails.
Each reads his own, and these alone,
No soldier seeks to play the spy,
And letters, wheresoever thrown,
Are safe from every eye.

### History of the British Post Office.

We copy from "*The Reader*," an English publication, the following review of a book recently issued, entitled

Her Majesty's Mails: an Historical and Descriptive Account of the British Post Office. By WILLIAM LEWINS.

This is a well-timed book. All Englishmen have heard with sorrow of the retirement from his post of the reformer who, as Mr Lewins justly says, has "more than any living man succeeded in drawing close the domestic ties of the nation, and extending in innumerable ways the best interests of social life." A long course of ignorant and perverse opposition has at last done its work on the energetic pioneer of improvement and civilization; and, thwarted and hindered to the last, Sir Rowland Hill, with wearied brain and broken health, is forced to resign the post he won so hardly and filled so well. Hard it is that, after such a career as his—after the creation of a system which has wrought such incalculable good to his country, and been followed by an admiring world—Sir Rowland Hill should not have been allowed to carry out his further measures of reform, and to complete the organism he had designed; but, however hard it is, so it is.

But to turn to the history of the Office.—Though there is no allusion to a regular post in the pleasant Paston letters, where Margery writes for her "gown cloth of mustyrd-devyllers," and the new girdle that her married state has made necessary—"I may not be girt in no bar of no girdle that I have, but of one"—Mr. Lewins tells us that a regular riding post was established in England in Edward the Fourth's time, superseding the earlier *Nuncii*, who carried the letters backed 'Haste, post, haste" in former days.* After him, Henry VIII. did somewhat for the improvement of the postal department, and appointed a "Master of the Posties," with entire control of it; but the pace at which letters were conveyed may be guessed from the Master's statement:—

When placards he sent for such cause [viz. to order the immediate forwarding of some state packet] the constables many tyme he fayne to take horses out of plowes and carts *wherein can be no extreme diligence.*

In 1536 we are able to test the speed at which letters travelled by the dates on one of Archbishop Parker's to Cecil. The Archbishop despatches it from Croydon at four of the clock, afternoon, on the 22nd of July; it reaches Waltham Cross the next evening at nine, Ware at midnight, and is delivered at Croxton on the 24th of July, between seven and eight in the morning, having taken forty hours to go sixty-three miles. And there is no reason to suppose that any of the posts imitated the Scotch express boy whom Mr Campbell met.

Near Inverary we regained a spot of comparative civilization, and came up with the post-boy, whose horse was quietly grazing at some distance, whilst Red Jacket himself was immersed in play with other lads. "You rascal," I said to him, "are you the post-boy, and thus spending your time?" "Nae, nae, sir," he answered; "I'm no the post, I'm only an Express!"

It is to James I. and his successors that we owe the organization of a public letter-post both inland and foreign; and the Parliamentary appointee of 1644, Edmund Prideaux, a barrister of even years' standing, improved the inland service so greatly, that he not only made it pay his expenses, but earned a profit out of it, so that in 1650 the Post-Office revenue was farmed for £5000. In 1649 the Common Council of London had established an office of its own for inland letters; but the Parliament would not stand this kind of competition, put the City Office down, "and from this date the carrying of letters has been the exclusive privilege of the Crown." Cromwell was a warm supporter of the national Post-Office, though for an odd reason, which one of the Protectorate ordinances tells us: the Office could be made the agent in "discovering and preventing many wicked designs which have been and are daily contrived against the peace and welfare of this Commonwealth, the intelligence whereof cannot well be communicated except by letters of escript." In 1656 a "post-master-general" was appointed, and the Office and system were improved under Charles II. The Turnpike Act of 1663 gave the lieges better post roads, but the custom of franking letters, also begun in this year, tended to diminish the increasing postal revenue. How far this privilege was abused may be guessed from the fact that in 1763 the worth of the franks passing through the post was estimated at £170,000, and that little trifles, of which the following list is a specimen, were franked by packet and mail:—

"*Imprimis.* Fifteen couple of hounds, going to the King of the Romans with a free pass.

"*Item.* Two maid servants, going as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador of Methuen.

"*Item.* Doctor Crichton, carrying with him *a cow* and divers necessaries.

"*Item.* Two bales of stockings, for the use of the Ambassador to the Crown of Portugal.

"*Item.* A deal case, with four flitches of bacon, for Mr. Pennington of Rotterdam."

The first working *penny post* we owe, not to the Government, but to one Robert Murray, an upholsterer, who in 1683 was disgusted that the official post did not deliver letters between one part of London and another; he therefore started an office to deliver parcels (including very small bandboxes) and letters under 1 lb. in weight or £10 in value for a penny in the City and suburbs, and twopence within a given ten-mile circuit, with six or eight deliveries a day near the Exchange, and four in the outskirts. The scheme was a great success, but was soon crushed by the Duke of York, who however took Murray's assignee, Dowcray, into the Post Office service. Then started up Povey's "Half-penny Post;" but that was put down too; and in 1710 a statute of Queen Anne established "a General Post-Office in all of Her Majesty's dominions." This Act continued in force till 1837, when Mr. Rowland Hill, in his celebrated pamphlet,—"Post-Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability," laid the foundation of the better order of things which has brought such comfort and blessings to our homes. Before him our forefathers were indebted for the establishment of mail coaches to Mr. Palmer, originally a brewer, and in 1784 manager of the Bath and Bristol theatres, who, though his opponents declared "it was an impossibility that the Bath mail could be brought to London in sixteen or eighteen hours," did, on the 8th of August, 1784, bring it up in *fourteen* hours. Another notable feature added to the Post-Office was the Money-Order establishment, founded by three of the officers of the department in 1792, as a private business, and transferred to the office in 1838.

For the details of Sir Rowland Hill's plan, and the reform wrought by him in the Post-Office, we must refer the reader to Mr. Lewins's book. Ably seconded as the late Secretary has been by men like Mr. Boucher, Mr. F. J. Scudamore—the real author of the Post Office Savings Banks—Mr. T. Burrell Cook, the organiser of the London District system, and many others whom we might name, it is matter of notoriety that many of Sir Rowland Hill's plans have been interfered with, and many of his improvements partially frustrated. Something more than a rumor is abroad that an attempt has been made to set aside his great principle of promotion by merit, and to substitute that by seniority: officers in the Minor establishment are refused permission to try even for places in the Major; and, as has been said, if a Lord Brougham had come into the lower office, he could not have passed into the higher, but must have seen young fops passed over his head, though he could have beaten them hollow in the pass examination. If the Hills and the Scudamores were peers and postmasters such things would not be allowed. The grievances of the letter carriers, too, are well known; but here Sir Rowland's own theory and practice are at fault, we think. Surely the men who earn the State money are entitled to share the profits they make a little more liberally than they do.

The second part of Mr. Lewins's book contains an interesting "Descriptive Account of the Post-Office," and an Appendix of Rules and Statistical Information of much value. This will doubtless be the part most read, for it is full of anecdote, and has puzzles of addresses like the following—

Ash Bedles in such
for John Horset, grinder
in the county of Lestysbeer

For Mister Willy wot brinds de Baher
in Lang Gaster ware te gal is

which you can guess at till you find the first is for Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the second for the printer of a paper in the town where the gaol is. But we think Mr. Lewins has not mentioned the rebus addresses—like the cannon, the herry and the square, or the ram and the gate—that postmen sometimes get; nor do we see the story of the prosaic mother relieving a Post Officer from a most indignant scolding by her daughter for not having delivered a *very* particular letter, by observing "Oh, I dare say it was one of your stupid love-things, and I've no doubt I burnt it. I always do throw 'em into the fire when they look like young men's writing. It's not of the least consequence, Mr. Inspector. Good morning."

In conclusion, we have only to say that Mr. Lewins's book is a most useful and complete one—one that should be put into the hand of every young Englishman and foreigner desiring to know how our institutions grow. The author's plan of giving an account "of the history and ordinary working of the revenue departments of the country," of doing for the great *Governmental* industries what Mr. Smiles has so ably done for the profession of civil engineering and several national industries, is an excellent one, and we wish it all success. We only hope that in all we may find the record of a Rowland Hill, whom we may (with Mr. Gladstone) call with truth, "not merely a meritorious public servant, but a benefactor to his race;" and hear of his reform that a London Merchandise Committee can speak of as one "which had opened the blessings of a free correspondence to the teacher of religion, the man of science and literature, the merchant and trader, and the whole British nation—especially the poorest and most defenceless portions of it—a measure which is the greatest boon conferred in modern times on all the social interests of the civilized world."

* In corroboration of this statement of Mr. Lewins we may quote the following from 'Extracts from Contemporary Documents and Letters relating to the last Ten Years of Edward the Fourth, A. D. 1473-1483," printed as portion of a volume entitled 'Chronicles of the White Rose of York' (London 1845). "The natural indolence and love of pleasure of the King led to the establishment of one of the most useful and beneficial institutions of civilized life. During the Scottish campaign in order to enable the Duke of Gloucester to be in constant communication with his Royal brother, posts were first established in England. Horsemen were placed at the distance of *Twenty* miles from each other, on the road from Scotland to London. They delivered the Despatches from one to another, which by this means journeyed at the rate of 100 miles per day."

CAPTURES OF REBEL MAILS.—Our friends of "the Confederacy" and *their* friends in the North seem to be particularly unhappy just now in the way of "running the blockade" of our lines with their correspondence; several of these little arrangements have lately come to grief through the vigilance of government detectives.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

"Safe bind, safe find," said old Shylock to his daughter, the fair Jessica, when he went out to the banquet; but what a sad mistake. That very night, in boy's apparel well lined with ducats, she went forth, and abjuring father, home and faith, she threw herself into the arms of a Christian husband—to return to her Jewish home never more. To be sure the locksmith was not to blame, for she escaped through a window—verifying the trite saying that "Love laughs at locksmiths." Perhaps if the windows had been barred and bolted she would have remained, but as she was not debarred in that way, why *she* bolted.

Postmasters, I have no doubt, generally enjoin this cautionary doctrine on their clerks, where they do not personally superintend the closing of their offices for the night, and the infrequent forcible entries evidence the fact that it is well observed. Even if post office burglaries were of more frequent occurence there might be an excuse—for the improvements in robber-craft keep pace with the constantly improving mechanical inventions to protect property from their skill and cunning. But if great prudence, and extraordinary care are exercised for the protection of their offices and contents through the silent night, when all the world should be sleeping, there is quite as much carelessness and lack of circumspection manifested during the day time. In nine cases out of ten where there are back doors leading into streets, yards or alleys, they will be found open, and loose mail matter, a very tempting bait, so scattered about, that any one disposed could help himself unheeded and unseen. He who cannot understand this at a glance, will not understand it with volumes of explanations. I do not wish to convey the idea that there is no honesty existing in such localities—far from it—but there is a class of people who steal from impulse, or when temptation and the opportunity are too powerful for the weak struggles, and the still small voice of an elastic conscience, and these are the ones to be dreaded and guarded against.

I don't believe if these negligent officials were proprietors of banking houses, they would be so careless as to permit such easy modes of entrance and exit to exist, particularly when their loose change could be "gobbled up," without the least danger or trouble; and if they don't conscientiously feel that letters are of quite as much importance as filthy lucre, they are unfit and unsafe guardians of the trusts confided to their keeping.

Now, some indignant gentleman will possibly say, what in the name of all that is impertinent is this old fellow doing about back doors? Can't he find food enough for his hungry propensities, without clambering over area fences and groping through blind alleys? I have only to say in reply, in my usual calm manner, for I never get angry, fearing a rush of blood somewhere, that I could give a reason for everything I do, but in these days of strategy, flank movements are popular, and approaches from the rear effective. It is not necessary however to scale fences, or to indulge in any other gymnastic exercise to discover these eligible openings for enterprising rascals, as they are invariably of easy approach from the outer world.

In these troublous times, postmasters should understand the propriety of guarding both front and rear, for surprises usually come from the latter quarter, and commanders thus taken at a disadvantage not unfrequently come to grief.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### Intercepting Correspondence.

We have, on more than one occasion, been asked by postmasters whether there are any circumstances in which it would be proper for them to deliver to a person, having no authority to receive them, letters addressed to another. The cases of a husband desiring, for good reason, to stop letters to or from his wife, and *vice versa*; of a father wishing to obtain possession of the objectionable correspondence of his son or daughter; a public officer anxious to procure evidence against a criminal by an inspection of his letters; these and other cases have been referred to us, and our opinion asked as to the duties of postmasters under such circumstances.

It would perhaps be a sufficient answer to all questions on this subject to say that the laws forbidding under heavy penalties, the taking, opening or embezzling of mail letters, make no exceptions whatever in relation to such letters. Nothing in their supposed character or contents is referred to as justifying any person connected with the post office in detaining them, in violating their seals, or in knowingly delivering them to an unauthorized individual. Under those laws, a postmaster has absolutely no alternative but to faithfully and promptly forward, or deliver to their proper addresses, when possible, *all* letters entrusted to his official care. To open, delay, or tamper with them in any way, or for any cause, is not an indiscretion nor a peccadillo but a *crime*, and a serious one. Nor do the Regulations of the Department, which are founded upon, and are a reflex and exposition of the postal laws, anywhere confer a wider discretion with regard to this point. "The persons entitled to receive letters are *those whose names are in the address*," is the plain language of the Department's instruction; and the directions which follow it, that "letters addressed to *fictitious* persons or firms, or to no particular person or firm, are to be returned at the end of each month to the Dead Letter Office," do not imply any permission to a postmaster to dispose of even this exceptional class of letters in any other manner.

Doubtless there are many cases in which the interception of correspondence entrusted to the mails, could it be permitted, might prove to be of great public and private benefit; but in the eye of the law, the rights of all persons in this matter are equal, and no presumption as to the object or contents of a letter can justify its detention, abstraction or opening, so long as it remains in the custody of the post office. Were the case otherwise, the good which might sometimes accrue would be more than counterbalanced by the loss of the confidence which the people now so justly repose in the security and inviolability of the mails, so far as those results can be attained by the protection which the law affords; and a wide door would thereby be opened for fraud and injustice.

There are many ways in which the post office can be, and is, used for the detection of crime, the reclamation of erring children, and similar purposes, without violation of law or dereliction from official duty; and all that a postmaster can legitimately do to aid, in the exercise of his office, in a work of benevolence or justice, should be done; but too much care cannot be taken, in so doing, to avoid overstepping the boundary which divides official duty from official crime, or being made the tool of designing persons.

The question as to the claim of one person to the correspondence of another, *after* it has been rightfully delivered from, and is consequently beyond the control of, the post office, is one to be settled either by state laws, or by the parties interested, and means can doubtless be found, in such cases, by those who consider themselves entitled, by law or natural right, to letters directed to others, to obtain possession of them without seeking to violate the sanctity of the mails.

A parent, too, may reasonably be presumed to be authorized to receive letters addressed to a minor child, or a *wife or husband* to receive each others' correspondence, and in most cases this assumption is correct; but where the contrary is known, we can see no other course for a postmaster to pursue, than to conform strictly to the letter of the law, however desirable it may seem to be to do otherwise, and in *no* case can he rightfully neglect or refuse to forward a letter properly addressed and regularly deposited in his office. To "do evil that good may come" is no safer rule in a post office than elsewhere.

### Rebel Depredations on the Mails.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following account of the destruction by the rebels of the mails for the North, which left Washington on the 11th July:

Marcus R. Hook, and William T. Howell, route agents on the through line between Washington City and New-York, furnish the following particulars of the loss of their train by the Rebels.

The train left Washington on Monday at 7.30 a. m. The agents had in charge from the Washington office, mails for Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, New York, Newark, N. J., and Springfield, Mass.

At Baltimore they received the following: Buffalo, N. Y., Nashville, Tenn., Cairo, Ill., Meadeville, Penn., four for Cumberland, Md., (both the other roads to this point being cut), Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Gettysburg, Harrisburg, Indianapolis, Lexington, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Springfield, Ill., Steubenville, Ohio, St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Wheeling, Va., and Zanesville, Ohio.

The train proceeded on quietly as usual, until, while crossing Gunpowder Bridge, Mr. Hook remarked to Mr. Howell that there was a dense smoke perceptible some distance ahead, and they would probably now meet the Rebels.

Passing over safely, about a mile towards Magnolia the train was fired into by a party which proved to be a band of guerrillas under Gilmor. The train was stopped immediately, but the engineer quickly reversed the engine, leaped off and took to the woods. The fireman soon followed, the Rebels firing at them as they ran. The brakesman then made his way over the top of the baggage cars and on the engine, when, as he states, he found one hundred and twenty-five pounds of steam on. He stopped the train at that point. Here a Rebel entered the mail-car and demanded money from the agents and others who had, under the excitement, assembled in that car. From the agents no money could be obtained; but the through baggage-masters acceded to their demand, to what extent is not known.

Two officers, afterwards entered the car, inquired for safes; learned there were none. Then for mail bags. Asked for money or public documents. The agents replied that "no money would be sent by mail in these critical times," &c. Then the mail keys were demanded. The agents replied that they had not the keys, when one of the officers took out his knife and remarked: "We have a key to the bags." They then selected the Harrisburgh pouch, which they cut, and opened a dozen or two letters, but their gains from this source were only about $10, which they stole from one letter.

Remarking that "this business was too slow work for them, they lighted a match and set fire to the mail.

Query. Were the $10 stolen from that letter, the hard earned wages of some day-laborer or mechanic to some indigent family? We hope the miserable depredators will apprise the Post-Office Department at Washington, so that, when the poor family, or, perchance, the sorrow-stricken widow, should apply for her letter the Department may be able, with certainty, to inform her where her money has gone

These magnanimous officers, however, allowed the route agents to take with them their valises. They asked the baggage-master of the train if he could run an engine. He replied in the negative. The brakesman who went over and stopped the engine was ordered by the Rebels to act as engineer, and under their direction, he put steam on the engine. The train was then fired and forced back on Gunpowder Bridge.

The baggage-cars, mail-car and five other cars were thus destroyed. No part of the mail was saved from the flames.

Our two informants passed over the river in a boat, using every exertion to ascertain whether any portion of the mail could be saved, but without success.

They then walked to Stemmer's Run and telegraphed to Mr. Crawford, agent in Baltimore, with a view to obtain a hand-car to bring them to Baltimore, but the bungling operator at that point so transmitted their dispatch that Mr. Crawford could not understand it.

The agents, after their long walk, stopped at the Run all night, and next morning (Tuesday) were conveyed in a hand-car to Baltimore. From the "city of monuments" they reached here in charge of the mails, by the steamer Star.

We have shown above that the Rebels destroyed all the mail matter—thousands of letters—addressed to twenty-eight different but important points. How many innocent families have thus been distressed by the non receipt of their letters—how much money in small sums is destroyed—what delay in the arrival of friends, summoned to attend some wounded or sick soldier, has been occasioned, we will not venture to state. The wantonness, the mischief, the sorrows entailed by a mail depredator—the creature who would apply the torch to the social correspondence, to that sacred chain of intercourse which can only exist between husband and wife, parents and children—are all beyond the comprehension of human beings. Welcome, a thousand times over, are the Rebel raiders to such distinctions.

THE "MORMON STAMPS."—The story in our June No., in relation to the "Mormon Postage Stamps," which we copied from an English paper without vouching for the truth of its statement, is, we are informed on the best authority, pure fiction. It was doubtless, concocted by some enterprising manufacturer of bogus stamps, for the purpose of creating a demand for his wares among the victims of the stamps-collecting mania.

HARD NAMES.—We remember reading some time since an article in an English magazine the writer of which indulged in much merriment in regard to the odd names to be found in the list of American post offices; but we think the following samples from the British Colonial Postal Directory are quite equal to anything in that line on this side of the water, especially since the abolishment of the offensive name of "Small Pox," with which a post office in Illinois was for many years afflicted:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wahgunyah, | Humansdorp, |
| Oudtsboorn, | Graff Reinett, |
| Paarl, | Yackandandah, |
| Stettenbosch, | Warrnambool, |
| Vitenbage, | Swellendam. |

### Letter Addresses.

The Geneva *Courier* says:

It is not generally understood why so many letters find their way every year to the Dead Letter Office, but the following directions which we have copied from letters mailed at the Post Office in Geneva, will explain to a considerable extent why they miss their proper destination. The directions on these letters were just as they are printed below, only the writing corresponding with the spelling and the way the words were put on the letters.

belone
Mr. Sacag Maker
ns nar wan e o.—Bologna Sausage Maker, Newark, Wayne Co.

gengia brig.—Cayuga Bridge.

Geipesnn
Stewbin Cownty.—Gibson, Steuben County.

Mr. Slattssunapost
officeontarioeounty.—Mr. Slatts, Seneca Post Office, Ontario County.

forthatinsum geffersin
Co
west Cunsin.—Fort Atchinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin.

Amyra
Sha Mounge Contis.—Elmira, Chemung County.

neuileauns lensenia
banxes CorPss.—New Orleans, Banks' Corps.

Coock Soccia.—Coxsackie.

Cox rockey,
Leyenese weyne Co.—Lyons, Wayne Co.

Midelsseckes.—Middlesex.

CAPE COD.

Know ye the spot, either sand or sod,
North side or South of Old Cape Cod,—
Where dwells in toil or luxury rife,
A Lady—Mr. McKennon's Wife;
If so, speed me on to that very place,
That there I may end my wild goose chase;
Please keep it a going until it reaches its place
of destination.

The letter was addressed to Mrs. Alexander McKennon, Cape Cod.

To Forestville, go find your way
To J. H. Rockwell without delay,
In Connecticut State you'll find the spot,
The last I heard from him he was making lamp tops.

Now send me along at a furious rate,
To the Southern part of the Sucker State,
In the office at Centralia to rest I desire,
Till Miss Josephine Harris for me shall enquire.

In the County of Pulaski, at present there doth dwell,
A gentleman whose name e're this is known to all full well,
Within the City of Little Rock Col. Josiah Snow is located,
Hie! postman, with this letter run! for I have forgot to date it.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

### Changes in Foreign Postages.

Important changes will be found this month in our Table of Foreign Postages, which has been altered to conform to the order published below, which establishes ten cents per half ounce as the uniform rate of letter postage to foreign countries *with which no postal treaties or arrangements have been concluded.* The rates on printed matter to such places are also fixed at 2 cents each for newspapers and 2 cents per 4 oz. for pamphlets, periodicals, &c.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches marked **47**, or a lower number, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official

### Official.

The following instructions have been issued by the Department to the postmasters at DISTRIBUTING Post Offices, for their guidance in regard to the provisions of the Act of July 1, 1864:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1864.

SIR,—A law has just passed abolishing commissions of postmasters, and providing fixed compensation.

For the purpose, therefore, of simplifying accounts, saving labor in post offices and in this department, and at the same time expediting the making up of mails, you are hereby directed to post bill the mails in the manner following:

For all offices *not distributing offices*, you will enter on the post bill and sheets of mails sent, in the *unpaid* columns, what postage may appear to be due. Omit entries in all other columns.

If it is found that there are no letters or packets bearing unpaid charges for any given office, omit the post bill altogether, keeping no account, in such case, on sheets of mail sent. For distributing offices, *if for delivery*, observe the directions given above; *if for distribution*, omit the post bill altogether, keeping no account on sheets of mails sent. You will observe that the usual entries on the sheets of mails sent, in the column of "whole numbers of letters sent," are also to be omitted.

In the case of registered letters originally mailed at your office, you will enter in the proper column the fee required by law, preserving, as now, the full address of letters, with their registered numbers on the letter and return bills and sheets of mails sent, but omit entering the prepaid postage; and in case of registered letters received for distribution or delivery, omit entering either fees or prepaid postage, preserving, however, as in the other case, the full address of the letters, with their registered numbers on the letter and return bill and other records, as the case may be.

In copying the post bills from all other offices accompanying mails for delivery, you will transcribe only the entries in the unpaid column of the post bill on the sheets of mails received for delivery as usual. Omit copying the contents of all post bills received for distribution; also the post bills for delivery upon which there appear no entries in the unpaid column, and file them away for reference.

Sec. 254 of the Regulations of 1859 is hereby so modified as to require *originals* of accounts of mails sent and received to be sent to the department instead of *transcripts*. Transcribing may be discontinued, and copies kept in the post office by means of a press.

At the close of each quarter you will forward to this Department, as usual, all post bills with your quarterly returns.

These changes are not designed to affect the usual entries on the sheets of mails received for delivery, in the columns of "Over-charges," "Under-charges," &c., and Dead Letters received from the Department. Neither are they intended to affect the usual records of mails to and from foreign countries, sent from or received at the U. S. exchanging offices. Such records will be made out and forwarded to the Department in the same manner as heretofore, until further advised.

A new form of account current, post bills, and other blanks, in place of those now in use, will be furnished you as soon as possible, together with additional instructions in regard to the other accounts composing your quarterly returns. In the mean time the present blanks will be used as above directed.

The forms of sheets for records of postages accruing on newspapers and periodicals received for delivery to regular subscribers, and for postages collected on transient, irregular, and miscellaneous matter, are also retained for the present, and the entries of postages collected in money you will make as usual; but entries of postages prepaid by stamps on such matter you will omit.

You are requested to put these changes into operation without delay.

One of the accompanying circulars has been sent to each post office to which you mail direct.

In the contemplated reforms to follow this partial improvement, your fullest co-operation is expected.

Very respectfully,
M. BLAIR,
*Postmaster Gen.*

To postmasters at offices which are NOT Distributing Post Offices, the following instructions have been issued:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1864.

SIR: You are hereby advised that a law has just been passed abolishing the payment of commissions to Postmasters, and providing fixed compensation in lieu thereof. For the purpose, therefore, of simplifying the accounts in post offices, and saving labor therein and in this Department, you will be required to observe the following instructions:

All letters deposited in your office for other offices you will post bill under two heads only—"Paid by Stamps," and "Unpaid." On the sheets of "Mails Sent" you will make corresponding entries.

The spirit and intent of the postal laws, in one regard, is to compel prepayment of postage on letters by postage stamps, except in certain specified cases, and the laws and regulations of the Department prohibit the receiving of money in payment therefor. You are therefore required to order from the Department a sufficient supply of stamps and of stamped envelopes for a quarter; and if for any reason you should fail to do so, you must purchase the same from a neighboring postmaster. The receiving of money for postage on letters sent involves special entries in the accounts; and being a violation of previous instructions from this Department on the subject, your attention is especially called to the duty of keeping on hand, at all times, a full supply of stamps and stamped envelopes. Neglect of this important duty will be considered highly reprehensible.

In the new blanks to be furnished under the operation of the new law, no provision will be made for prepayment in money on letters sent.

In copying post bills received from other offices on the sheets of mails received for delivery, you will enter, in the *Unpaid* column, what postage may appear to be *due* in the corresponding column of the bills. Omit copying the contents of all other columns of the bills; and if a post bill appears to have no entry of unpaid postages thereon, omit it altogether, and file it away for reference.

At the close of the quarter you will forward the post bills as usual with your quarterly returns.

A new form of post bill, and other blanks in place of those now used, will be furnished you as soon as possible, together with additional instructions. In the meantime, the present blanks will be used as above directed.

The various distributing offices which mail to your office *direct*, have been instructed to omit all entries on post bills of letters for your office, *excepting* those on which unpaid postage is due; and in case, in any given mail, there appear no letters or packets unpaid or partly unpaid, to omit sending a post bill altogether.

These instructions are not intended for the present to affect the method of mailing, forwarding, and recording *registered* letters sent or received in your office.

The entries of "Overcharges, &c.," "Undercharges," and "Dead letters received from the Department," must be made as usual.

The forms of sheets for records of postages accruing on newspapers and periodicals for delivery to regular subscribers, and for postages collected on transient, irregular, and miscellaneous matter, are also retained for the present; and the entries of postages collected in money you will make as usual.

Until it can be finally arranged to fix the compensation of postmasters, under the new law, upon a just basis, it is designed to continue the present method of post-billing mails (except in the case of distributing offices, which have already received their instructions) for a time, subject to the modifications stated above, for the purpose of ascertaining commissions, &c., as now. When a fair adjustment is reached in your case, you will be at once notified, and new instructions sent you.

As the Department is in possession of full information as to compensation of postmasters from commissions and other sources, no communication in relation thereto can be answered, in view of the great amount of labor which this adjustment will necessarily require.

[The above paragraph, although apparently at variance with the order published below, (requiring returns to be made of emoluments of post offices for the past two years) must not be construed by postmasters as obviating the necessity of obeying that order. The returns therein called for should be made promptly.]

A thorough reorganization and simplification of the workings of the service for the public good is contemplated. What these changes are you will be duly notified. During their progress, and thereafter, your fullest co-operation is expected.

Very respectfully,
M. BLAIR,
*Postmaster Gen.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, July 11, 1864.

To enable the Postmaster General to classify the offices and fix the salaries of postmasters under the law of July 1, 1864, it is necessary, and you are hereby required, to make *immediate* return to this office of your emolument account (box rents, &c.) for the two years preceding July 1, 1864.

Very respectfully,
A. W. RANDALL,
*First Assistant Postmaster Gen.*

*Postage to the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama, &c.*

We are requested to state that hereafter the United States postage charge, *without regard to distance*, on letters addressed to or received from the British West Indies, Cuba, Aspinwall, Panama, or any other foreign place or country to and from which different rates of postage have not been established by international postal convention or arrangement, will be 10 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, *which must be prepaid on letters sent, and collected on letters received.* Also, that the United States postage charge on newspapers and other printed matter sent to or received from the countries and places referred to, will, in future, be as follows, viz: Two cents each on newspapers, and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other articles of printed matter; which must, in like manner, be prepaid on matter sent, and collected on matter received.

*Postage between the United States and the Province of New Brunswick.*

We are requested to state that in future the international postage charge upon all letters passing between the Province of New Brunswick and any part of the United States, *without regard to distance or route of conveyance*, will be 10 cents the single rate of half ounce or under, *prepayment optional.*

### Instructions under the New Law.

The Department has caused to be printed, and will shortly issue to all postmasters, copies of the "Act to Establish Salaries of Postmasters and for other Purposes," approved July 1, 1864. In the copy of this act published in our last, the 13th section should have been omitted, as it was stricken out before the passage of the bill. With this exception, the law, as there printed, is correct. We do not think it necessary to publish the new instructions entire, but below we furnish a synopsis of the more important ones. They will shortly be in the hands of all postmasters entire. The instructions which follow are numbered to correspond with the sections of the law to which they refer:

1. The basis on which salaries will be adjusted is the aggregate compensation of postmasters as derived from commissions, *box rents, or other sources*. Thus, under the first adjustment, the salaries will be made equal, as nearly as may be, to the compensation heretofore received.

2. This section contemplates increasing salaries of postmasters in proportion to the increase of their business; also, a reduction of salaries where there is a diminution of the business.

3. Postmasters at offices of the first, second and third classes will be especially notified, before September 30, of the salaries allowed them respectively, from July 1.

Those of the fourth and fifth classes will receive commissions as heretofore, and render accounts accordingly, for the quarter ending September 30, 1864. Their salaries will begin October 1.

5. The forms of accounts will be greatly simplified, and so much labor dispensed with, that the allowances for clerks under this section will be graduated below the present amount: and postmasters will report what reductions, in this respect, may be made. Only *unpaid* letters will enter into the accounts.

New forms will be furnished as soon as they can be prepared, with instructions as to their use.

6. Distributing and separating offices will be designated by the Postmaster General, and the allowance for extra service fixed as the exigencies of the service may require.

7. Under the law of March 3, 1863, box rents in all post offices must be paid for at least one quarter in advance. Receipts and emoluments from this and all other sources are hereafter to be accounted for as a part of the postal revenues, and forms of accounts will be prescribed accordingly.

8. This section establishes uniform rates of United States postage, without regard to distance, upon all letters, &c., addressed to foreign countries *with which postal treaties or arrangements have not been concluded.* Heretofore the United States postage on letters addressed to such countries has varied in amount, according to distance; ten cents the single rate having been charged for distances not exceeding 2,500 miles, and twenty cents the single rate for any distance over 2,500 miles; but in future the United States postage is to be levied and collected at the office of mailing or delivery, *at uniform rates*, as follows:

Ten cents per single rate of half ounce on letters.

Two cents each on newspapers; and the established domestic rates on pamphlets, periodicals, and other kinds of printed matter

*These rates, do not of course, apply to the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries under existing international postal arrangements.*

9. This section is specially designed to encourage parties to purchase postage stamps and stamped envelopes as articles of trade, to be resold, and thus relieve post offices of the labor connected with making sales in small quantities.

Postmasters will accordingly sell postage stamps in quantities not less than one hundred dollars in value, and stamped envelopes in packages containing not less than five hundred envelopes, at a discount of five per cent. from the face value of stamps and from the current prices of envelopes, including the stamps.

In order to obtain credit for the discount thus allowed, a voucher must be procured in each case, signed by the purchaser and the postmaster, showing the original value of the stamps and envelopes of each denomination, the amount deducted, and the actual amount paid for them.

Postmasters will report monthly to the Third Assistant Postmaster General the amount of such sales.

10. The law of March 3, 1863, here referred to, is one of great importance, as it enables writers of letters which may remain unclaimed to receive them back again without going through the dead letter office. Particular attention is called to the instructions published on this subject in July, 1860, May, 1861, and with section 28 of act of March 3, 1863.

The present law imposes a penalty of ten dollars on any person who refuses to pay the postage on a letter returned to him at his own request, and postmasters are directed to enforce this provision against all persons who may persist in such a refusal.

* 13. DEAD-LETTER BILLS are to be made out according to the directions on page 6 of Instructions published with act of March 3, 1863, so far as those directions apply to *unpaid* domestic and foreign letters, *return* letters, *rates*, and *advertised* letters; but no entry whatever is required of prepaid letters not advertised in a newspaper.

In order to remedy the inconvenience that frequently arises from the loss or miscarriage of weekly and monthly dead-letter bills, there must be carefully attached to each account current at the end of the quarter, a proper dead-letter bill, showing the whole number of *unpaid* domestic and foreign letters and *return* letters, with their respective rates, and the number of other letters advertised in newspapers, sent to the dead-letter office during the quarter. This bill is to be prepared from the duplicates which postmasters must keep of the bills sent during the quarter to the dead-letter office, and *must be verified by the postmaster's affidavit.*

† 14. Letter-carriers will be appointed and their salaries fixed by the Postmaster General as heretofore.

Where letter-carriers are already appointed, their duty is to deliver all letters concerning which there is no positive direction to the contrary.

It is the special duty of postmasters to provide that all letters are regularly, frequently, and promptly delivered by the carriers, so that citizens may have no excuse for clinging to the old custom of calling at the post office. The purpose of the law, providing for a free delivery of letters at the houses of owners, is to promote the public convenience and at the same time reduce the labor in post offices. Postmasters will especially discourage the use of private boxes, and steadily aim at reducing them to the lowest number possible.

In order to facilitate the carrier's work, citizens must be induced to provide letter-boxes at their houses or places of business.

Where carriers are not yet employed, postmasters should immediately recommend one or more for appointment—selecting only young, vigorous and reliable men, in whom the people may fully confide.

N. B.—Instead of the enumeration of letters, required by sections 46 and 68 of the Regulations of 1859, each postmaster will in future carefully count the whole number of letters received for delivery during the last week of each quarter, and note the same conspicuously on the margin of the account current. When new blanks are prepared, a special place will be provided for this purpose.

From such reports the whole number of letters during the quarter will be estimated.

### Box Rents, &c.

It will be observed that in adjusting the salaries of postmasters under the new law, the Postmaster General will take as a basis the average compensation of each postmaster for the past two years, "as derived from commissions, *box rents*, or other sources." By this method of adjustment, it will be seen that postmasters, although obliged to return to the Department as part of the revenues of the office, their receipts from box rents, will not, (as some of them who have written to us on the subject seem to suppose) be deprived of the income derived from that source, as the amount of the box rents collected by them during the past two years will be considered as having formed a portion of their compensation during that time, and their salaries fixed at a sum which will include the income from box rents.

It must not be forgotten, either, that by section 2 of the new law the Postmaster General is required to review, once in two years, (and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient,) the salary which may first be assigned to any office; and this is to be done upon the same basis which originally determined the amount of such salary. If, during that time, the business of any office—*including the receipts from box rents*—shall have increased, a proportionate increase of salary will be allowed.

Several postmasters have written to us since the publication of the law, inquiring whether it is the intention of the Department to compensate them for the outlay which they have made from their private funds in fitting up boxes in their offices. We are authorized to say that no such compensation will be made: and we think a little reflection and some figuring will show that the decision is just. Postmasters who have fitted up boxes at their own expense have done so, of course, as an investment, from which they expect to derive a certain income. If that income were entirely cut off by the law, it would perhaps be but fair that they should be reimbursed by the Department for their outlay of capital; but as they will continue to receive it—though in a different form—we do not see how the Department can justly be asked to refund the principal of the investment, and ensure a continuation of the profits of it at the same time.

Instruction No. 5, published in another column, explains that the intention of the new law is to provide for a free delivery in towns and cities where it may be found expedient to establish the carrier system, and that postmasters in such places are expected to discourage as much as possible the use of boxes.

* Sec. 14, as published in July number of the *Mail*.
† Sec. 15, as published in July number of the *Mail*.

☞ C. F. MACDONALD, Esq., who for some years past has occupied the position of Chief Clerk of the Finance Office, Post Office Department, has recently been appointed to the important and responsible post of Superintendent of the Money Order Bureau of the Department. Mr. Macdonald is well qualified for the arduous duties which thereby devolve upon him, and under his management we hope to see the money order system soon in successful operation. B. F. WILKINS, Esq., also formerly of the Finance office, is appointed chief clerk in Mr. Macdonald's new department, and WM. M. IRELAND, Esq., late secretary of the Philadelphia Post Office, now fills the position recently held by Mr. MACDONALD. All of these gentlemen have given evidence, by their acceptable performance of the duties of the posts they have relinquished, that their promotion is well deserved, and will prove advantageous to the service.

### Carrying Letters out of the Mail.

In the May number of this paper appeared the following paragraph:

CARRYING LETTERS GRATIS.—It should be remembered that the law forbidding the carrying of letters by express companies, &c. (unless enclosed in government stamped envelopes), only applies to such letters as are carried for *hire or compensation*; and those of our correspondents who inquire whether an individual "has a right to carry letters for other persons to another post office," will understand that there is no law to prevent such an act, provided it be done without compensation.

We regret to learn that the above article has been wrongfully construed by some express companies as authorizing them to carry orders not enclosed in government envelopes, without pay; and the omission of an important exception which should have appeared in the paragraph, seems to justify such a construction. By the 11th section of the act of 1845, authority is given to carry letters or packets by *private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefore in any way, or by a special messenger employed for the single particular occasion:* but there is nothing in this section, or any other section of the post office laws, which can be so construed as to authorize express companies or any other class of persons, performing *regular* and *stated trips over a mail route*, to carry *letters* outside the mail, unless enclosed in prepaid postage stamped envelopes, as authorized by the 8th section of the act approved August 31, 1852.

*The act approved March* 3, 1845, forbids the conveyance out of the mail by private expresses making stated or regular trips from one place to another, between which the United States mail is transported, of *any "mailable matter" whatever*, except newspapers for sale or distribution to subscribers, and except, also, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, when not marked or directed, nor intended for immediate distribution to subscribers or others, but intended for sale as merchandise, and sent or consigned to some *bona fide* dealer or agent for the sale thereof; and subjects every person thus offending, or aiding and assisting therein, to a penalty of $150 *for each offence.*

It subjects the owners of any vehicle or vessel by which, with the knowledge or connivance of the owner, driver, conductor, or person having charge thereof, is conveyed any person acting as a private express, and actually in possession of forbidden "mailable matter," to a penalty of $150 for each offense.

It subjects the owner of any vehicle or vessel making stated trips, and conveying as aforesaid any forbidden mailable matter, otherwise than in the mail, to a fine of $100, and the driver, conductor, captain, or other person in charge, to a fine of $50 for each offense. It permits the conveyance by such vehicle or vessel, out of the mail, of letters or other mailable matter relating to accompanying cargo or freight; *but orders for goods, whether sealed or unsealed, are not embraced in such permission.*

It subjects all persons whatsoever, who shall send, or cause to be sent, by private express or other unlawful means, any forbidden mailable matter, to a penalty of $50 for each offence.

See regulations of the Department, chap. 38, edition of 1859.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved August 31, 1852, letters *enclosed in stamped envelopes* furnished by the Department, may be lawfully carried by private expresses or otherwise, out of the mails; but letters prepaid by stamps cannot be so carried.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

WEST B——, VT.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—I wish to ask you a question for my own information, and some others at this place.

A letter is now in this office with a "Due 6 cents" on it; it has already *one 3 cent* stamp on it; the letter weighs *over* the half ounce to be sure. Now, why is there "due 6 cts." on this, and only 3 cts. on some others, that come *like it.*

Will you answer through your next *Mail* and oblige us

Very truly yours,
C. M. M., P. M.

Instruction No. 26, explanatory of sec. 26, Act of March 3, 1863, says: "If postage is *partly* prepaid, the *unpaid* postage will be charged at double rates." The law says—"Double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery. The absence of "due 6 cts." on a letter weighing over the half ounce, and under an ounce, arriving at its destination with but one stamp, is proof of neglect at the mailing office, but the amount due must still be collected at the office of delivery.

### Economy is Wealth.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—The above is old but nevertheless true. The items in the U. S. Mail of June and July in regard to the use of wrapping paper in the offices of Putnam, Thompson, and Stonington, Conn., are worthy of more than passing notice. At this time when everything is held at exorbitant prices, it is truly refreshing to know there are some men even in government employ, who exhibit a desire to curtail expenses. It would be well for some postmasters in larger offices to initiate the example of the P. M's above mentioned. Postmasters in large offices by

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

giving some *little attention* in return for their large compensation received, could reduce their expenses materially. The employment of $600 to $800 clerks who cannot use a wrapper the second time, and who spend more time in tearing off the wrappers from letter packages than it would require to unfold it, is poor economy. I am afraid that too little personal attention is given to the management of large offices by the postmasters—the employees run the office after their own style, destroy and waste property because it does not belong to them, but the government. The wrapping paper in large offices can be used the second time, sent to smaller offices where it can be used up. If large offices set the example or show a desire to economize, smaller offices will follow.

V. V.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 8, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure,

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the offices of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

**United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.**

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.
Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of July:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayersburgh, | Ottawa, | Kan. | Special |
| Arcola, | Monona, | Iowa, | 11,108 |
| Bennington, | Ottawa, | Kan. | Special |
| Black Oak Point, | Hickory, | Md. | 10,589 |
| Big Cove Tannery, | Fulton, | Pa. | 2,564 |
| *Chapel Hill, | Allen, | Ky. | 9,637 |
| Cecil, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,630 |
| Cadiz, | Macomb, | Mich. | 12,662 |
| *Clouser's Mills, | Montgomery, | Ind. | 12,138 |
| Cornwall Hollow, | Litchfield, | Ct. | Special |
| Dayton, | Howard, | Md. | 3,212 |
| *English Lake, | Starke, | Ind. | 12,199 |
| Esconawba, | Delta, | Mich. | 12,712 |
| Forest City, | Sarpy, | Neb. | Special |
| *Farm, | Jackson, | Mich. | " |
| Fassville, | Waukesha, | Wis. | " |
| Franklin Grove, | Page, | Iowa, | " |
| Greason, | Cumberland, | Pa. | 2,327 |
| *Hill Spring, | Henry, | Ky. | 9,506 |
| *Honey Creek, | Henry, | Ind. | 12,151 |
| *Hopewell, | Macon, | Ill. | |
| Hopewell, | Colusi, | Cal. | Special |
| Jeffersonville, | Lee, | Iowa, | 10,902 |
| Kings, | Muskingum, | Ohio, | Special |
| Lieper, | Warren, | Mo. | " |
| Lower Heidelburg, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,288 |
| Lincoln, | Clay, | Dak. | 15,552 |
| Limestone, | Washington, | Kan. | Special |
| *Leavenworth, | Brown, | Min. | 13,541 |
| Lytle City, | Iowa, | Iowa, | 10,937 |
| Little Meadows, | Alleghany, | Md. | 3,322 |
| Monticello, | Armstrong, | Pa. | 2,675 |
| *Mintonville, | Casey, | Ky. | Special |
| Manamuskin, | Cumberland, | N. J. | 2,111 |
| New Castle, | Dixon, | Neb. | 15,551 |
| Osakis, | Douglas, | Min. | 13,564 |
| Oasis, | Johnson, | Iowa, | 10,943 |
| Oak Grove, | Josephine, | Oregon, | 15,004 |
| Parkersville, | Lyon, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| *Pleasant Valley, | Pawnee, | Neb. | Special |
| Perryville, | Wayne, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| *Pembroke, | Christian, | Ky. | 9,676 |
| Providence, | Lucas, | Ohio, | Special |
| Payetteville, | | Idaho, | " |
| Reno, | Leavenworth, | Kan. | 14,171 |
| Roseville, | Placer, | Cal. | 14,880 |
| Readsville Station, | Norfolk, | Mass. | 608 |
| Syene, | Dane, | Wis. | Special |
| Sunny Side, | Alleghany, | Pa. | 2,616 |
| Stigall's Ferry, | Pulaski, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| State Line, | Freeborn, | Min. | 11,028 |
| Tate's Station, | Montgomery, | Tenn. | 9,648 |
| Vanceville, | Washington, | Pa. | Special |
| Wittenburg, | Somerset, | Pa. | 2,593 |
| Wheatland Furnace, | Mercer, | Pa. | 2,717 |
| Willey, | Preston, | W. Va. | 4,171 |
| *West Newport, | Orleans, | Vt. | 424 |
| West Hallock, | Peoria, | Ill. | 11,603 |
| Yorktown, | Salem, | N. J. | 2,105 |
| Young's Creek, | Whitley, | Ky. | 9,611 |
| *Zumbro, | Olmsted, | Min. | 13,553 |
| Zoan, | Johnson, | Iowa, | 10,943 |

* Re-Established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Arnoldsville, | Buchanan, Mo. | St. Joseph. |
| Avery, | Jo Daviess, Ill. | Galena. |
| Bethel Station, | Cambria, Pa. | Ebensburgh. |
| Bishop's Store, | Benton, Mo. | Warsaw. |
| Busseron, | Knox, Ind. | Oak Station. |
| Benton, (C. H.) | Scott, Mo. | Commerce. |
| Covesville, | Monroe, Pa. | Canadensis. |
| Colesville, | Montgomery, Md. | Sandy Springs. |
| Clio, | Green, Ohio, | Waynesville. |
| Feliciana, | Graves, Ky. | Mayfield. |
| Fuller's Corners, | Whitley, Ind. | Columbus City. |
| Groomsville, | Tipton, Ind. | Normanda. |
| Hudson, | Laporte, Ind. | New Carlisle. |
| Hickory Flat, | Simpson, Ky. | Franklin. |
| Hainesville, | Berkely, W. Va. | Martinsburgh. |
| Iron Valley, | Jackson, Ohio, | Berlin X Roads. |
| Julian's Furnace, | Centre, Pa. | Fleming. |
| Lakeville, | Stoddard, Mo. | Bloomfield. |
| Lakeview, | Dane, Wis. | Madison. |
| Mildenburger, | Monroe, Pa. | Jackson's Corners |
| New Franklin, | Wayne, Ill. | Pin Oak. |
| Powersville, | Bracken, Ky. | Brookville. |
| Providence, | Boone, Mo. | Columbia. |
| Pond Run, | Scioto, Ohio, | Friendship. |
| Parker. | Clark, Ill. | Martinsville. |
| Saybrook Ferry, | Middlesex, Ct. | Saybrook. |
| Spaulsh Prairie, | Phelps, Mo. | High Grove. |
| South Pier, | Washington, R. I. | Wakefield. |
| Spring Lake, | Tazewell, Ill. | Pekin. |
| Wynooke Falls, | Pike, Pa. | Canadensis. |
| Wanicott, | Samilac, Mich. | Lexington. |
| West Augusta, | Preston, W. Va. | Tunnelton, |
| Wright, | Ottawa, Mich. | Berlin. |
| Whiskey Creek, | Shasta, Cal. | Shasta. |
| Zif, | Stoddard, Mo. | Bloomfield. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Bridgeport, Saginaw, Mich., to Case Bridge.
Centre Village, Howard, Md., to Simpsonville.
Creelsburgh, Russell, Ky., to Creelsboro.
Dresbach City, Winona, Min., to Sherwood.
East Putney, Windham, Vt., to Cornton.
Esconawba, Delta, Mich., to Flat Rock.
Petersburgh, St. Clair, Mich., to Jeddo.
Swavesey, Waseca, Min., to Blooming Grove.
Sink Brook, Allegan, Mich., to Rabbitt River.
West Northwood, Rockingham, N. H., to Northwood Centre.
West Ripley, Somerset Me., to Ripley.
Cambridge, Wayne, Ind., to Cambridge City.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Cedar Rapids, Linn, Iowa, Geo. Marvin Howlett.
Norfolk, Norfolk, Va., Elijah P. Whipple.
Oneida, Madison, N. Y., John Crawford.
Quincy, Adams, Ill., Mrs. Louisa Jonas.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Chilmark, Dukes, Mass., Mrs. Tasson Allen.
Cashtown, Adams, Pa., Mrs. Eliza McCleary.
Copperas Hill, Orange, Vt., Miss Elizabeth Reynolds
Chester Hill, Morgan, Ohio, Miss Ellen B. Chambers
Eastville, Northampton, Va., Miss Jennie McCandlish
Golden Hill, Wyoming, Pa., Mrs. Caroline H. Fassett
Hainesville, Lake, Ill., Mrs. Ephelinda Wheelock.
Irishtown, Mercer, Pa., Mary E. Long.
Pike Mills, Potter, Pa., Mrs. Orael Kilhourn.
Ohlstown, Trumbull, Ohio, Miss Mary J. McDonald.
Pleasant Mound, Bond, Ill., Mrs. Anna Kaiser.
Quincy, Adams, Ill., Mrs. Louisa Jonas.
Roseland, Cambria, Pa., Mrs. Mary E. Byers.
Rutland, Meigs, Ohio, Mrs. Eliza Tuckerman.
South Prairie, Henderson, Ill., Mrs. Emeline James.
Upper Gilmanton, Belknap, N. H., Miss Adelaide F. Johnson.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles........... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.................. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz....................... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz..................... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 3 "

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT NO. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 28th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 48 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 6.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 8.15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 6.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 6.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " " | 4.15 P. M. |
| South | 6.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 8.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print'd Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print'd Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Adan, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 6 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 25c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Breman or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 0 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [In places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | 30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | 24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | 42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | 60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | *30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *48 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | 42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | 28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | 40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | 42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | 3 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 6 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 6 | | Hamburg. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 10 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Bremen | U. S. | 13 | | Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | 17 | Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 20 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 27 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 27 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | 31 | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. IV., No. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1864. WHOLE No. 48.


### What Rowland Hill has Done.

The following statement, published by Sir Rowland Hill on his recent resignation of the Secretaryship of the English Post Office, is interesting and important, as showing the results of the cheap postage reform inaugurated by him. It was first circulated privately :

RESULTS OF POSTAL REFORM.

"Before stating the results of postal reform, it may be convenient that I should briefly enumerate the more important organic improvements effected They are as follows :

"1. A very large reduction in the rates of postage on all correspondence, whether inland, foreign, or colonial. As instances in point, it may be stated that letters are now conveyed from any part of the United Kingdom to any other part—even from the Channel Islands to the Shetland Isles—at one-fourth of the charge previously levied on letters passing between post towns only a few miles apart ; and that the rate formerly charged for this slight distance, viz., fourpence—now suffices to carry a letter from any part of the United Kingdom to any part of France, Algeria included.

"2. The adoption of charge by weight, which, by abolishing the charge for mere enclosures, in effect largely extended the reduction of rates.

"3. Arrangements which have led to the almost universal resort to prepayment of correspondence, and that by means of stamps.

"4. The simplification of the mechanism and accounts of the Department generally by the above and other means.

"5. The establishment of the book-post (including in its operation all printed and much MS. mater) at very low rates, and its modified extension to our colonies and to many foreign countries.

"6. Increased security in the transmission of valuable letters afforded, and temptation to the letter-carriers and others greatly diminished, by reducing the registration fee from 1*s*. to 4*d*., by making registration of letters containing coin compulsory, and by other means.

"7. A reduction to about one-third in the cost —including postage—of money-orders, combined with a great extension and improvement of the system.

"8. More frequent and more rapid communication between the metropolis and the larger provincial towns, as also between one provincial town and another.

"9. A vast extension of the rural distribution —many thousands of places, and probably some millions of inhabitants, having, for the first time, been included within the postal system.

"10. A great extension of free deliveries. Before the adoption of penny postage many considerable towns, and portions of nearly all the larger towns, had either no delivery at all, or deliveries on condition of an extra charge.

"11. Greatly increased facilities afforded for the transmission of foreign and colonial correspondence, by improved treaties with foreign countries, by a better arrangement of the packet service, by sorting on board, and other means.

"12. A more prompt despatch of letters when posted, and a more prompt delivery on arrival.

"13. The division of London and its suburbs into ten postal districts, by which, and other measures, communication within the twelve-mile circle has been greatly facilitated, and the most important delivery of the day has, generally speaking, been accelerated as much as two hours.

"14. Concurrently with these improvements, the condition of the *employees* has been materially improved ; their labors, especially on the Sunday, having been very generally reduced, their salaries increased, their chances of promotion augmented, and other important advantages afforded them.

"RESULTS.

"My pamphlet on 'Post-Office Reform' was written in the year 1836. · During the preceding twenty years, viz., from 1815 to 1835 inclusive, *there was no increase whatever in the Post Office revenue, whether gross or net*, and therefore, in all probability, none in the number of letters ; and though there was a slight increase in the revenue, and doubtless in the number of letters, between 1835 and the establishment of penny postage early in 1840—an increase chiefly due, in my opinion, to the adoption of part of my plan viz., the establishment of day mails to and from London—yet, during the whole period of twenty-four years immediately preceding the adoption of penny postage, the revenue, whether gross or net, and the number of lotters, were, in effect stationary.

"Contrast with this the rate of increase under the new system, which has been in operation during a period of about equal length. In the first year of penny postage the letters more than doubled : and though since then the increase has, of course, been less rapid, yet it has been so steady that, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of trede, every year, without exception, has shown a considerable advance on the preceding year, and the first year's number is now nearly quadrupled. As regards revenue, there was, of course, at first a large falling off—about a million in gross, and still more in net revenue. Since then, however, the revenue, whether gross or net, has rapidly advanced, till now it even exceeds its former amount, the rate of increase, both of letters and revenue, still remaining undiminished.

"In short, a comparison of the year 1863 with 1838 (the last complete year under the old system shows that the number of chargeable letters has risen from 76,000,000 to 642,000,000 ; and that the revenue, at first so much impaired, has not only recovered its original amount, but risen, the gross from £2,346,000 to about £3,870,000, and the net from £1,660,000 to about £1,790,000.

"The expectations I held out before the change were, that eventually, under the operation of my plans, the number of letters would increase fivefold, the gross revenue would be the same as before, while the net revenue would sustain a loss of about £300,000. The preceding statement shows that the letters have increased, not fivefold but nearly eight and a half fold ; that the gross revenue, instead of remaining the same, has increased by about £1,500,000 ; while the net revenue, instead of falling £300,000, has risen more than £100,000.

"While the revenue of the Post Office has thus more than recovered its former amount, the indirect benefit to the general revenue of the country, arising from the greatly increased facilities afforded to commercial transactions, though incapable of exact estimate, must be very large. Perhaps it is not too much to assume that, all things considered, the vast benefit of cheap, rapid, and extended postal communication has been obtained, even as regards the past, without fiscal loss. For the future, there must be a large and ever-increasing gain.

"The indirect benefit referred to above is partly manifested in the development of the money-order system, under which, since the year 1839, the annual amount transmitted has risen from £313,000 to £16,494,000—that is, fifty-two fold.

"An important collateral benefit of the new system is to be found in the cessation of that contraband conveyance which once prevailed so far that habitual breach of the postal law had become a thing of course.

"It may be added, that the organization thus so greatly improved and extended for postal purposes stands available for other objects, and passing over minor matters, has already been applied with great advantage to the new system of savings' banks.

"Lastly, the improvements briefly referred to above, with all their commercial, educational, and social benefits, have now been adopted, in greater or less degree—and that through the mere force of example—by the whole civilized world.

"I cannot conclude this summary without gratefully acknowledging the cordial co-operation and zealous aid afforded me in the discharge of my arduous duties. I must especially refer to many among the superior officers of the Department—men whose ability would do credit to any service, and whose zeal could not be greater if their object were private instead of public benefit.

"ROWLAND HILL.

"HAMPSTEAD,
*Feb. 23rd*, 1864."

### Timbromanie.

Do not be alarmed, reader, at the high-sounding word we have chosen as a heading to this article ; for in these days when a common conjurer must call himself a "prestidigitator," and a traveling circus must denominate itself a "hippotheatron," in order to attract attention, certainly the writer of an article on the Rage for Postage Stamp collecting. will be pardoned for using the French term. and calling it Timbromanie. Comparatively few persons in this country, probably, even those engaged in the enticing pursuit, are aware to what an extent this mania for the acquisition of postage stamps is carried on abroad, especially in England and on the continent ; and in the hope of enlightening these, as well as presenting a few facts that may be interesting to the general reader, we produce this article.

As literary representatives of stamp collecting, there have already appeared in Europe, twenty-three different publications, as follows: of descriptive catalogues of stamps, seven have been published in England, three in France, one in Belgium, and one in Holland. Of stamp albums and other kindred works, three in England, two in France, and one in Belgium. Of stamp magazines, three in England, one in Belgium, and one in Saxony. Of the catalogues and albums there is hardly one which has not reached a second or third edition; and the catalogues of Mount Brown, the first published and now acknowledged as "the standard," has even reached a fifth. Of the periodicals, the Stamp Collector's Magazine, commenced in February, 1863, published at Bath, by Stafford, Smith & Smith, who, by the way, are the largest stamp dealers in the world, and style themselves "Foreign Stamp Sellers to H. R. H. the Prince of Orange," is the oldest and most important. *Le Timbre Poste* of Brussels, and *Magazin fur Briefmarken-Lammler* of Leipzig, are of interest only to continental collectors.

From the fact alone of so many publications of this character having made their appearance, and from the support they have received, may be derived some idea of the extent and prevalence of timbromanie in Europe. The number of different stamps in existence at present is some 2500 ; ranging in value from the common ones at a penny each, to the rare specimen lately advertised for sale in the London Times, for the sum of twenty guineas. When it is borne in mind that twenty English guineas amount to considerably more than two hundred dollars of our "greenbacks," this last item may perhaps be appreciated. Collections are often advertised and sold at prices varying from £5 to £150, according to the number and condition of the stamps. Says the editor of the Magazine : "Should such an Utopian consummation as a complete collection of postage stamps be ever attained it would be cheap at two hundred guineas."

The maxim that wherever there is a demand there will be a supply. is verified in the case of stamp collecting ; stamps that before the mania commenced it was almost impossible to obtain, are now to be had almost for the asking ; in fact, there is hardly a stamp in use at the present time in any part of the globe, that cannot be easily procured from the large dealers at a slight advance from its face value. The rare stamps are only those of old issues, "essays" and "proofs," whose value is proportionate to their rarity or good condition. For these, enormous prices are frequently paid. At the beginning of the mania, any stamps were eagerly sought, though having been used, but at present the "immaculates," or those which have never been cancelled, are chiefly desired. As an illustration of how great a business the traffic in stamps has become, we may mention the fact of our having counted in a recent issue of the Stamp Magazine the advertisements of no less than one hundred and thirty different firms and individuals having stamps for sale ; most of these being in England. Also the advertisements themselves of the large dealers ; such as 10,000 foreign stamps wanted ; lowest price per thousand to be forwarded to——;" "250,000 foreign stamps for sale," etc. Thus it would seem that the—as certain learned and illustrious English journals choose to call it—"weakest and most puerile of manias," increases and flourishes, in Europe at least, to a remarkable degree.

In our own country the mania prevails to a considerable extent, though by no means as much as in Europe. Two stamp catalogues only have as yet made their appearance ; that of Kline, issued early in 1863, and that of Sever & Francis, issued a few months later. Kline's catalogue has, however, reached a second edition. Against both of these it is affirmed, we fear with too much reason, that they are unacknowledged transcripts of the original English catalogues. A postage stamp album has also been published by the Appletons. An attempt was made at the beginning of the present year to establish a monthly stamp magazine at New York, but was relinquished from want of support. The number of stamp dealers is as yet quite small, probably not numbering more than twenty at the most, situated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal and Halifax. These generally import their stamps from the large English dealers, and retail them to private collectors. We may here remark that, as a natural consequence, stamps sell for higher prices here than abroad.

Thus even in America, where stamp collecting is yet in its infancy, it has already attained some recognition, obtained some followers, and attracted some notice and attention. Of its opponents, and of the arguments that are shown in its favor, we have nothing to say. It may be a "weak and puerile mania," and again it may not. Every one to his own opinion. Be the fact as it may, this article is produced in the simple hope of its being interesting to all who have any interest in stamp collecting ; both to the dignified opposer of timbromanie, who, perchance may sneer in derision as he reads of any one's appropriating twenty guineas for a single postage stamp, and to the infatuated follower of the alluring pursuit, who, doubtless, may envy in secret the possessor of so rare a "specimen."

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

The nature of the labor that I have imposed upon myself is such, that while striving to do good to the large family of post office officials, I am certain to come in for a deal of censure for my apparently unnecessary gratuitous meddlesomeness. Yet I know that I am doing good The foolish and fruitless task of trying to fill a sieve with water is not mine. I could lay my finger on several offices where neglect, indolence, ignorance, and slatternliness have vanished before the influence of neatness, intelligence, dignity, diligence, and industry. I do not claim any credit for this, nor do I desire it. Many of these reformed gentlemen disliked to meddle with or overturn old customs, no matter how obsolete or objectionable they were, and preferred rather to bear the ills handed down to them than originate or adopt anything in keeping with the progress of the age ; but a short walk in my raillery gallery effectually cured the obliquity of vision with which they were afflicted, and they were enabled to see clearly the path of duty, and follow it.

I do not want to be regarded as a cynic, or even as a choleric old gentleman. The weight of nearly half a century is on my shoulders, but I do not bend. The snows of nearly fifty winters have fallen on my head, but there is not a white hair on it. Rheumatism and gout I only know of by reading about them, and my general health is most excellent. And all this is attributable, I am confident, to regular habits, and a remarkably mild and even course. Only once in my life can I remember when I felt my anger rising —that was at the house of a lady friend I was visiting. An interesting young mother desired me to handle her infant on my knee for a few moments while she was engaged at something else. I did, and my yellow nethers sighed for a change ; but twenty long miles lay between them and my wardrobe ; so I betook me to the woodland wild to calm my perturbed spirit, and get the benefit of the air. I have never been angry since.

But if I do not let my angry passions rise, I nevertheless have my moments of vexation, and can then say as harsh things as if I were out of temper. For instance, it annoys me excessively to see postmasters or their clerks summoned by their acquaintance when engaged in opening a mail. It may or may not be in accordance with the postal laws ; but it is. In my estimation, highly improper. On one or two occasions, business required that I should call upon the postmaster in his office. When I made the attempt to go inside I was met with the rebuke, "You mustn't come in here ! Don't you know no one is allowed inside ?" Yet, in a few minutes thereafter, upon the arrival of a mail, the forward ones would go in and stand around the table, so as to render it difficult to tell who belonged to the establishment and who did not. I am told this is the custom at a great many offices in the country ; but this is only hearsay, and may be incorrect, and perhaps I may never have the means of finding out the truth.

I am not prepared to say that any trouble arises from the delivery of letters to wrong persons ; but I have frequently heard individuals make inquiries for letters, not only for themselves and their particular friends, but for every neighbour they had, and this, too, without showing any evidence of authority for so doing. I think it is certainly wrong to hand letters to such persons ; and if a letter of mine were thus delivered, I should hold the party in the post-office answerable for it (if I could) in the event of my not receiving it. I certainly think more care should be exercised ; and if I had anything to do with these offices, I would impress it upon them so forcibly that it would not be forgotten. Serious mistakes must occur in this way, no matter how good the eyes, ears, and memory of the official may be.

Sauntering about a depot lately where a great number of mail pouches are received and transferred from one train to another daily, I observed a new and most desirable improvement in the way of iron tags for mail bags and pouches. On a former occasion I spoke of the impropriety of using paper and other perishable material for this purpose on account of their susceptibility to the influences of wet and damp weather ; and it is to be hoped that those who have the management of this species of Uncle Sam's property, will see to it that iron tags are brought into general use. I noticed too, on some of the bags, two tags, iron and leather ; and I have no doubt it seriously puzzled the depot man to tell which was the original Jacobs. In his extremity, he piled up imprecation on imprecation upon the careless and shiftless fellow who had given him so much trouble. I was only sorry the party for whom it was intended did not hear it.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

For the United States Mail.

### Sights and Scenes in Dixie.

DEAR "MAIL :"

It occurred to your humble correspondent in the life-time of the lamented Mr. Holbrook, to suggest to him that the "*Mail*," for some reason, seemed to ignore the "great west ;" and the reply received is as applicable now as then—that if Postmasters, Special Agents, and others connected with the postal service in the west, would only devote a leisure moment now and then to communicating anything of interest to the "craft" transpiring in their respective localities, there would be no need of complaint on that score.

Possibly, therefore, you may find a stray corner for these rambling notes—for I do not aspire to the honors of a regular and practiced correspondent, even though "on the spot"—and others more worthy may follow my example, and do something towards supplying this want.

One bright morning this summer found me *en route* for the army under Gen. Sherman, and as the mild balmy breeze, blowing over fields of clover and new mown hay, laden with health and perfume, fanned brow and cheek, while the laboring engine carried us swiftly out from the crowded city, I said in my inmost heart with Saxe—

"Bless me, this *is* glorious
Riding on a rail."

When you know this was my first *really free* trip undertaken in eight years of unceasing toil in one of our post-offices, you will readily understand why that which to many others was a tiresome journey, to me brought back the old glow and buoyant feeling of my younger days. How many over-tasked post-office clerks (not in the *actual labor* they perform, but in its constancy), can appreciate my feelings ? Why cannot postmasters at the larger offices, who are always abundantly careful of their own recreation, arrange so as to allow occasionally to a deserving clerk that which but few of them ever deny themselves ? By and by I may speak of this more at length.

Swiftly drawn by our fiery steed, through the "dark and bloody ground," (darker and bloodier in these days of redhanded rebellion than when this name was given it,) the sunset found us keeping our way along the banks of the Cumberland, whose waters, neath the sun's alchemy, glowed as "pearly gold." The spires and domes of Nashville, and, crowning all. the Capitol, grand even in its unfinished state, soon greeted us—while from the surrounding hills the grim frowning forts told there was war in the land. As for the city, "distance lends enchantment ;" for when you reach it, the narrow ill-paved streets, many scarcely as wide as an alley in other cities, causes me to execrate the notions of its founders for overlooking that great essential of health—free ventilation.

The post office here is in as ill-suited a building as could have been found in the city—an old dwelling house ; it affords. neither in its size, arrangement of rooms, &c., a tithe of the requisite accommodation for the immense mails of which it is now the centre. Mr. Lindsley is, however, a *working officer*, and it is surprising how much he accomplishes, in view of the great disadvantage he labors under. He is one of the few P. M.'s at important points who seems to realize the force of that part of the postal regulations which requires *something* at the postmaster's hands, that his office be not a sinecure. If any of the "first class" officials, in regarding their record for the past, find they have scarcely earned their $4,000 per annum, let them put a pin here, and, as Captain Cuttle would say, "make a note on 't." How often have not the brains and hands of some unknown clerk worked out their (official) salvation while the lucky P. M.'s pocket the emoluments ?

Again on the road—this time surely in Dixie. Out past the great burial ground where loyalist and rebel, friend and foe, have laid them down, no more to be awakened till God's Angel shall sound the great *reveille* of nature—past stately mansions and wide-spreading parks—beautiful still, though the tramp of the war horse has left its impression—on and on until we are thundering through the Stone River battle field. trying vainly to decipher the inscription on the monument which there commemorates the Nation's dead.—And so through scenes, all interesting as landmarks of the great national struggle for life, until the gentle sunset falls upon us as we pass Wartrace, and thence into the mountains.

In defiance of guerrillas, of whose terrible deeds we had been duly warned, your correspondent would occupy the door of the mail car, for the scenery soon began to assume a grandeur which was worth some risk to see.

The full harvest moon was sailing up the heavens, when at Corran we began to ascend the mountain grade. On either side, towered the giant hills with the rugged cliffs or trees made spectral in the night—while yawning chasms unseasonably reminded one of the favorite *chivalric* mode of warfare in Dixie, namely, throwing railroad trains off the track. Over all the scene the moon's light fell with that exquisite softness resembling a vail of gossamer, and clothing every object in its beauty. Safely through the tunnel, I watch the different sections—one, two, three—as we sweep round the curves, the great engines with their cloud of sparks sweeping back forming a scene of rare beauty. 'Tis now noon o' the night, and, wrapping myself in my overcoat (for the nights are cool here), I lie down to pleasant dreams, if such can be had in a U. S. M. R. R. car, for our Uncle Sam runs telegraph, saw-mills, railroads and *rebels*, south of Nashville. Yours, hoping to awaken at the foot of Lookout Mountain. O. K.

*July*, 1864.

DREADFUL.—A postmaster sends us the following letter received from a gentlemen in want of a "par of repeters." If our friend sent the weapons we trust he forwarded at the same time a stock of "*primers* :"

CARRLBOURG, KY., *May the* 28, 1864.

Well Sear, I know tak My Pen inn hand to inform yon that I Which to kno What A Par of Good Colts repeters 6 inch barrl Wod Cost thar and allso I Want to kno if you Can send them to Me and allso I which to kno What it will Cost to Send them to Carrlbourg.

Well Frend as I do knot kno your knam nor acquaint with anny Parsen thar I Mearly Wright thos Few Lines to yon and you can inform Me inn your Letter What they Will Cost and if the Money will Haf to be Sent first.

So I will Com to aclos and I Which you to Wright Son to Me.

*To Mr. Postmaster*, ———
Ky."

SINGULAR DISPOSITION OF POST OFFICE FUNDS. —In a volume entitled "Her Majesty's Mails," Mr. Lewins has given an interesting historical and descriptive account of the British Post Office from its earliest institution down to the present day. From it we glean the shameful fact that the pension of £4,700 granted by James the II. out of the Post Office revenues to the Duchess of Cleveland—the most profligate of his brother's mistresses—is still paid to the Duke of Grafton, as her living representative.

SOUND DOCTRINE.—One of our exchanges, in commenting on a complaint received from one of the victims of the bogus lottery swindlers to whom we have often heretofore referred, says that those who send money in accordance with the terms of these rascals, whose programme involves an apparent cheating of the pretended "managers" of pretended lotteries, says that said victims deserve exactly what they receive—nothing ; while the originators of the villainous schemes deserve incarceration in the State prison. This arrangement, it seems to us, would be eminently in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things."

### Letter Addresses.

To Frederic P. Green, so wise and so great,
This letter 's directed with care,
In Pearl street, New York, No. 958,
It will probably find him enthroned in great state,
His throne being made of a chair.
He is the young man who "doesn't like hash,"
And when he feels "dig"nified, always says "trash!"

Uncle Sam—
Please send this letter via Louisville,
And oblige a soldier whose name is Bill,
Who has a wife in the Hoosier State,
Or left one there at any rate ;
At Princeton, C.H., Gibson county,
You'll find her there I'll bet my bounty,
Just take it then, the next thing do,
Chuck it in box one sixty two,
For Mrs. W. B. Kim*ball*,
And she for it will duly call.

Mr. Post Master, when you go away,
Please take me along to America,
When you get there, at Belleville, Illinois,
Give me to Frank Dougherty, one of the telegraph boys,
Leave me in care of that good old feller,
The Rail Road Agent, Harry W. Miller,
Belleville, Illinois.

There is a girl well known to you,
Who lives from town a mile or two,
One name is Rose and Cleland tother,
And Bob you see is her big brother,
This letter give to Fales on Monday,
Or else to Bob or Johnnie Grundy.
Lebanon, Ky.

O'er hill and dale, on rail or wire,
Swift speed thy flight and never tire,
To *Worth P. O.* direct and straight,
In *Mercer Co.*, Pennsylvania State,
And if my loved one should be there,
Miss L. C. Williams, so young and fair,
With her you may rest yourself a spell,
So go where I bid you, fare thee well.
Yours, P. O. Clerk, Kingsville, Ohio.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.


UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 1864


TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the business department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR.—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches marked 48, or a lower number, will please remit at once.

### Bills for Subscription

To the *U. S Mail* will be sent to all whose subscriptions expire with the present number, and to many others whose subscriptions have been unpaid for some time. A prompt remittance of the amount due is requested and *expected*. In these times it is scarcely necessary to remind anybody of the fact that newspapers can neither be printed for nothing, nor given away. The price of subscription has not yet been advanced, notwithstanding the largely increased cost of every item in our monthly bill of expenses—but that price *must be paid* to enable us to continue the paper.

### Suspension of the Overland Mail

In consequence of the danger attending the transmission of mails *via* the overland route, by reason of the hostile demonstrations recently made by the various Indian tribes on the plains, it has been decided by the Department to suspend that service for the present, and despatch the mails by steamer. We learn by a despatch from Washington that Mr. Ottis, General Superintendent of the Overland Mail route, has reached Washington for the purpose of representing to the officials the condition of affairs on the Plains. The Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Keowas are all hostile, and according to the report of friendly Indians they number from five to eight thousand warriors. In addition to the indiscriminate massacre of whites in the most shocking modes, they have destroyed at least $1,000,000 worth of property, including emigrant trains, and have taken possession of all the branches between Julesburg and Fort Kearney, a distance of two hundred miles, and one hundred and fifty miles this way to the Big Sandy. The wires to the Pacific have been cut, and emigration rendered insecure, excepting in large bodies. Denver and other settlements are at present curtailed in their supplies from the States. The Indians say the country belongs to them, and that they intend to drive out the whites. This seems to be the only argument for their warfare, and in view of this fact, conciliation is at present out of the question. Those who have the best knowledge of all the attendant circumstances are suggesting that General Harney be placed in command of the forces which can easily be rallied under him, to carry on hostilities against the savages.

### The Official Oath.

By section 2 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1825, it is provided that "all persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mails, shall previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trust, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emolument therefor, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office:

"'I, A. B., do swear [or affirm, as the case may be], that I will *faithfully perform all the duties required of me*, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post office and post roads within the United States.'"

The "duties required" of a postmaster are set forth and defined clearly and with great minuteness, both in the postal laws and the various regulations and instructions which have from time to time been published by the Department—copies of which should be in the possession of every postmaster, and are certainly within the reach of all who do not possess them, on proper application. It is to be feared that too many postmasters are apt to consider that if they abstain from any "outbreaking sin" in the shape of a flagrant and deliberate violation of the postal laws, and attend to the duties of their office about as well and carefully as they happen to find convenient, they are satisfying the demands of their official oath, and are entitled to be considered as good and faithful servants of the Department and the public. They don't knowingly render false accounts; they don't pocket the public funds: they don't steal the letters passing through their offices, nor open them before delivery to pry in their neighbor's business or secrets: they know that all these offences are forbidden by law, and they are too conscientious to commit them if they were not. And yet many a postmaster, scrupulously practising the negative virtue of abstaining from all these unlawful acts, is very far from making his official course conform to the requirements of the oath which he has taken before assuming his office. Ignorance of the duties which he has *sworn* to "faithfully perform" is inexcusable on the part of any postmaster who has been installed in office a sufficient length of time to enable him by experience, proper application, study and inquiry, to make himself familiar with them; and there is no sufficient apology in the reply which some of them send to remonstrances of Special Agents and others, against their violation of regulations of long standing:—"I was *not before aware* that such was my duty in the matter." The present Postmaster General, in a letter not long since published in these columns, said: "We can never make the postal service what the American people have a right to expect, until the men engaged in it *put their hearts into it*." A postmaster who really "puts his heart" into the performance of his duties, will take pains to make himself "aware" of their nature at the earliest possible moment after assuming them—and will not wait until his willful ignorance of them has entailed inconvenience and loss to those with whose correspondence he has been entrusted, before ascertaining what those duties are. And it seems to us that one who does the contrary of this, can hardly clear his skirts of the guilty violation of his oath of office.

To take a case which is, we regret to say, so frequently brought to our notice, that its recent and repeated occurrence suggested this article: The regulations of the Department contain careful and explicit instructions, couched in simple language, as to the proper course to be pursued by postmasters in the *registration of letters*. A report is made of the failure of one of these letters to arrive at its destination. The writer has complied with all the forms of the law, so far as he is concerned—has given it in charge of a postmaster, taken a receipt, and paid the postage, and a registration fee of twenty cents, for which he justly considers the Department is bound to extend to his letter all the protection which the registry system affords, and that if it should be missing, it can, by means of the facilities of that system, be traced at least to a certain point. And yet, it is actually often the case, that when complaint of the loss of a registered letter is referred to a Special Agent for investigation, the shameful fact is developed that, by the carelessness or inexcusable ignorance of the postmaster of the mailing office, any attempt to trace the missing letter—*as a registered letter*—is rendered altogether hopeless. Sometimes the only indication of "registration" is to be found in an entry on the registered receipt book—which practically ends the whole matter. The letter has been forwarded to the nearest D. P. O. among ordinary letters (perhaps accompanied by registered letter bill and perhaps not, the postmaster "does not exactly remember") the "return bill" has been carefully sent to the postmaster of the office of final destination—and, as says the faithful and intelligent official to whom it was entrusted by the confiding writer—we "regret that no more information can be given concerning it." Or it has been enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the postmaster at the office of final destination, and as though it were intended to be sent "direct," mailed, with the accompanying bill, to a *Distributing* post office, where, of course, all trace of it as registered matter is lost. Or in some other of the various ways in which culpable heedlessness can effect that object, the whole registry system, in that particular case, is "knocked into pi," and the payer of the registration fee cooly swindled out of the equivalent he had a right to expect for the money.

Now it seems to us that a postmaster who has sworn to "faithfully perform the duties required of him," and who "performs" them in the manner set forth above, is morally guilty of something which looks very much like "perjury in the second degree" to say the least.

It is not only in regard to registered letters that some postmasters are habitually unmindful of the postal laws and regulations. Other portions of their duties, quite as important, are neglected, to which we must defer reference until a future time. In the mean time if our remarks should chance to be perused by one who has allowed the memory of the requirements of his official oath to wax dim, we hope they may serve to remind him that a conscientious adherence to those requirements is incompatible with carelessness or willful ignorance of his official duties.

### A Noble Inheritance.

Some of our readers may remember an account which we published of the arrest, in December, 1862, of a messenger employed by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections to convey to Bellevue Hospital, New York city, letters addressed to the sick and wounded soldiers who then occupied that institution. This individual (whose real name was James Tryon, but who had assumed that of Osgood W. Gould) was detected in the act of purloining the letters entrusted to him, and on the day succeeding his arrest committed suicide by taking opium. After his death, a valuable diamond ring, and gold watch and chain, which were taken from him at the time of his arrest, and which were doubtless the fruit of his numerous robberies of the patients at the hospital, were taken possession of by the Public Administrator, according to law, while the sum of about $500 remained in the hands of the post-office agent who made the arrest. In a few days, a claimant for the property appeared in the person of Mrs. W——, a wealthy person residing in ——, Connecticut, to whom letters of administration were issued as next of kin to the deceased. She, through her attorney, received the effects, including the money in the hands of the agent, to whom she promised that she would gladly make restitution to the losers in every case in which it should appear to the agent's satisfaction that money had been abstracted from letters by her brother. On these conditions the money was handed over to her, and steps were at once taken to procure the necessary evidence. Many affidavits were obtained from persons who had mailed money addressed to the soldiers at the hospital, which beyond all reasonable doubt had been abstracted by Tryon. These were all forwarded to Mrs. W's attorney, in the expectation that the promise would be fulfilled, and the money restored; but the hope proved vain—the lucky heiress of the letter-thief preferring to keep for her own benefit the windfall which had reached her through her dead brother's crimes—money sent by loving relatives to sick and wounded veterans, to enable them to procure the little delicacies which an invalid's appetite craves, or in some cases to provide them the means of coming home to die. What a sense of satisfaction must accompany the possession of such an heritage! "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good."—and Tryon little thought that his hoarded pilferings would one day help still further to enrich his already well-to-do relative, and that after all he was, in robbing the soldiers, unconsciously fulfilling the apostolic injunction to "provide for his own household."

Tryon has gone to his last account—self-murdered. She who has profited by his guilty acts lives prosperously, but will one day follow him to the same tribunal. Is it presumptuous to speculate whether it shall be "more tolerable in that day" for the heiress than for the suicide?

IMPROVEMENT IN ARMY MAIL FACILITIES.—Col. A. H. MARKLAND, Special Agent of the Department, and also a member of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Grant, has been doing a good work by introducing improvements in, and systematising the forwarding and delivery of army mails, of which he is superintendent. Carelessness and delay in the transmission of letters to and from the different regiments, brigades, &c., have been replaced by a system which secures a careful charge and prompt forwarding of the soldiers' correspondence, and the good effects of which are visible in the marked decrease in the number of reported losses of soldiers' letters—losses which were in most cases due to the heedless manner in which army mail matters were formerly managed by the regimental and other officers who had them in charge, and who too often entrusted the mails to incompetent and unworthy hands. The Colonel has proved himself a useful officer of the Department, and a true friend and benefactor to our soldiers.

SPECIAL AGENT W. L. KELLY, Superintendent of army mails in the Department of the Mississippi, is efficiently performing a similar benevolent mission at the west.

TOBACCO, &C., TO SOLDIERS.—Many inquiries have lately reached us as to the rate of postage on tobacco and other articles, addressed to soldiers—accompanied by statements that some postmasters are in the habit of charging postage thereon at the rate of only 8 cents per four ounces. The only articles which properly pass at that rate to soldiers are *articles* of CLOTHING, *composed of wool, cotton or linen*, and not exceeding two pounds in weight. *Tobacco cannot be sent at less than letter rates.* It is true that some enthusiastic patrons of the weed have been known to declare that it was "board and lodging" to them—but we have never yet heard of its being classed as an article of clothing. Woolen *hats* can of course be sent at the reduced rates; but boots, knives, pipes,—in short, every article for which a lower rate is not provided by law—are chargeable with *letter postage*, if mailed.

☞ SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE of any person in the habit of taking from the mails and detaining for his own perusal copies of this paper addressed to subscribers, we hereby request him to send us his name, in order that we may supply him with a copy gratis, if he cannot afford to subscribe. We regret to be obliged to believe that the practice referred to is quite common; and while it is perhaps flattering to know that the *Mail* is so powerful a temptation, we cannot willingly allow it to be an instrument of evil. Send us your names, gentlemen, and let the subscribers' papers pass.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—

I have a case on hand that I would like very much to have your opinion upon. It is this: Letters have been received at this office from a clerk in a D. P. O. to his relatives here, and these letters had each a three cent stamp, but weighed over one-half ounce, and I charged each letter six cents due. Information of the fact was sent to the writer of the letters, and I received the following:—"Now, Mr. P. M., if you do not refund the amount you collected and do so no more, I will report you to the P. M. General; but if you refund the amount, I will say nothing."

Respectfully, A. L. M., P. M.

We hope our Missouri friend does not send us the above because he labors under any anxiety in regard to the threats of the "clerk in a D. O. O." There is not the least cause for alarm, if the facts are as stated, and the law which provides that letters partly pre-paid shall be charged double the amount unpaid, renders any "opinion" from us on the subject superfluous. We publish the letter as a sample of a good many which we receive, and to take occasion to say that so long as a postmaster guides his official action by the postal laws and the regulations and instructions of the Department, it should be a matter of entire indifference to him whether or not such action meets the disapproval or evokes the threats of "clerks in D. P. O.'s" or of ordinary mortals.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—

I would inquire if a publisher of a weekly newspaper has a right to send through the mail, free of postage, a package of his publications once a month, or oftener, to his canvassing and collecting agent, who is not a subscriber. By answering the above through your valuable paper, you will oblige,

Yours, P. M.

If such a package is deposited in a post office unpaid, it should be forwarded, charged at *double transient rates*. If the person addressed refuses to pay such charge, the package should be disposed of as provided by Sec 121, Regulations of 1859.

*Editor U. S Mail:*

The communications of Monsieur Tonson, and many of your answers to correspondents, have proved very profitable to me; but there are some things which I have not as yet seen touched upon, and therefore take the liberty of asking for information upon some of them.

Is it the duty of postmasters to deliver letters, with fictitious addresses, to young females or boys, when he is satisfied that it is having an injurious tendency upon the morals of those who receive them—also upon the community? Ought he to inform their parents, and would he have a right to withhold such letters from them at their request, or give them to the parents? Has the postmaster any discretion in the matter? My reason for asking is, that the writing of such letters is carried on to an alarming extent, perverting the minds of the young, and, in several instances, resulting in the ruin of those who have been engaged in it.

P. M

Fictitious letters should be sent to the Dead Letter Office at the end of each month, as provided by Sec. 80, Regulations of 1859, and not *delivered* to any person.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—

Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper whether a P. M. must pay the postage on a notice to an editor, when the person addressed refuses to take the paper from the office, or whether he can send it free when the person addressed will not pay the postage?

Yours, W. C.

The notice should be addressed to the P. M. of the place where the paper is published—"For Publisher of——" (naming the paper.) This notice can of course be sent free by a postmaster under his official frank.

POST OFFICE, CHATHAM 4 CORNERS, N. Y.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

As some of our large offices are figuring extensively on improvements, I thought I would say to you that I consider I have made an improvement in the mailing line, viz.: I have cut out of cherry wood 140 stamps to stamp wrappers enclosing letters, and find, upon using them, that it not only enabled me to make up a mail at least a third quicker, but also enables the Route Agents to distribute more readily, and facilitates the surety of the package reaching its destination without miscarrying. The 140 stamps answer for nearly 200 post offices, as we are near the line dividing New York and Massachusetts, and obliged to mail direct throughout both States. Any one wishing to procure these stamps may address me at this office.

H. MILTON FORD,
Deputy Postmaster.

*Editor U. S Mail:*—

In your July number, you say that "By the postal laws, the offence of selling a U. S. postage stamp or *stamped envelope*, by postmasters or other persons, for a larger sum than that expressed upon its face, is punishable by a fine of from ten to five hundred dollars."

As far as relates to stamped envelopes, I presume the above statement is an error, as the Department always charges postmasters more than is "expressed upon the face." If it is an error, I hope you will make the correction, as, upon the strength of your paragraph I (and I presume others) have been accused of over-charging.

Respectfully, A. K. M.

The law forbids the sale of stamps or envelopes for a larger sum than is expressed upon the face, or for *a larger sum than is charged therefor by the Department*. The charge for the *stamp* of a stamped envelope is but three cents—the further charge, which forms the balance of the price, is for the *envelope*. The instructions which are sent with the receipt which accompanies envelopes furnished to postmasters, contain a sufficient answer to any person stupid enough to base an accusation of over-charging upon the paragraph referred to.

☞ A postmaster inquires "whether a mail driver who is habitually behind schedule time in starting with the mail, is justified in leaving without the mail when the postmaster has *closed the office to go to dinner*." If the mail driver is habitually behind time, in starting, the fact should be reported to the Department—and a postmaster is required by law to have a sworn assistant who shall attend to the business of the office during the absence of the postmaster—which obviates the necessity of closing a post office while the ceremony of dinner is being performed by the latter official.

### Depredation Cases.

SPECIAL AGENT SHARRETTS on the 16th inst. arrested Albert V. Harlow, a mailing clerk in the Providence, R. I., Post Office, for purloining letters, a number of which were found at his lodgings. He confessed his guilt, and was held to appear before the U. S. Court.

Joseph Bradley, a clerk in the Syracuse N.Y., Office, was arrested on the night of the 17th inst. for stealing letters from the office. His depredations were quite extensive. Several hundred dollars in money, a large lot of postage stamps, and other property which he had taken from the post office, being found in his possession. He confessed his guilt to Special Agent Sharretts, and gave such information as will lead to the restoration of the money and property to the right owners. He was held to appear at the U. S. Court.

Romaine D. Tyler, a clerk in the Auburn, N.Y., Post Office, was arrested by Sp. Agt. Sharretts on the 24th inst. for purloining letters from that office. He acknowledged his guilt, and was held for examination at Syracuse on the 6th of September.

Harlow, Bradley, and Tyler are all young men of the highest respectability, and their bad conduct has caused much grief to their families. Mr. Sharetts is entitled to great credit for the skilful manner in which he has, within so short a space of time, administered a *quietus* to the operations of these three depredators upon the correspondence of the community.

ARREST FOR OBTAINING LETTERS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—On 18th June, a young man named George Goldsmith was arrested at New Haven, Conn., on the charge of obtaining by fraud and deception, from the post-office at that place, a number of letters addressed to Dr. J. L. Lyon. While in custody of the officer, he managed to escape, being fired upon twice without effect. He was afterwards delivered up by his father, made a full confession, and was held to bail in $300. The New Haven *Palladium* remarks, in connection with this case, that "no censure can justly be laid upon the Post Office authorities for the delivery of the letters to young Goldsmith, since it frequently happens that our business men send as many boys in the course of a week after their mails, as there are days in the week."

CONVICTION.—Frantz Bahr, Mail Carrier, on route from Easton to Hellertown, Pa., who was arrested by Special Agent S. B. Row, in February last, was arraigned at the May term of the U. S. District Court, held at Philadelphia, and was convicted and sentenced to two years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Bahr was over fifty years of age, and had been in the mail service about eight years.

ARREST AT APPLETON, WIS.—On the 22nd June, Special Agent Van Vechten arrested Lazarus Strong, Assistant P. M. at *Appleton Wis.*, on a charge of mail robbery. Money abstracted from a letter mailed at that office, and which could be identified, was found upon the person of the prisoner, who made a full confession of his guilt, and was committed to jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ECONOMY IN POST OFFICES.—One or two letters which we have published from postmasters, showing a commendable economy in the use of wrapping paper in their offices, have brought us quite a number of similar epistles. From the postmaster of South Hadley, Mass., we have the statement that he has paid over to the Department, during the space of three years and one month, $2,384; that within that time he has received one ream of wrapping paper and one ball of twine; that he has now on hand one-half ream of paper, and that "by tying strings, the ball of twine is *one-half larger* than when it was received." He adds that "If any other office the size of this can show as favorable a record, I will pay for the Thanksgiving turkey." All who think they have a claim to the festive bird should address the postmaster mentioned above.

A USEFUL OFFICER.—The number of soldiers' letters passing daily through the New York post-office is about 25,000. Among these a large number are imperfectly addressed, and at an early period of the rebellion it was found necessary to detail a "military clerk" to the duty of taking charge of letters addressed to soldiers, forwarding them to their proper destination, correcting errors in their addresses, &c. Mr. P. A. PARSELLS, who was selected for this task, has performed it with great satisfaction and efficiency. To him thousands of our soldiers are indebted for the receipt of letters which otherwise would never have reached them, for want of proper direction. Mr. P. has adopted a system whereby he is enabled to keep a record of the location of the various armies, and the changes consequent upon their movements, and to forward their letters with despatch, besides correcting many of the errors, and supplying many of the omissions which are found in the addresses, and which would otherwise prevent their delivery. To him is also confided the charge of letters for regiments temporarily quartered in, or passing through the city, as well as for the various military hospitals in the city and vicinity. Our soldiers, who so well appreciate the blessing of a prompt delivery of their letters from home, have not been slow to recognize Mr. Parsells' services, and he has received from many of them letters of thanks for the benefits which his care and vigilance have conferred upon them.

LITERARY POST OFFICIALS.—Anthony Trollope, the author of "Dr Thorne," "The Small House at Allington," and numerous other well-known works of fiction, holds the position of "Surveyor" in the English Post Office Department, an office similar to that of "Special Agent" of the U. S. Department. Mr. Edmund Yates, (whose squabble with Thackeray concerning some published remarks on the latter's "dear old nose" may be remembered,) and Mr. Scudamore both writers of distinction, also hold high official posts in the same establishment

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

DISHONEST MESSENGERS.—Depredations upon the correspondence of our merchants in the large cities by the boys employed by them as post-office messengers are still frequent. When will it be realized that it is not only grossly careless and unsafe, but also morally wrong, to place such temptation in the way of youth?

J. H. BLACKFAN, Esq., has been appointed by the Postmaster General, Chief Clerk of the Department. Mr. Blackfan still remains in charge of the "Foreign" division of the Department—a post which he has long most acceptably filled. It will be remembered that depredation cases should no longer be reported to the chief clerk, but to the 2d Assistant Postmaster General.

EXCHANGING ADVERTISED LISTS.—It is important that the lists of advertised letters should be regularly exchanged between all the large cities, and also between towns of the same names in different States. An examination of them often leads to the recovery of letters supposed to be lost, but which have been missent or misdirected. We heard recently of a letter containing a large sum which was recovered by this means. It is but little trouble to make these exchanges, while the results may be very important and beneficial.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of August:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Avery, | Jo Davies, | Ill. | 11,551 |
| Belle Air, | Cooper, | Mo. | 10,562 |
| Copenhagen, | Du Page, | Ill. | 11,930 |
| Chrystal Peak, | Washoe, | Nev. | Special |
| Cottage Grove, | Douglas, | Ill. | " |
| *Colesville, | Montgomery | Md. | " |
| Corinth, | Williamson, | Ill. | 3,208 |
| Deer Park, | Alleghany, | Md. | Special |
| Darnstadt, | St. Clair, | Ill. | " |
| Dry Point, | Shelby, | " | 11,929 |
| Fountain, | El Paso, | Col. | 14,454 |
| *Five Pointe, | Gloucester, | N.J. | Special |
| Cardiner, | Douglas, | Oregon. | 15,007 |
| Goshen, | Utah, | Utah, | Special |
| GuilderlandStn. | Albany, | N.Y. | 10,81a |
| Haddam, | Wash'gton, | Kan. | Special |
| Harts Corners, | Westchestr, | N.Y. | 1,003 |
| Jay, | Harrison, | Mo. | 10,506 |
| Kane, | McKean, | Pa. | 2,773 |
| *Konigsberg, | Alpine, | Cal. | 14,603 |
| Kanarraville, | Iron, | Utah, | 14,051 |
| Logan, | Wash'gton, | Neb. | |
| Neuchatel, | Nemaha, | Kan. | 14,183 |
| Oswego, | Warren, | Iowa, | 11,056 |
| Oxford, | Tama, | " | 10,961a |
| Potts Mills, | Fulton, | Pa. | Special |
| Renex Corners, | Schenectedy | N.Y. | " |
| Redwood Falls, | Redwood, | Min. | |
| Spring Landing, | Kent, | Md. | 3,111 |
| Stevens, | Lancaster, | Pa. | 2,265 |
| Sinking Fork, | Christian, | Ky. | 9,673 |
| *Sugar Creek, | Walworth, | Wis. | 13,024 |
| Thompsonville, | Monroe, | Iowa, | 11,057 |
| West Alexander | Lucas, | Iowa, | 11,053 |
| Willow Springs, | Jackson, | Oregon. | 15,024 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Burton, | Wetzel, W. Va. | New Martinsville, |
| Bulltown, | Braxton, W. Va. | Braxton (ch), |
| Bryantsville, | Lawrence, Ind. | Juliet, |
| Blue Mountain, | Calaveras, Cal. | West Point, |
| Bell Air, | Clay, Ind. | Bowling Green, |
| Bridgeport, | Jackson, Iowa, | Andrew, |
| Cold Water, | Wayne, Mo. | Brunot, |
| Edmundsville, | Barren, Ky. | Glasgow, |
| Franklin Prairie, | Wunesheik, Iowa, | Decorah, |
| Five Points, | Gloucester, N. J. | Umonville, |
| Flat Rock, | Delta, Mich. | Escanawba, |
| Creen Brier, | Orange, Ind. | Paoli, |
| Hardingville, | Glouceeter, N.J. | Unionville, |
| Hardwick, | Caledonia, Vt. | East Hardwick, |
| Johnston, | Barry, Mich. | Bedford, |
| Kinisau, | Tama, Iowa, | Chelsea, |
| Kirkwood, | Polk, " | Dee Moines. |
| Linton, | Pawnee, Neb. | Pawnee City, |
| Latimer, | Warren, Iowa, | Indiahola, |
| Milford, | Clark, " | Oceola, |
| McEwens Cross Roads, | Morrow, Ohio, | Corsica, |
| Pollards Tanyrd | Caldwell, Ky. | Bainbridge, |
| Pocotaligo, | Kanawha, W Va. | Kanawha, |
| Pioneer, | Green, Ill. | Bluff Dale, |
| Preble, | Brown, Wis. | Creen Bay, |
| Portland, | Van Buren, Iowa, | Keosaugan, |
| Pineville, | McDonald, Mo. | Newtonia (Newton Co.) |
| Penn, | Fayette, Iowa. | Fairbank, |
| Pere Marquitte, | Mason, Mich. | Ludington, |
| Redes, | Anderson, Kan. | Hyatt, |
| Rockhouse, | Buchanan, Mo. | Easton, |
| Rockville, | Allegany, N.Y. | Belfast, |
| Spafford Hollow | Onondaga, " | Preble, |
| Snow Branch, | Carroll, Mo. | Carrollton, |
| Smith's Mills, | Henderson, Ky. | Henderson, |
| Sugar Creek, | Walworth, Wis. | Millard, |
| Taylor Centre, | Union, Ohio. | Raymonds, |
| Virgil, | Fulton, Ill. | Lodi Station, |
| White Haven, | Erie, N.Y. | Tonawanda, |
| White Oak, | Fayette, Ohio, | Pancoastburgh, |
| Wauehara, | Lyons Kan | Council Grove, (Morris Co.) |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Baldwin, Chemung, N.Y., to Lowman.
Business Corners, Van Buren, Iowa, to Donds Station.
Bluff Hollow, Warren, Pa., to Cobham.
Champoag, Marion, Oregon, to Newellsville.
East Hardwick, Caledonia, Vt. to Hardwick.
Franklin Mills, Portage, Ohio, to Kent.
Fosters, Marion, Ill., to Lester.
Horn's Corners, Ozaukee, Wis., to Pleasant Valley.
Little Strange, Leavenworth, Kan., to Fairmount.
Putah, Solano, Cal., to Silveyville.
South Macon, Macon, Ill., to Macon.
Tucson, Arizo, to Prescott.
West Cameron, Steuben, N.Y., to Allen's Station.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Bradford, Harrison, Ind., Mrs. Anna King.
Belle Air, Coope, Mo., Miss Elenora Schutler.
Basnottsville, Marion, W. Va., Mrs. Hariet L. Cunningham.
Colesville, Montgomery, Md. Miss Eliza Fawcett.
Franklin, Essex, N.J., Mrs. Jane D. Polnier.
Flower Creek, Pendleton, Ky., Miss M. M. Yelton.
Fairmount, Vermillion, Ill., Mrs. Elleh Booker.
Farmingham, Middlesex Mass., Mrs. Julia H. S. Wilde.
Owen's Grove, Cerro Gordo, Iowa, Mrs. Adeline Marsh.
Reedville, Preston, W. Va., Miss Martha W. Miles.
Saint Leonards, Calvert, Md., Mrs. Rebecca Wilson.
Victory, Essex, Vt., Miss Ellen C. Kneeland.
Woodville, Litchfield, Ct., Mrs. Catharine N. Beeman.
Waterford, Camden, N.J., Miss Hannah C. Porter.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. . . . . . . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles. . . . . . . . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | | .. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | .. | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | .. | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio. | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ca., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Fraebold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " " | 4.15 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE OF EUROPEAN, SOUTH PACIFIC AND HAVANA MAILS, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Havana | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 3 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 10 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Nassau & Havana |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | 14 | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 24 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 24 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | 28 | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. V., No. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1864. Whole No. 49.

(*For the U. S. Mail.*)

### "When the Battle is Won."

(THE SOLDIER'S LAST LETTER.)

O mother, my mother! I think of you now,
On the eve of the battle;
O sister and brother! I fain would tell how,
Ere the rifle balls rattle,
My memories mingle and merge into one,
For my lips may not tell, WHEN THE BATTLE IS WON.

O mother, my mother! my heart is with you
In the home you make holy;
O sister and brother! be faithful and true
Though your lot may be lowly;
Remember the last words of brother and son,
If no letter should come WHEN THE BATTLE IS WON.

O mother, my mother! the silence of night
Hides joy and hides sorrow; [light
There are mothers and brothers and sisters whose
Must die out on the morrow,
And the tears of the multitude be as of one
In the sorrow for all, WHEN THE BATTLE IS WON.

So mother, my mother! In case you should be
Bereaved with these mothers,—
And sister and brother! in case you should see
My name with some others—
I leave you the blessing of brother and son,
Who may not be here WHEN THE BATTLE IS WON.

WILLIAM E. PABOR.

*Harlem, N.Y., Sept. 15th*, 1864.

THE

## POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM of the United States.

INTRODUCTORY.

The money-order system is intended to promote public convenience, and to insure safety in the transfer of money through the mails. The mode by which safety is secured consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or party for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. An advice or notification of the order drawn is transmitted by the issuing postmaster to the postmaster at the office of payment. The latter is thus furnished with all necessary information, and will therefore be informed of the names of the remitter and payee before the order itself can be presented, and be enabled to detect fraud, if any should be attempted.

It is expected that postmasters will use a legitimate influence in recommending the money-order-system, and, by courteous attention to the inquiries of applicants, exhibit its superiority as a safe method of transmitting small sums of money through the mails.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

I. Money-order offices are divided into two classes. Offices of the first class are depositories, in which those of the second class deposit their surplus money-order funds.*

II. Any office in either class may draw upon any other office in the list of money-order offices for a sum, upon one order, from *one dollar* to *thirty dollars*. But when a larger sum than the latter is required, additional orders to make it up must be obtained.

III. When money orders exceeding $150 in aggregate amount are issued in one day, and to the same person, by one or more offices upon a second-class office, the postmaster at the office so drawn upon will be permitted to delay the payment of such orders for five days.

IV. The money orders shall be made out upon printed forms supplied by the Post Office Department, and no order will be valid or payable unless given upon one of such forms.

V. Any person applying for a money order will be required to state the particulars upon a form of application which will be furnished to him for that purpose by the postmaster.

VI. If the purchaser of a money order, from having made an error in stating the name of the office of payment, or for other reasons, desires to have the said money order changed, the issuing postmaster will take back the first order, and issue another in lieu thereof, for which an additional fee shall be charged and exacted as for a new transaction. The order so taken back must be canceled by the postmaster, and entered in his books and returns, in its proper numerical order, as "canceled."

VII. Parties procuring money orders should examine them carefully, to see that they are properly filled up and stamped. This caution will appear the more necessary when it is understood that any defect in this respect will throw difficulties in the way of payment.

VIII. When a money order is presented for payment at the office upon which it is drawn, the postmaster or authorized clerk will use all proper means to assure himself that the applicant is the person named and intended in the advice; and upon payment of the order, care must be taken to obtain the signature of the payee (or of the person authorized by him to receive payment) to the receipt on the face of the order.

IX. When for any reason the payee of a money order does not desire, or is unable, to present the same in person, he is legally empowered, by his written endorsement thereon, to direct payment to be made to any other person; and it is the duty of the postmaster upon whom the order is drawn to pay the amount thereof to the person thus designated; provided the postmaster is satisfied that such indorsement is genuine, and that the second party shall give correct information as to the name and address of the person who originally obtained the order. MORE THAN ONE INDORSEMENT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW, AND WILL RENDER AN ORDER INVALID AND NOT PAYABLE.

X. Any money-order office may repay an order issued by itself if repayment is applied for on the day of such issue, but then only to the person who obtained it, except in special cases. (See section 22 of the instructions to postmasters.) The fee or charge shall not, in any case, be refunded. If, however, repayment of an order is desired later than one day after its issue, the postmaster must refer the application to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department.

XI. The fees or charges for money orders will be as follows:

For an order of $1 or more, but not exceeding $10, 10 cents.

For an order of $10 or more, but not exceeding $20, 15 cents.

For an order of $20 or more, but not exceeding $30, 20 cents.

Fractions of cents must not be introduced into any order.

XII. When a money order has been lost by either remitter or payee, a duplicate thereof will be issued to the party losing the original, provided he shall furnish a statement, under oath or affirmation, setting forth the loss or destruction thereof, and a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that the said order had not been paid, and would not thereafter be paid if presented. A second fee will be charged and exacted for the issue of duplicate orders.

* The classification here noted does not, in any manner, refer to that enumerated in the act entitled "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1864

### Instructions to Postmasters at Money-order Offices.

[As our space will not admit of the publication of *all* of these instructions, we give herewith the most important of them, and shall, in our next month's issue, publish those which are now necessarily omitted.—ED. MAIL.]

ISSUING ORDERS.

1. When a money order is applied for, the postmaster will furnish the applicant with a printed form of application, in which the latter, if able to write, must enter himself, or cause to be entered for him, if unable, all the particulars of amount, name, address, etc., required to be stated in the money order and advice.

2. From the items contained in such application, the postmaster will fill up the money order required in conformity therewith, and also the corresponding form of advice. The order, when completed, is to be handed to the applicant, upon payment of the sum expressed therein and of the fee chargeable thereon, *which fee must invariably be paid in money, postage stamps not being receivable therefor.* By the mail immediately following the issue of a money order, the postmaster must transmit, in a sealed envelope, the corresponding advice to the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn. The utmost accuracy must be observed in writing both the order and the advice. The application must be numbered to correspond with the order issued, and filed for future reference.

3. Upon the issue of a money order, the postmaster will record all the particulars thereof in the "Register of Money Orders Issued," as directed by the headings; and if any subsequent action should be taken in reference thereto, (such, for instance, as repayment, the issue of a duplicate, &c.,) he will note the alteration opposite the entry in the register under the head of "Remarks."

7. The issue of money orders on credit is strictly prohibited, under the severest penalties; and no moneys shall be received by a postmaster in payment for money orders other than coin, United States Treasury notes, or the notes of the national banks; nor can orders be legally paid in any other currency than that herein enumerated.

8. Money orders can only be issued at present upon such offices as are enumerated in the list hereto appended. The names of the offices which may from time to time be added thereto will be duly made known to the postmasters at other designated offices.

11. When orders are given for sums of one dollar, or for any amount in even dollars, the spaces for "cents," in writing and in figures, must be filled up with a heavy dash in each case, so that the possibility of adding "cents" may be prevented.

12. Postmasters will observe that the forms for money orders and advices are numbered consecutively from 1 to 500 or 1,000, or to higher numbers, according to the requirements of the issuing office. This is intended as a safeguard against the improper use of the blanks; and therefore when, through mistake, or from any other cause, any of them have been spoiled, the words "Canceled on ———," (adding the date,) must be written or stamped across both the order and the advice. The order thus canceled must be transmitted to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department with the weekly account, and must be entered therein in its proper numerical order, with the word "canceled" written opposite. The canceled advice must be kept on file in the office. *No departure from this rule will be permitted, as the Postmaster General imperatively requires that* EVERY BLANK FORM OF A MONEY ORDER SENT TO A POSTMASTER SHALL BE ACCOUNTED FOR AT THE END OF THE WEEK IN WHICH IT IS USED OR CANCELED.

15. Postmasters who are intrusted with the duty of issuing money orders will invariably be held responsible for the acts of their subordinates in relation to such issues. It is desirable that the orders should in all cases be signed by the postmaster himself; but it may occasionally happen, by reason of his unavoidable absence, that it will be necessary for the assistant postmaster or designated clerk to sign the orders, in which case the postmaster's name must be written, and beneath it the name and designation of the writer; thus:

A. B., *Postmaster.*
By C. D., *Asst. P. M.* (*or Clerk.*)

PAYMENT OF ORDERS.

16. Upon the receipt of a money-order advice, the particulars thereof must be immediately entered in the Register of Advices Received. After being so entered, advices should be filed, arranged under the names of the offices by which they were issued, so that reference may readily be made to them whenever necessary.

17. When an order is presented for payment, the postmaster will first examine the document itself, to see that it is properly signed, stamped, &c.; he will then compare it with the record in the Register of Advices Received, and satisfy himself, by questioning the applicant, and by such other means as may appear necessary, that the applicant is the person entitled to payment. No postmaster will be permitted to pay an order which is not drawn upon his office. This, however, does not preclude the repayment of an order at the office where it was drawn, as specified in paragraph X of the general principles, and sections 21 and 22 of these instructions.

19. After payment of a money order, the date of such payment must be entered opposite the record thereof in the Register of Advices Received, and the word "paid" written opposite the entry, in the column headed "Remarks."

20. Postmasters are prohibited, under any circumstances whatever, from paying a money order drawn by another office of which the advice has not been received; neither are they permitted to pay an order to a second person without the written indorsement to such second person by the payee on the back of the order. When orders are paid upon such authority, the utmost caution should be exercised; and before paying them, the postmaster must be satisfied that the signature to the indorsement is genuine, and that the person presenting the order is the one named in the indorsement.

LOST ORDERS.

23. If the remitter of a money order loses it, or if the same be lost before it reaches the payee, the former will make application to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department, furnishing at the same time a statement, under oath or affirmation, setting forth the loss or destruction thereof, and a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable, that the said order had not been paid, and would not be paid if thereafter presented. Should the Department be satisfied of the correctness of the statement of loss, a duplicate will be transmitted to the issuing postmaster, to be delivered to the remitter, upon payment by the latter of an additional fee.

24. When a money order is lost by the payee, he will forward to the Department an application for a duplicate, together with the documents required by section 23; and the Department will, if satisfied as aforesaid, cause a duplicate to be transmitted to the postmaster upon whom the original was drawn, who will deliver the same to the payee, upon payment by him of an additional fee.

25. Under no circumstances whatever will a postmaster be allowed to issue a duplicate money order, which must in all cases be issued by the Department.

28. In all cases where postmasters are authorized to deliver duplicate money orders, the usual fees therefor must be charged and exacted.

FUNDS.

29. It is to be expected that occasionally at some offices the postmaster will be called upon to pay money orders to an amount exceeding that of the money-order funds in his hands. In such event he will transfer from the postage to the money-order account so much money as may be necessary to make the payments required. In case the postage funds are inadequate to meet such payments, the postmaster must immediately notify the Department, when he will be furnished with a Post Office Department draft for the amount required. Should the payments at any office continue to exceed the receipts thereat, the postmaster at such office will be furnished with a letter of credit upon the postmaster at New York, to be used only when absolutely required for the payment of money orders.

32. The dates of the issues of the several orders, and also of the deposits, as shown in the weekly accounts, will clearly show to the Department when the moneys received for such issues and deposits should have been remitted; and postmasters will be held strictly accountable for any failure to remit or to deposit promptly in obedience to the above instructions.

33. In all cases where advices of unpaid money orders are in the hands of postmasters on Saturday evening, they will be at liberty to withhold from the moneys they would have otherwise been required to deposit or to remit, such a sum as, *with their reserve fund*, will be sufficient to pay such orders; but in making up their weekly accounts they will accurately enumerate such advices in the space set apart for that purpose. Postmasters who fail to make this enumeration will be considered as having improperly withheld the money.

34. Postmasters will take notice that the standing instructions which they have heretofore received from the Post Office Department with respect to the disposal of balances due from them to the United States do not apply to money-order funds in their hands, but only to postage funds.

ACCOUNTS.

35. The money-order accounts must be kept separate and distinct from those of postage, and, together with all correspondence on money-order business, must be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department" *It is desired that every envelope should be indorsed with a memorandum stating the nature of its contents.*

36. The books required to be kept in each money-order office are:

1. A Register of Money Orders Issued, in which must be recorded daily the particulars of all orders issued.

2. A Register of Advices Received, which will be used for the record of advices.

3. A Cash Book, showing the debit and credit transactions of each day.

To insure uniformity in these books, patterns thereof will be furnished by the Department.

The headings of the registers will so effectually direct postmasters, that no mistakes need occur in writing these books.

39. Postmasters must be particular to number their accounts consecutively, beginning with No. 1 at the commencement of each year. They must also be careful to write the names of the remitters and payees of the money orders so plainly in the accounts that there will be no difficulty in deciphering them.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

40. On Saturday evening of each week, postmasters will make up their weekly statement, being careful to state therein all the particulars required by the headings, and to compare the several items with those contained in the registers and cash book before forwarding the same, which must be done by the first mail after the accounts have been closed.

41. If no business has been transacted during the week, the postmaster will be required to send forward the usual form, with a statement of the last balance, and the words "no business" written across the face of the blank.

42. Postmasters will be careful to enter into their weekly returns neither more nor less than the transactions of one week, and the week must be understood to commence on Monday, and to end on Saturday. But at the expiration of each quarter of the year, viz.: 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, should either of these days not fall on Saturday, a statement must be made up and forwarded of the business transacted from the preceding Saturday up to the close of each of the days above named. On the Saturday next succeeding each of these dates, the statement will embrace only the business transacted since the first of the current month. The object of this regulation is to facilitate the quarterly settlement of the accounts of postmasters.

43. The paid and repaid orders must invariably accompany the returns, which will not be considered complete without them.

RESERVES.

49. The Postmaster General will allow a certain sum of money to be withheld by postmasters and money-order offices, so that they may always be ready to meet the orders drawn upon them. The amount of the reserves allowed an office will be determined by the extent and nature of the business transacted thereat, and will be changed from time to time, should circumstances warrant. When any post office is designated for the issue of money orders, the postmaster will be informed of the amount of reserve allowed. The reserves are intended as a provision for paying money orders presented at times when postmasters have little or no postage or money-order funds on hand. Postmasters will generally know in advance the demands that may be made upon them, as they are generally in possession of the advices before the corresponding orders can be presented; and if at any time the amount of the advices exceeds the amount of the reserve allowed, they will be permitted to withhold such amount as, *with the reserve*, will enable them to pay the orders when presented. A comparison of the dates and amounts of deposit, and an inspection by an agent of the Department of the Register of Advices Received, will always be sufficient to determine whether moneys have at any time been improperly withheld from deposit; and should such prove to be the case, the offender will be subject to the penalties of embezzlement, under the eleventh section of the act establishing a postal money-order system.

BALANCES DUE BY POSTMASTERS.

50. By the terms of the section above named, postmasters are forbiden, under severe penalties, from converting to their own use, in any manner whatever, money-order funds; and they will be required at all times to satisfy a special agent of the Department who may call upon them for that purpose, that they actually have on hand the balance of such funds due by them as exhibited by their accounts.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS FOR CONDUCTING THE MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS.

51. At all money-order post offices where the annual salary of the postmaster is fixed at a sum less than $4,000, he is allowed, in addition to such salary, as a compensation for transacting the money-order business, one-third of the fees received for the issue of money orders, and one-eight of one per cent upon the gross amount of orders paid. But if the entire receipts from these rates of compensation for his money-order business should, when added to his annual salary, exceed the sum of $4,000 per annum, or $1,000 per quarter, the surplus of such receipts shall be accounted for to the Department. Each postmaster will make, at the close of each quarter, a statement of the amount to which he is entitled under this rule; and after examination and verification of the same at the Department, he will be duly notified of the amount allowed, and instructed as to the proper entry to be made thereof Postmasters whose annual salary equals or exceeds $4,000 receive no additional compensation for the transaction of the money-order business.

FORMS.

52. The blank forms which will be furnished to postmasters at money-order offices are as follows:

Application for money orders.
Money orders and advices.
Special advices.
Blanks for weekly statements.
Blank drafts on the postmaster at New York.
Certificates of deposit on money-order account.

Postmasters should be careful not to suffer their stock of these blanks to become exhausted, but to make a timely application for a new supply.

53. When a post office is designated as a money-order office, the postmaster will be furnished with patterns for the books required to be kept; and upon the receipt of said patterns, he will cause the books to be prepared in accordance therewith. These books are—

Register of Money Orders Issued.
Register of Advices Received.
Cash Book.

54. Appended to these instructions are the forms which postmasters are desired to use in communicating with the Department upon the subjects to which they severally refer. It is not required that these forms shall be printed.

DELAYS AND ERRORS, &c.

55. Negligence or delay in transmitting the weekly returns, or in remitting or depositing funds according to instructions, are serious obstacles to the successful working of the money-order system, and postmasters must be cautious in these respects. As intimated elsewhere, the withholding of money contrary to the regulations will subject the offender to serious penalties.

56. The success of the money-order system will greatly depend upon the attention, promptitude, and accuracy of postmasters; and it is expected, therefore, that each postmaster will be careful to conform to the rules, as well as to see that the orders and advices which come to him from other offices are properly and correctly executed. Should they be otherwise, the facts must be reported to the Department.

57. It may be presumed that, in the operations of the money-order system, circumstances of an unusual character, not provided for in these instructions, may occasionally arise. Should a postmaster at any money-order office meet with any great and unexpected difficulty, he will at once communicate the facts of the case to the Department; and when an immediate decision is absolutely necessary, he may make use of the telegraph for that purpose. But the postmaster should not refer to the Department petty obstacles or perplexities, which, though not provided for in these rules, it is his duty to decide upon according to his own best judgment.

58. It may be anticipated also that circumstances will occur indicating the expediency of modifying or of adding to the provisions of the money-order system as herein described. As it is intended to make the system as efficient as possible, postmasters are requested to communicate to the money-order office of the Department any fact coming to their knowledge which may tend to show the necessity for any modification of the present rules, or any change in the method of their application which practical experience would indicate to be an improvement.

59. No money-order business is to be transacted on Sundays.

M. BLAIR,
*Postmaster General.*

FORMS.

[Copies of such forms as are not furnished by the Department, and which it is not deemed necessary at this time to cause to be printed, are here appended for the information of postmasters at money-order offices. It is requested that postmasters will use these forms in communicating with the Department upon the subjects to which they severally refer.]

[FORM No. 4.]
*Notice of Overdrafts upon Second-class Offices.*

POST OFFICE———,
———, 186 .

SIR:
I have to inform you that I have this day issued money orders upon the post office at———, in favor of——— ———, to the amount of $——.
Very respectfully,
——— ———, *Postmaster.*

To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

[FORM No. 7.]
*Application by Remitter or Payee for renewal of a lost money order.*

POST OFFICE———,
———, 186 .

SIR:
I have to inform you that money order No. ——, issued at———, on the —— day of ———, 186 , in favor of ——— ———, (remitted by ——— ———,) for the sum of $——, and payable by the postmaster at———, has been lost by ——— ———, the ——— above stated, who desires to obtain a duplicate of the original.
——— ———, *Postmaster.*

To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

*Statement to be made by Remitter or Payee in case of the loss of a money order.*

I, ——— ———, the [payee or remitter,] of money order No. ——, specified in the accompanying letter of the postmaster at———, do hereby [swear or affirm, as the case may be,] that the aforesaid money order has been [lost or destroyed] under the following circumstances: [State the particulars of loss or destruction.]

——— ———,
[*Payee or Remitter.*]

The above [sworn or affirmed] before me,
this —— day of ———, 186 .

——— ———,
[*Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Clerk of Court.*]

*Certificate of Postmaster.*

I, ——— ———, postmaster at ———, by whom the original order above cited was made payable, do certify that the said order has not been paid at this office, and that the same will not be paid if hereafter presented for that purpose.
——— ———, *Postmaster.*
———, 186 .

[FORM No. 8.]
*Notification by Postmaster of application for a renewal of an invalid order.*

| PARTICULARS of inclosed order. | Cause of invalidation and explanation thereof. |
|---|---|
| Date of issue,.......... | |
| No. of order,.......... | |
| Amount,.............. | |
| Where issued,.......... | |
| Where payable,........ | |
| To whom payable,..... | |
| By whom remitted,.... | |

SIR:
The inclosed order having become invalid from the reasons stated above, the [payee or remitter] has applied for a renewal thereof. I have to state that I have carefully examined the records in this office, and find that the order in question has not been repaid at the office of issue, and that no payment thereof has been made by duplicate.
Very respectfully, yours,
——— ———, *Postmaster.*

To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

*Statement to be made by the Remitter or Payee of a money order when the same has become invalid.*

I, ——— ———, the [here insert remitter or payee, as the case may be] of money order No. ——, specified in the accompanying letter of the postmaster at ———, do hereby certify that the cause of the invalidation of the aforesaid money order is as follows: [Here insert the particulars.] I therefore respectfully request a renewal of the order in question.

——— ———.

This —— day of ———, 186 , before me, a ——— in and for the county of ———, State of ———, personally appeared ——— ——— and ——— ———, and made oath that the signature to the above certificate and the annexed money order are genuine; that the said ——— ——— is well known to us, and that we truly believe him to be entitled to receive payment of the said money order.

——— ———,
———.

Sworn to before me, this — day of ——, 186 .
——— ———.

I, ——— ———, postmaster at ———, do hereby certify that ——— ——— and ——— ———, the parties subscribing to the above, are to me well known, and that their signatures are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
——— ———, *Postmaster.*

[FORM No. 9.]
*Notification of Transfer of Funds from postage to money-order account, or vice versa.*

POST OFFICE ———,
———, 186 .

SIR:
I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transferred the sum of $—— from the ——— to the ——— account of this office.
——— ———, *Postmaster.*

To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

*Memorandum of Previous Transfers.*

| Date. | Amount. | How transferred. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

[FORM No. 10.]

*Notification to the Department of want of funds.*

POST OFFICE at ——,
——, 186 .

SIR:
I have to inform you that there have this day been presented for payment at this office money orders to the amount of $——. The postage and money-order funds now in my hands are insufficient to make up the amount required; and I therefore request that you will transmit to this office, immediately, a Post Office Department draft for the amount named.
Very respectfully, yours,
—— ——, *Postmaster*.
To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

[FORM No. 14.]

*Application for Renewal of Credit.*

POST OFFICE, ——,
——, 186 .

SIR:
I have to inform you that the balance of the Postmaster General's credit for $——, as authorized in my favor on the —— at the post office at New York, is reduced to $——, and beg leave to request a renewal of said credit.
Very respectfully, yours,
—— ——, *Postmaster.*
To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

[FORM No. 15.]

*Application for Blanks.*

POST OFFICE, ——,
——, 186 .

SIR:
Please forward to this office the money-order blanks named below:
[Here insert, *on separate lines*, the number of each description of blanks.]
Very respectfully, yours,
—— ——, *Postmaster.*
To the Superintendent of the Money-order Office,
*Post Office Department.*

LIST OF MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.—OCTOBER 1, 1864.

| Office. | State. | Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany | N. Y. | 1 |
| Albion | N. Y. | 2 |
| Alexandria | Va. | 2 |
| Alton | Ill. | 2 |
| Annapolis | Md. | 2 |
| Auburn | N. Y. | 2 |
| Augusta | Me. | 2 |
| Baltimore | Md. | 1 |
| Bangor | Me. | 2 |
| Beloit | Wis. | 2 |
| Binghamton | N. Y. | 1 |
| Bloomington | Ill. | 2 |
| Boston | Mass. | 1 |
| Bridgeport | Conn. | 2 |
| Brooklyn | N. Y. | 2 |
| Buffalo | N. Y. | 1 |
| Burlington | Vt. | 2 |
| Burlington | Iowa | 2 |
| Cairo | Ill. | 2 |
| Chattanooga | Tenn. | 2 |
| Chicago | Ill. | 1 |
| Chillicothe | Ohio | 2 |
| Cincinnati | Ohio | 1 |
| Cleveland | Ohio | 1 |
| Columbus | Ohio | 2 |
| Concord | N. H. | 2 |
| Cumberland | Md. | 2 |
| Davenport | Iowa | 1 |
| Dayton | Ohio | 2 |
| Des Moines | Iowa | 2 |
| Detroit | Mich. | 1 |
| Dubuque | Iowa | 2 |
| Easton | Pa. | 2 |
| Eastport | Me. | 2 |
| Elgin | Ill. | 2 |
| Elmira | N. Y. | 2 |
| Erie | Pa. | 2 |
| Evansville | Ind. | 2 |
| Fall River | Mass. | 2 |
| Fort Wayne | Ind. | 2 |
| Frederick | Md. | 2 |
| Freeport | Ill. | 2 |
| Galena | Ill. | 2 |
| Grand Rapids | Mich. | 2 |
| Harrisburg | Pa. | 1 |
| Hartford | Conn. | 1 |
| Honesdale | Pa. | 2 |
| Hudson | N. Y. | 2 |
| Indianapolis | Ind. | 1 |
| Jefferson City | Mo. | 2 |
| Jersey City | N. J. | 2 |
| Johnstown | Pa. | 2 |
| Kalamazoo | Mich. | 2 |
| Keene | N. H. | 2 |
| Keokuk | Iowa | 2 |
| La Crosse | Wis. | 2 |
| Lafayette | Ind. | 2 |
| Lansing | Mich. | 2 |
| Lewistown | Pa. | 2 |
| Lexington | Ky. | 2 |
| Lima | Ohio | 2 |
| Lockport | N. Y. | 2 |
| Louisville | Ky. | 2 |
| Lowell | Mass. | 2 |
| Lynn | Mass. | 2 |
| Madison | Ind. | 2 |
| Madison | Wis. | 2 |
| Manchester | N. H. | 2 |
| Marietta | Ohio | 2 |
| Meadville | Pa. | 2 |
| Memphis | Tenn. | 2 |
| Milwaukie | Wis. | 1 |
| Montpelier | Vt. | 2 |
| Muscatine | Iowa | 2 |
| Nashua | N. H. | 2 |
| Nashville | Tenn. | 1 |
| Newark | N. J. | 2 |
| New Bedford | Mass. | 2 |
| Newbern | N. C. | 2 |
| Newburgh | N. Y. | 2 |
| Newcastle | Pa. | 2 |
| New Haven | Conn. | 2 |
| New London | Conn. | 2 |
| New Orleans | La. | 2 |
| Newport | R. I. | 2 |
| New York | N. Y. | 1 |
| Norfolk | Va. | 2 |
| Norwich | N. Y. | 2 |
| Ogdensburgh | N. Y. | 2 |
| Old Point Comfort | Va. | 2 |
| Oswego | N. Y. | 2 |
| Ottawa | Ill. | 2 |
| Peoria | Ill. | 2 |
| Philadelphia | Pa. | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | Pa. | 1 |
| Pittsfield | Mass. | 2 |
| Plattsburgh | N. Y. | 2 |
| Portland | Me. | 1 |
| Port Royal | S. C. | 2 |
| Portsmouth | N. H. | 2 |
| Portsmouth | Ohio | 2 |
| Pottsville | Pa. | 2 |
| Poughkeepsie | N. Y. | 2 |
| Providence | R. I. | 1 |
| Quincy | Ill. | 2 |
| Racine | Wis. | 2 |
| Reading | Pa. | 2 |
| Red Wing | Minn. | 2 |
| Rochester | N. Y. | 2 |
| Rockford | Ill. | 2 |
| Rock Island | Ill. | 2 |
| Rutland | Vt. | 2 |
| St. Joseph | Mo. | 2 |
| St. Louis | Mo. | 1 |
| St. Paul | Minn. | 1 |
| Salem | Mass. | 2 |
| Sandusky | Ohio | 2 |
| Saratoga Springs | N. Y. | 2 |
| Scranton | Pa. | 2 |
| Sheboygan | Wis. | 2 |
| Springfield | Mass. | 2 |
| Springfield | Ill. | 2 |
| Syracuse | N. Y. | 1 |
| Terre Haute | Ind. | 2 |
| Toledo | Ohio | 1 |
| Trenton | N. J. | 2 |
| Troy | N. Y. | 2 |
| Urbana | Ohio | 2 |
| Utica | N. Y. | 1 |
| Vicksburg | Miss. | 2 |
| Vincennes | Ind. | 2 |
| Washington | D. C. | 1 |
| Watertown | N. Y. | 2 |
| Wheeling | W. Va. | 2 |
| Williamsport | Pa. | 2 |
| Wilmington | Del. | 2 |
| Winona | Minn. | 2 |
| Wooster | Ohio | 2 |
| Worcester | Mass. | 2 |
| Xenia | Ohio | 2 |
| Zanesville | Ohio | 2 |


UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1864

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☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official

### Resignation of Judge Blair.

On the 23d ult., Hon. Montgomery Blair tendered his resignation of the office of Postmaster General, and the resignation was accepted by the President. The causes which led to this action on the part of Judge Blair were of a purely political character, and were at the time fully explained and discussed by the daily press. With these causes we have nothing to do, nor have we any comment to make upon them—politics being out of our province. On that subject, the following letter from Judge Blair contains all that is necessary to say in these columns:

WASHINGTON, *September* 26, 1864:

*Editor of the National Republican.*—Dear Sir: The statement contained in your paper and other journals, that my resignation was caused by the resolution of the Baltimore Convention referring to the Cabinet, has, I observe, led to the inference that the principles adopted by that body were objectionable to me. This is not true. On the contrary, my offers were made in good faith, with a view to allay animosities among the friends of those principles, and in order to secure their triumph. Yours, respectfully,

M. BLAIR.

That the official course of Judge Blair as Postmaster General has furnished no cause of dissatisfaction, and had no connection with his resignation, is a fact vouched for by the President, who, in his letter of the 23d, says:

"While it is true that the war does not so greatly add to the difficulties of your Department as to those of some others, it is yet much to say, as I most truly can, that in the three years and a half during which you have administered the General Post Office, I remember no single complaint against you in connection therewith."

Judge Blair's administration of the Post Office Department has given evidence of a sincere desire to promote the efficiency of the service, and has been marked by the introduction of many important improvements and reforms—among them the establishment of the Money Order System and the new Travelling Post Office—the simplification of post office accounts by the substitution of salaries in lieu of commissions as compensation to postmasters—the free delivery of letters by carriers—with various other plans calculated to increase the postal accommodation of the public, and further the interests of the service. He has been a faithful and efficient head of the Department, and as such leaves a record of which he has no cause to be ashamed.

☞ We regret to learn that St. John B. L. Skinner, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Appointment Office, P. O. Department, has been for some time past prevented by illness from performing the duties of his office.

### The New Postmaster General.

Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio, has been appointed Postmaster General, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR. His selection by the President for this important post has given general satisfaction, and there is no doubt of his ability to fill it with credit. He is a gentleman of high character, and well known to the whole country as a public man. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1859, and his administration was deservedly popular. He could without doubt have been re-elected in 1861, but declined a nomination, from patriotic motives, in favor of Hon. David Tod. He had previously been several times elected a member of the Ohio Legislature, and was chairman of the last Republican Presidential Convention at Baltimore. We shall doubtless be able in our next to furnish our readers with a more extended notice of the new Head of the Department.

### New Postmaster at New York.

Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN, on the 30th ult., relinquished the charge of the New York Post Office, to assume the position of Surveyor of the Port, to which office he has been appointed. Mr. Wakeman was appointed Postmaster April 1st, 1862, and has in that capacity performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the Department and of the citizens of New York. He set a good example of personal attention to the details of the operations of the office, and the public are indebted to him for an increase of their postal accommodations in various ways. On his retirement, he was presented with a handsome silver pitcher, salver and goblets—the gift of the heads of departments in the New York Post Office. We do not doubt that he will conduct the business of the Surveyor's office with the same energy and ability which he displayed in the management of the Post Office.

His successor, Mr. JAMES KELLY, has long been known as a worthy and upright citizen. He has been President of the Board of Alderman, and also Collector of Taxes—both of which offices he filled with credit; and, judging from his past record, will make a good Postmaster.

### No Post-Bills with Paid Letters.

Instructions will no doubt be soon issued by the Department to all Postmasters, that the practice of entering the paid postage, or the number of *paid* letters, on post-bills, or of *sending post-bills at all with packages containing none but paid letters*, should be discontinued at offices of all classes after the 1st inst.; and in the mean time we are authorized to state that such is the intention and desire of the Department.

In accordance with the provisions of the late law abolishing the compensation of postmasters by commissions, the offices of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes have had the proper salaries assigned them by the Department, and the same will be done during the ensuing quarter in regard to those of the 4th and 5th classes. There will therefore be no necessity for postmasters at *any* offices to enter paid matter upon post-bills, nor to send post-bills at all, except with packages containing *unpaid* or *part paid* letters, (in which cases the amount of unpaid postage only will be entered on the bill) and with registered letters.

In future, "registered letter bills" will be printed on the *back* of the new form of the ordinary post-bills, and these will be supplied to all offices, except those of the 1st class. Until they are issued, however, the old form of ordinary bill (marked "I R" in the margin) should accompany each registered package, as heretofore, in addition to the registered letter bill which is enclosed in the package. The "return bills" will of course be printed separately. At the 1st class offices, the use of a separate registered letter bill will continue. Postmasters at all offices will continue to use the supply now on hand of both ordinary and registered bills, as well as other blank forms. The columns for *unpaid* letters, both in the post-bills and accounts of mails sent and received, in their present form, are the *only* ones in which entries will hereafter require to be made. As new supplies of post-bills and other blanks are required, the new forms will be furnished by the Department.

### Extension of Postal Facilities.

Special Agents Grant, Sherman, Butler, Sheridan, Farragut, and others, are busily engaged in taking the preliminary steps for the re-establishment of the U. S. postal service in the various States in which it has now for some time been interrupted. Although we believe that these gentlemen are not officially recognized at the Department by the title we have given them, there is no doubt as to their being *de facto* Special Agents, if not *de jure*, though they make more noise in the performance of their duties than usually attends the operations of their recognized official brethren, and their "reports" are apt to be heavier. It is said, too, that they rather encourage the practice of "rifling." Special Agent Sheridan has recently inflicted severe punishment on one Early, whose "depredation" at Chambersburg, Pa., last spring, will be remembered. While in pursuit of this culprit Mr. Sheridan and his subordinates found time to "dispatch" a large number of "mules," and "bag" a number of others which were lying around loose in the Shenandoah Valley.

From present appearances, there is every reason to believe that the efforts of these gentlemen will be soon crowned with success, and that the blessings of uninterrupted mail communication will be established over all of our territory which has so long been deprived of it. So mote it be.

RESUMPTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE.—On the 26th ult., the service on this route was resumed, and will hereafter be continued—the trouble with the Indians, which caused its temporary suspension having ceased.

### How to Register Letters.

The remarks in our last number in regard to the irregularities, which have been brought to our notice officially, in the forwarding, etc., of registered letters, have called forth quite a number of communications, principally from the postmasters of small offices, asking that we should furnish some plain directions for their guidance on certain points in this important matter. Though it seems to us that the Regulations of the Department supply all the information necessary on this subject, we will cheerfully comply with their requests, being ourselves guided, of course, by the Regulations referred to:

1. Postmasters are not allowed to *refuse* to register letters, nor to advise those who desire to register them not to do so.

2. The "return bill" should *not* be sent with the letter, but by the next mail.

3. When a registered letter, intended (for instance) for Syracuse, N. Y., is forwarded *via* New York D. P. O., the wrapper in which it is enclosed should *not* be addressed to Syracuse, but to *New York*—nor should the registered letter bill be filled up with the name of the Syracuse office, but that of *New York*, to which office the return bill should also be made out, and sent in the next mail. In short, the New York office, in such a case, is the only one with which the mailing office has anything to do. If the letter is duly received there, the return bill will be sent back so endorsed, and there the transaction ends, so far as the mailing office is concerned. The New York office then forwards the letter to the office of final destination—Syracuse—making out new bills—both "original" and "return"—in fact treating the letter precisely as though it had been originally mailed at New York—and on its reception at Syracuse, the return bill is sent thence to New York, marked "correct." But if the P. M. at the mailing office (as is too often the case) intends to send the letter to New York D. P. O., and places it in the D. P. O. package for that city, but marks the wrapper containing it "Syracuse," makes out the original registered letter bill to Syracuse, and sends the return bill to *New York*, it will be impossible for the letter to be registered in the New York office. The wrapper being marked Syracuse, it cannot be opened at any other office without a violation of law, and the package will be treated as one of ordinary letters. It will *probably* reach Syracuse in safety; but, if reported as missing, there will be no means of ascertaining, with certainty, whether it was received either at New York or Syracuse.

4. An ordinary post bill, marked "I R." in the margin, should accompany each registered package (not be enclosed *in* it), even though no other letters are sent in the same bundle. The recent Regulations as to the omission of post bills in certain cases are not intended to effect any change in this respect with regard to *registered* letters.

5. The "original" bill should *always* be enclosed in the wrapper with the letter; but the "return bill" should not be sent until next mail, and should always be addressed to the same office to which the wrapper was addressed, whether "direct" to destination or to a Distributing Post Office.

6. The "return receipt," to be signed by the person to whom the letter is addressed, should always accompany the letter from the mailing office, and should be returned, after signature, to the P. M. of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed—not to the D. P. O. *through* which it arrived. Never send the "return *receipt*" with the "return *bill*," but *always* with the letter. —Never neglect to *date* both original and return bills, inserting the names of the mailing office, and the office to which the letter is to be sent, (whether a D. P. O. or the office of final destination) and not omitting to specify the *State*.

8. No "return-receipts" should be sent with foreign or Canadian letters.

9. Some large offices are in the habit of retaining the return bills of registered packages which they have sent to other large offices, until they have accumulated a number of them, and then sending them all at once. This practice is directly contrary to Regulations. *Each* registered package should be followed by its return bill in the *next* mail.

We believe that these explanations will cover all questions connected with the registration of letters on which there can be any possible doubt; but we shall be glad to answer any others which may occur to any of our readers.

### The Travelling Post Office

Is now in regular operation between New York and Washington, and its operation is so far successful as to give promise of the most important and beneficial results from the general adoption of the system. Arrangements are now being made, under the direction of A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant P. M. General, by which the new distributing cars will be furnished on the Erie, N. Y. Central, Hudson River, New Haven, and other railroads; and the benefits of the system will, ere long, be extended to a large portion of the country. The scheme is still in its infancy, and cannot as yet be called more than an experiment; but we feel confidence in its final success, and believe that it is destined to exercise an important and favorable influence upon our postal service. Our columns are this month so crowded, that we are obliged to defer a more lenthy reference to the subject until our next number, in which we shall give a description, from personal observation, of the details and practical operation of the travelling post office system.

☞ The readers of the *Mail* will doubtless miss the usual monthly visit of our friend Monsieur Tonson, whose letter we are obliged to omit from this number, to make room for important official matters. He will "come again" next month.

### The Money Order System.

On first page of this number of the *Mail* will be found the "General Principles of the Money Order system, and Instructions to Postmasters," which have just been officially issued by the Department, together with a list of the post offices which have been designated as Money Order Offices up to the present date. The number of these is 140, which is sufficient to test the practical working of the system, and afford an opportunity for the introduction of such modifications and improvements as may be found desirable before extending its operations to the extent ultimately contemplated. A short experience will doubtless serve to show in what direction the system is capable of amendments; and such changes as are found necessary can easily be introduced among the present comparatively small number of Money Order Offices. Additions to this number will then be made as rapidly as the interests of the service will permit, until the benefits of the system are placed within the reach of the entire community.

The Superintendent of the Money Order Office, Dr. C. F. MACDONALD, has used every exertion to have the system put in operation at the earliest possible period, and it was intended to go into effect on the 1st inst.; but an unforeseen obstacle has unfortunately necessitated a postponement until a not distant day.

### A Criminal's Letter.

One of the Special Agents of the Post-Office Department lately received, from a young man whom he had detected, and who is now awaiting trial, a letter, the following extracts from which have been sent to us for publication. It will be thought a strange production by some—but its description of the feelings of one who has fallen a prey to his cupidity, and yielded up his integrity to procure the means of satisfying his appetites or his vanity, will be recognized by those whose unpleasant duties make them familiar with such confessions. To them it will have the sound of an often told tale, full of sorrowful meaning—speaking of hopes ruined, prospects blasted, friends disgraced, useless regrets, and penitence that comes too late.

"SIR:

"You may, perhaps, be somewhat surprised at receiving a letter from me, considering the relations which we now occupy in regard to each other—I, a detected criminal, and you, the agent through whom my misdoings were brought to light, and whose duty it will be to see that the penalty of the law is enforced against me. I trust, however, that you will not misunderstand the motives which impel me to address you. I am not about to ask you for mercy, or seek, by appealing to your sympathies, to induce you to forego the performance of the duty which your office calls upon you to perform. I have sinned, knowing what the consequences of that sin would be, if detected. Those consequences are now upon me, and I must bear them as best I can. Still less do I feel any desire or hope of excusing what I have done. You know all the circumstances of my offence, and I feel that it would be useless to endeavor to blind you to the fact that my criminal acts were in reality *without* excuse; and, though I cannot expect that you entertain a good opinion of me, I still hope that you do not consider me so hardened as to be capable of addressing you for the purpose of *boasting* of my wickedness. Mr.——, my true reason for penning this letter is because, during the time that has elapsed since my arrest, I have had opportunity to realize not only the enormity of my guilt, but the *stupid, insane folly* of it; and I would be glad if, in some way, I could reach those who may be tempted to do as I have done, and tell them what a fearful thing it is to feel as I now do. * * * * * * It is a strange fact that long before you detected me I felt that sooner or later my time *must* come, and yet there seemed to me no possibility of stopping my thefts. Twice when you came through the office towards me, I felt sure that you knew what I had done, and were about to arrest me: but you passed on. Once I opened a letter, and was about to put the money in my pocket when I was suddenly seized with the idea that *you knew all about it*, and I hurriedly sealed it up in ——'s restaurant, and dropped it back in the Office. I have often felt sure that you were following me in the streets. Oh if I had only had the strength of mind to stop! But I believe there is something about such things which leads a man on from one crime to another when he once begins to steal letters, and he *can't* stop, though he knows, as I did, that he must, sooner or later, be detected and punished. If I could have the opportunity, I would say to all post-office clerks, 'For God's sake take warning by one who knows what he says, and beware of the first false step. You may think that you can steal *just once*—perhaps to pay a debt, (as I did)—but the *second* and the *third* time will surely come; and by-and-by, instead of attending to your work, all your thoughts will be to look out for money letters, and find the means of stealing them. And all the while the *State prison* is coming nearer and nearer.' Oh, if I had the means, how gladly would I restore a thousand times the cursed money which has brought me to ruin and disgrace. There is no escape that I can see; and the worst is that I deserve it all. * * * *"

SCENE AT A LADIES' DELIVERY.—*Miss G.:* Any letters for Hattie Greenwood?

*Clerk.*—Here is one, Miss, which has been opened by another Hattie Greenwood.

*Miss G.* (*pettishly*).—I do wish I could get my letters without having them opened by other people.

*Miss G.* (*sheepishly, after standing a moment or two, and reading the letter*).—I don't think that this letter belongs to me.

*Exit* Miss G., surrounding crowd enjoying a bit of "suppressed laughter."

☞ We are indebted to Albert E. McChesney, clerk in the post office at Salina, N. Y., for the following curiosity, viz: different ways of spelling "Salina" and "Onondaga," which have been written on letters passing through the Salina P. O. Slanny, Selina, Slanna, Slina, Sylina, Sullina, Seline, Sallina, Sclyne, Silina, Salynia, Calinin, Calina, Celina, Saliano, Sailena, Salinana, Cilina, Slinia, Selinia, Sellina, Saline, Celinas, Swillon, Slainn, Sliny, Salyna, Selarna, Syleaneay, Silline, Salny—Onandago, Onega, Onnidago, Onondaca, Ondaga, Onadaga, Annadego, Anenodogo, Ondego, Onedgo, Onondagia, Onongoga, Oundaga, Onondaiqua, Onendego, Onondgo, Anondago, Onadigue, Ononindago, Onnadaga, Ondoga, Unindaga, Anadggo, Odanago, on Digy, Onendaiga, Ondago, Onguy, Andigo Annegue.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—

Please give me some plain instructions how to use the P. O. letter scales. The law says that the rate is 3 cents for half an ounce or under, for domestic letters, and 2 cents per 4 ounces, or fraction thereof, for certain transient printed matter. Suppose a letter or package just turns the scale when the weight is at the half-ounce notch or four-ounce notch, does that make it double postage?

The P. O. scales are so adjusted that the tray will support a letter weighing *just* one half ounce *without moving*, when the sliding weight is placed at the half-ounce notch, on the beam; or a letter weighing *just* one ounce, when the weight is at the ounce notch, etc. If the letter or package, when laid (not thrown) on the tray, moves it, it indicates that the letter or package weighs *more* than the number of ounces, or fractions, marked on the beam to the *left* of the weight if the tray be on the left hand, or at the *right* of the weight if the tray be on the right hand. Of course, if a letter weighs *over* half an ounce, and *not* over one ounce, the postage is 6 cents, and in same ratio for greater weights.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—

When a "return registered bill" is sent back by a P. M. marked "not received," and the letter called for by the bill afterwards arrives, what is the duty of the P. M. in such a case? Y. Q. M.

His duty is to notify the P. M. at the office where the letter was originally mailed, if it was sent "direct"—if it was sent through a D. P. O., to notify the P. M. there. The endorsements on the return bill can then be corrected.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

In your list of foreign postages I can find nothing in South America, such a place for instance as Rio Janeiro. J. L

Rio Janeiro is in Brazil, the postage to which will be found noted in our list. It is of course impossible to give the names of every city and town to which letters may be sent; and our friends must consult their Atlases occasionally if they do not find that the Foreign Table specifies the particular city or town to which they desire to learn the rate of postage.

TRENTON, *Ill., Sept. 13th*, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—If of sufficient interest, you would oblige me by giving your opinion, whether letters, directed to Trenton, Tazewell Co., Trenton, Knox Co., or Trenton, Bureau Co., all in Illinois, but known by other names in P. O. matters, and arriving at this office, shall be treated as missent and forwarded without charges, or as misdirected, and forwarded with postage due. The cases of receiving such letters at this office are very frequent, and I suppose other offices are in similar circumstances.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH HANKE, P. M.

They should be charged with the postage due, as *misdirected* letters—there being no such *post office* as Trenton in any of the counties named. A letter addressed to a post office which does not exist can be nothing else than a misdirected letter. In the case of such of these letters, however, as are mailed at an office where the post offices which they are really intended to reach are known, they should be forwarded by the P. M. to those offices, and not sent to the Trenton post office. It would not be a bad idea to suggest to the citizens of some few of the Trentons referred to, that a change of name would be an advantage to the letter-receiving portion of the community.

P. O. F——, Ohio, *September*, 1864.

*Ed. U. S. Mail:*

1. My office is say twenty rods from the depot. How many minutes before the arrival of the mail train has the mail carrier a right to demand the mail?

2. Has a mail carrier a right to detain a mail at the depot to transact other business?

3. The Post Office Regulations require the office to be kept open during the business hours of the place. Now, would it be infringing on the law and the rights of the people to shut an office for dinner and tea—any ¼ to ¾ of an hour—when it does not interfere with the arrival and departure of the mail? I open my office at 6 A. M., close at 8 P. M.

Respectfully, yours. J. B., P. M.

1. At all offices not distributing offices the mails are to be closed *not more* than half an hour before the time fixed for their departure. In the case referred to above, the mail should be given to the carrier early enough to allow him *ample time* to reach the depot before the arrival of the cars, but he cannot claim it earlier.

2. No unnecessary detention of the mail by a carrier is allowed.

3. Sec. 20, Regulations of 1859, will answer this question. It requires each postmaster to appoint a sworn assistant to take charge of the office *during the absence of the P. M.* The post-office should not be closed for any reason during business hours.

### Good Advice from the West.

One of our Western friends, whose official position qualifies him to speak as one having authority on post-office matters, sends us the following items, which may be perused with profit by "whom it may concern":

SIGNING INITIALS.—The folly of signing an initial or first name only to letters enclosing valuables or money is illustrated daily by the number of letters returned to the Dead-Letter Office, containing money for which no owner can be found; especially is this the highth of folly in transient persons enclosing money to friends. An examination of letters returned to the mailing office shows that this is most prevalent among ladies. Still they are not alone. A case in point was illustrated the past month. A gentleman in East Saginaw, Michigan, mailed a letter at that office on the 27th day of June, to his wife, at High Forrest, Minnesota, enclosing a $20 and $10 U. S. Treasury Notes. The letter failed to reach its destination, and parties were under suspicion of having committed a depredation. This letter and contents was found among the waste paper at a paper-mill, without the envelope. The examination of the letter enclosing this money gave not the least shadow of evidence as to whom the letter was addressed (other than to *dear Mattie*), and the signature was no better, as it was signed only Joseph. A careful perusal of the letter gave no further light on the subject. Nearly a month's time elapsed before the money was delivered to the right party, after it came into the hands of the Post Office Department.

Every person should sign their full name, and give their residence, if transient persons, to every letter of value, also the full name of the party addressed, and place of residence. This will greatly facilitate the return of letters not delivered to the proper owner.

KEEPING A COPY OF ADVERTISED LISTS.—The article in September's MAIL, relating to exchanging advertised lists, is worthy of the attention of postmasters in large places. It might have been extended further, and advised *every postmaster* to keep a blank book (or any old account book that has been discarded), in which paste a copy of each advertised lists, and check the uncalled for when they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office. This would be of great service, and in many cases explain supposed depredations. By this means a number of cases have been explained in two large offices in this vicinity. The plan is simple, and requires very little time. The satisfactory explanation of one loss of a valuable letter will compensate the postmaster or clerk for the extra trouble.

This plan has been adopted in some offices for years. In others you cannot find a list six months old.

It would be a check to valuable letters claimed to have been lost. Parties reporting losses seldom report their receipt from the Dead-Letter Office, especially when *they* are the parties at fault for the non delivery.

WATCH THE WASTE PAPER.—A case showing the disregard of section 217, Postal Regulations, page 96 of Laws and Regulations published 1859, came to my knowledge officially, during the last month, which I will give, leaving the names blank.

The proprietor of a paper-mill informed me that one of the girls employed by him in separating the waste paper purchased from postmasters, had found several letters, one of which contained $30 in Treasury notes, and another contained a note for $500, and an order to cancel a stamp placed upon a note since it was signed, as stamps could not be obtained at the place where the note was signed.

The above letters had been thrown into the waste paper by some careless P. M. or clerks, and sold at 2½ cents per lb.; and some other P. M. or clerks have been under suspicion of committing a depredation upon those letters, and had this girl been dishonest, they might never have been able to convince the parties interested of their innocence.

This is inexcusable carelessness, and postmasters who read this article should see that they or their clerks are not caught in this way.

This would have been a good case for Monsieur Tonson to have discussed.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches marked **49**, or a lower number, will please remit at once.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of September:

### ESTABLISHED.

| POST OFFICE. | COUNTY. | STATE. | ROUTE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Addam's Tavern, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,288 |
| Big Canoe, | Winnesheik, | Iowa, | 11,012 |
| Boyd, | Dallas, | Mo. | 10,647 |
| *Bluff, | Sauk, | Wis. | 13,113 |
| Dairyland, | Ulster, | N. Y. | 1,421 |
| East Putnam, | Windham, | Ct. | Special |
| Elm Creek, | Cattaraugus, | N. Y. | " |
| Euphemia, | Preble, | Ohio, | 9,447 |
| *Fredericksburgh, | Washington, | Ind. | 12,108 |
| Hillsborough, | Martin, | Min. | Special |
| Hart, | Shelby, | Ill. | 11,929 |
| Hilton's, | Morrow, | Ohio, | Special |
| *House's Spring, | Jefferson, | Mo. | 10,408 |
| Jackson Station, | Wood, | Ohio, | 9,381 |
| Laytonia, | Venango, | Pa. | Special |
| Ludlow, | Kenton, | Ky. | 9,545 |
| *Lancaster, | Lancaster, | Neb. | Special |
| Loos, | Sandusky, | Ohio, | 9,343 |
| Maple Hill, | Oswego, | N. Y., | Special |
| Mysevin, | Waukesha, | Wis. | 13,025 |
| Marsden's Diggins, | Jo. Daviess, | Ill. | 11,664 |
| Marionville, | Lawrence, | Mo. | Special |
| Marathon City, | Marathon, | Wis. | 13,208 |
| Mahanoy Plane, | Schuylkill, | Pa. | 2,345 |
| Martinsburgh, | Blair, | W. Va. | Special |
| *North Judson, | Stark, | Ind. | " |
| *Northfield Depot, | Merrimack, | N. H. | 253 |
| *Oral, | Le Sueur, | Min. | 13,549 |
| *Oran, | Fayette, | Iowa, | 10,985 |
| Pifer's Mills, | Upshur, | W. Va. | Special |
| *Providence, | Boone, | Mo. | " |
| *Petroleum Centre, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,759 |
| Petra, | Bracken, | Ky. | 9,649 |
| Pleasanton, | Manistee, | Mich. | 12,703 |
| Soldier's Bridge, | Lassen, | Cal. | Special |
| South Parman, | Piscataquis, | Me. | 36 |
| San Marcos, | S. Luis Obispo, | Cal. | 14,894 |
| Sulphur Fork, | Adair, | Ky. | 9,614 |
| Smoky Creek, | Carter, | Ky. | 9,701 |
| Stettin, | Marathon, | Wis. | 13,211 |
| Sand Hill, | Lewis, | Ky. | Special |
| *Unity, | Montgomery, | Md. | 3,260 |
| *Venice, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,630 |
| *Virgil, | Fulton, | Ill. | 11,921 |
| West Houlton, | Aroostook, | Me. | 39 |
| *Webb's Prairie, | Franklin, | Ill. | 11,848 |
| *Waushara, | Lyon, | Kan. | |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| NAME. | COUNTY & STATE. | NEAREST OFFICE. |
|---|---|---|
| Arcana, | Grant, Ind. | Oak Woods. |
| Ashippun, | Watonwan, Min. | Madelia. |
| Burke, | Dane, Wis. | Burks Centre. |
| Benton. | Polk, Tenn. | Nashville. |
| Brazito, | Cole, Mo. | Jefferson City. |
| Brown's, | Kenton, Ky. | Covington. |
| Blue Point, | Poweshiek, Iow. | Montezuma. |
| Brownson's Station, | Franklin, Ohio, | Hillards. |
| Big Valley, | La Crosse, Wis. | Sparta. |
| Crockettsville, | Ross, Ohio, | Chillicothe. |
| Carrollton Station, | Montgomery, O. | Alexandersville |
| Centreton, | Morgan, Ind. | Brooklyn. |
| Cheshireville, | Chenango, N. Y. | Oxford. |
| Columbia, | Niagara, N. Y. | North Bridge. |
| Cornersburg, | Mahoning, Ohio, | Canfield. |
| Caledonia, | Racine, Wis. | Caledonia Centre |
| Coose River, | Coose, Oregon, | Empire City. |
| Dwamish, | King, Wash. | Seattle. |
| Enterprise, | Preble, Ohio, | West Alexandria |
| Fredericksburg, | Washington, Ind. | Salem. |
| Glencoe, | Gallatin, Ky. | Warsaw. |
| Glass Creek, | Barry, Mich. | Hastings. |
| Grove City, | Tehama, Cal. | Tehama. |
| Gravel Road, | Cape Girardeau, Mo. | Jackson. |
| Hopeville, | Kearney, Neb. | Fort Kearney. |
| Lewisburgh, | Wayne, Iowa. | Corydon. |
| Mere, | Macomb, Mich. | Mount Pleasant |
| Muddy Creek, | Marion, Kan. | Moore's Ranch. |
| Monococy, | Montgomery, Md. | Barre's ville. |
| Mount Salem, | Putnam, W. Va. | Coal's Mouth. |
| New Frankfort, | Saline, Mo. | Cambridge. |
| Newport, | Charles, Md. | Allen's Fresh. |
| No. 12 Water Station, | Morgan, W. Va. | Paw Paw. |
| Newstead, | Christian, Ky. | Hopkinsville. |
| Niobrara, | L'Eau-qui-court, Neb. | Yancton (Dakota Ter.) |
| New Virgil, | Kane, Ill. | Lodi Station. |
| Pasco, | Dallas, Mo. | Buffalo. |
| Pallas, | Greene, Mo. | Springfield. |
| Pleasant View, | Jasper, Iowa, | Newton. |
| Rocky Hill, | Jackson, Ohio, | Camba. |
| Rondo, | Polk, Mo., | Bolivar. |
| Saint Joseph, | Williams, Ohio, | Edgerton. |
| Saint Frederick, | Nemaha, Neb. | Brownsville. |
| Sea View, | Northampton, Va. | Eastville. |
| Springfield, | Hampshire, Va. | Green Spring Run |
| Sugartown, | Cattaraugus, N. Y. | Ellicottsville. |
| Trinidad, | Huerfano, Col. Ter. | Gray's Ranch. |
| Terre Haute, | Champaign, Ohio, | North Hampt. |
| Ulm, | Adams, Ill. | Quincy. |
| Virginia, | ——Neb. | La Port, Larimer Co. (Col. Ter.) |
| Wortington, | Marion, Va. | Fairmount. |
| Wilbur, | Douglas, Oregon, | Roseburgh. |
| Wheatland, | Morgan, Mo. | Versailles. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Bailey's Station, Jefferson, Mo., to Hanover.
Beech Grove, Luzerne, Pa., to Belbend.
Bear Creek, Fillmore, Min., to Ida.
Cornucopia, Carroll, Ind., to Burrows.
Glenn's, Clark, Iowa, to Smyrna.
Glenville, McLean, Ky., to Long Falls Creek.
Greenfield, Olmsted, Min., to Eyota.
Hope, Cook, Ill., to Calumet.
Pleasant Spring, Nemaha, Kan., to Granada.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Bald Hill, Clearfield, Pa., Miss Sophie Smith.
Deposit, Jefferson, Ky., Miss Mary A. Stephens.
Emporia, Lyon, Kan., Mrs. Elizabeth Trask.
Harper's Field, Delaware, N. Y., Miss Amelia Watkins.
Hannah's Ville, Tucker, W. Va., Miss Mary A. Bowman.
Houserville, Centre, Pa., Mrs. Barbara Bible.
Ida, Fillmore, Min., Miss Helen Sanderson.
Kekoskee, Dodge, Wis., Mrs. Hannah Raymond.
La Prairie Centre, Marshall, Ill., Mrs. Ann C. Calder.
Marcy, Boone, Iowa, Mrs. Sarah E. Lawton.
Mitchell's Mills, Indiana, Pa., Mrs. Lavinia Hart.
Machias, Cattaraugus, N. Y., Mrs. Julietta Wellington.
McKeesport, Alleghany, Pa., Mrs. Emily E. Scott.
Mount Tabor, Vernon, Wis., Mrs. Roselda L. Howell.
Martinsburgh, Blair, W. Va., Miss Martha A. Campbell.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence, N. Y., Miss Lomida Brown.
Town Mount, Franklin, Ill., Mrs. Elvira Duncan.

### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Columbia, Maury, Tenn., John D. Moore.
New York, New York, N. Y., James Kelly.
Sheboygan, Sheboygan, Wis., Alfred Marschner.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz................ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz...................... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz......... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.................... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 3 "

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 67 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| do. | Marseilles | 10th and 28th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| Ceylon | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail................................ 5.00 A. M.
" ................................ 1.30 P. M.
" ................................ 6.15 P. M.
Erie Mail................................ 5.00 A. M.
" (Way)................................ 3.00 P. M.
" ................................ 4.15 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport.................... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island.............................. 5.00 A. M.
" " .............................. 2.00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.................. 4.00 P. M.
New York Central R. R................... 3.00 P. M.
North Mail............................... 5.00 A. M.
" " (Way)........................... 3.00 P. M.
" " ................................ 4.15 P. M.
South.................................... 5.00 A. M.
" ................................ 4.30 P. M.
" ................................ 6.00 P. M.
" ................................10.30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | .. | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 6 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *36 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES. Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Pekin, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of October, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Havana | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 1 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Liverpool. |
| *P'tau Pnc. | Hayti | 5 | | Port au Prince. |
| Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Bremen | U. S. | 8 | | Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Nassau & Havana |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | 12 | Liverpool. |
| French | France | 12 | | France. |
| Havana | U. S. | 12 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 19 | | Havana. |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 21 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 22 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 24 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | 26 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 26 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 29 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 29 | | Hamburg. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. V., No. 2. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1864. WHOLE No. 50.

## THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

### Instructions to Postmasters of Money Order Offices.

We give below those portions of the Money Order Instructions which we were obliged to omit from our last number for lack of room :

4. When any money-order office shall issue, in one day, orders upon a second-class office for a larger sum in the aggregate than $150, the issuing postmaster will be required to send, by the first mail, a special notice of the fact, stating the amount drawn for, to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department. (See Form No. 4.) Postmasters are required to pay strict attention to this rule, as a neglect of the duty it enjoins may result in delay of payment, and consequent inconvenience to the payee.

5. When the remitter of a money order desires to change the place of payment of the same, the issuing postmaster is authorized to take back the first order, which he will cancel, and issue another in lieu thereof, for which an additional fee must be charged and exacted as on a new transaction. If the advice has gone forward to the post office upon which the original order was drawn, he will, by the first mail, dispatch a special advice, notifying that office of the cancellation of said order. Blank forms for advices of this nature will be furnished to postmasters.

6. If a wrong name has been inserted in an order through error of the applicant, the postmaster, as in the above case, will take back and cancel the erroneous order, and will issue a new one, charging therefor a second fee; and if the advice has gone forward, he will immediately dispatch, as above, a special advice of cancellation. The *special* advice is not to be used instead of the proper accompanying advice of the new order, but is additional to it. Under no circumstances must a postmaster issue a new order in lieu of another until the original order shall have been returned to him and cancelled.

9. Fractions of cents must not be introduced into any money order or account.

10. The christian names of both remitter and payee must be entered in the advice in full when possible; and married women must be described by their own names, and not those of their husbands. Thus, the appellation "Mrs. *William* Brown" is inadmissible, as it does not accurately describe the payee, whose true name may be Mrs. *Mary* Brown. Both names and sums must be written so legibly as effectually to guard against errors.

13. It is strictly required that the money order shall bear the stamp of the office of issue as well as of that of payment, and that the advice shall bear the stamp of the office of issue. To insure at all times a clear impression, a special stamp must be employed for this purpose, which should never be used for stamping letters. Should the stamp of the issuing postmaster be wanting upon a money order, the postmaster at the office upon which it is drawn must invariably decline payment. Orders from which the stamp of either office has been omitted will be rejected as vouchers by the Department, and will be returned to the postmaster by whom they were paid, in order that the omission may be supplied.

14. Postmasters are expected to exercise their judgment with respect to the places upon which money orders may be desired, as the applicants, from lack of information, are liable to mistakes, which will be productive of inconvenience to the payee. Therefore, when occasion requires, postmasters will endeavor to ascertain which is the money-order office most conveniently situated for the purpose of the remitter, and to advise him that the order be drawn thereon.

18. When money orders issued to one person are presented on the same day at an office of the second class for a sum exceeding $150, the postmaster will be at liberty to defer the payment for five days. This permission to delay such payment must not, however, be understood as authorizing the postmaster to do so when he has sufficient funds in hand, whether arising from the issue of money orders or from postages, the design being solely to afford him time to procure the requisite amount of funds to meet the orders. Should a postmaster who has sufficient funds of the Department in his hands refuse to pay orders drawn upon him when duly presented, such refusal will be deemed cause for his immediate removal.

21. In the event of the repayment of a money order, if the advice of such order has been mailed to the office upon which it was drawn, the issuing postmaster will immediately forward the special advice of repayment prepared for that purpose; and when a postmaster receives such special advice of the repayment of an order by the issuing postmaster, he will write the words "Repaid at ———," (naming the place,) opposite the entry in the Register of Advices Received, and also upon the original advice, which, with the special one, he will place on file.

22. Every order repaid must be signed by the remitter, or person who procured it. But if he should be unable to make application for such repayment in person, it can be made to another party, in which case the remitter will fill up the indorsement on the back with the name of the person to whom he wishes the payment made, and sign his own name thereto, substituting the word "remitter" for that of "payee," where the latter occurs. But a postmaster will exercise the greatest caution in repaying an order to a second person.

INVALID ORDERS.

26. Any order which is not presented for payment until after the expiration of ninety days from the date thereof, is declared "invalid and not payable" by the fifth section of the act establishing a postal money order system; and the postmaster to whom such order is presented must refuse payment of the same. He will notify the Department of the presentation of such order, and will also state, after careful examination, whether it has been repaid at the office of issue, or whether it has been paid at his own office by duplicate. In order to obtain payment of such invalid order, the holder will be required to forward the same to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department, together with a statement of the cause of delay in presentation for payment. If the reasons given are satisfactory, and the Department is satisfied that the order has not been paid, a duplicate will be transmitted to the postmaster upon whom the original was drawn, who will deliver the same to the payee upon payment by him of an additional fee.

27. Section 6 of the law establishing a postal money-order system provides that "more than one indorsement upon an order shall render the same invalid and not payable." Hence, the postmaster to whom an order thus illegally indorsed shall be presented, must refuse payment of the same; and the holder thereof, to obtain payment of the order, is required to return the original; with a written application for a renewal, to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department, and to furnish the statement, under oath or affirmation, of two responsible persons known to the postmaster (whose certificate shall be appended thereto) that the indorsement is genuine, and that the holder is the person named therein. Upon his compliance with these requirements a duplicate will be issued as above.

30. When, upon adjusting the accounts of the week at an office of the second class, the postmaster finds that the cash on hand derived from money orders issued exceeds by $30 the amount allowed such office as a reserve, the whole and exact amount over and above such reserve must be deposited at the designated office of the first class where the postmaster at said second-class office shall have been instructed to deposit his money-order funds. But if the cash in hand at any time during the week exceeds by $60 the reserve allowed, such excess must be deposited without delay, provided the postmaster has not already received advices of money orders drawn upon him of a sufficient amount to absorb such surplus of reserve. (See section 19.) [The sole exception to this rule is whenever a postmaster receives special instructions from the Superintendent of the Money-order Office to retain such surplus in order to pay drafts or collection orders issued by the Post Office Department in favor of creditors of the United States.] In taking credit for the deposits above directed, each of them must be entered under its proper date, and not in one aggregate amount without date. The postmaster at the office receiving these deposits will execute duplicate certificates therefor, one of which he will transmit to the depositing postmaster, and the other to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department.

31. In like manner, whenever a postmaster at any office of the first class has on hand, at the close of the week, money-order funds, derived from issues or from deposits, to an amount exceeding by $60 the reserve allowed his office, he will remit the whole of such excess to the postmaster at New York; and whenever at any time during the week the excess in question amounts to $100, it must at once be remitted as above directed, subject, however, to the exception noted in the preceding paragraph. The latter will furnish without delay a duplicate certificate to the postmaster and to the Department for such remittance.

37. In writing up the cash book, the balance will first be brought forward. Then, on the Dr. side, must be entered: The amount of any Department draft received, the amount received upon a check drawn by the postmaster upon a postmaster at New York under authority of the Postmaster General's credit, and the amount transferred from the postage to the money-order account, should either or any of these transactions have taken place; then the amount received from the issue of money orders, the amount of fees thereupon, and lastly the balance, should there be any. The Cr. side must embrace: The amount paid for money orders drawn upon the office, the amount transferred to the postage account, the amount remitted or deposited, the premium, if any, paid for a draft to make such deposit, and lastly, the balance.

38. The cash book must be written up and balanced every day. Each office of the first class will be required to furnish, with a weekly account, a transcript of the cash book for the week.

*Form of Cash Book.*

DR. ——, P. M. at —, in acc't with the Money-order Office, P. O. D., the—day of—, 186—. CR.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To bal. brought forward...... | $40 | 60 | By amount paid for money orders drawn on this office.... | $250 | 00 |
| To amount transferred from postage acc't. | 100 | 00 | | | |
| To am't received for money orders issued, Nos. — to —... | 118 | 22 | | | |
| To am't of fees upon same.... | .... | 90 | By balance .... | 9 | 72 |
| Total .... | 259 | 72 | | 259 | 72 |

CREDITS AT NEW YORK IN FAVOR OF MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

44. Whenever it is found necessary, in order to prevent delay or embarrassment in the payment of money orders, the postmasters at certain offices will be allowed credit to a designated amount with the postmaster at New York, which credit will be used in the following manner: When, at any office having such credit, the funds, whether arising from postages or from the money-order business, are insufficient to pay the orders presented, the postmaster will thereupon be permitted to draw a draft, payable to his own order, against the amount placed to his credit at New York, for such a sum, *and no more*, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the case. It is therefore apparent that this credit must be drawn by installments; for example, $50, $100, $200, &c., as may be required, and not in one gross sum. The amounts so drawn from time to time must be entered by the postmaster to his debit in the cash book upon the day they are drawn, and also in the weekly account. Should the amount of orders paid at any one of these offices continue considerably to exceed the amount of orders issued, this credit will of course in time become exhausted; and it will be the duty of the postmaster to provide for this contingency by making timely application to the Postmaster General, through the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department, for a renewal of credit at the post office at New York.

45. For the purpose of drawing against the credits at New York, special drafts will be supplied to postmasters having such credits, who, in the margin provided for their own special use, will state the amount of the credit, and enter and deduct from it the amount drawn by the corresponding draft, by which means they will be constantly reminded of the condition of the fund, so that, before it is exhausted, they may make application for a renewal, if the same should be necessary. Each of these drafts bears a coupon, which the postmaster drawing the draft will fill up and sign, and which the postmaster at New York will transmit to the Money-order Office of the Post Office Department whenever the draft is paid. Exchange on New York being at par or at a premium throughout the country, no difficulty will be experienced by a postmaster in immediately obtaining the amount of such draft from any national bank or other responsible bank in his locality. For this purpose a form of indorsement is printed upon the back. In the negotiation of these drafts the postmaster is not at liberty to receive any funds other than coin or the currency issued under the authority of the United States, inasmuch as he is prohibited from paying out any other money for orders presented. And should a premium be received for a draft, the postmaster must immediately charge himself with the amount of such premium.

46. Postmasters are strictly prohibited from drawing drafts in manuscript, or upon any other forms than those supplied by the Department for the purpose; and the postmaster at New York is instructed to refuse payment should such be presented.

DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES.

47. A postmaster at an office of the second class can make the deposits required by the instructions (sec. 30) by transmitting the amount to be deposited in a registered package, addressed to the postmaster of the first-class office designated as his depository. Each postmaster must be ready to prove, beyond question, in every case, by a disinterested witness, that he actually inclosed the money in the package and duly mailed the latter; otherwise, should the money be lost, he will be held responsible therefor. If there is a national bank in his locality, the postmaster is at liberty to procure from such bank a sight draft for the amount which it is necessary for him to deposit upon some national bank located in the same town with his depository, which draft he will immediately transmit by mail to the postmaster at the said depository, to whom it must be made payable. The premium, if any, paid for such drafts, must never exceed one-half of one per centum; and the postmaster must obtain from the bank, in each case, a voucher for the premium, with which he will credit himself in his weekly account, and the voucher must be forwarded therewith at the close of each week.

48. Postmasters at offices of the first class can make remittances to the postmaster at New York, by procuring drafts upon a national bank at New York, in the manner and with the restriction above indicated, unless they find it more advantageous to forward to New York, in a registered package, the funds to be deposited. In such case the [illegible] must take place in the presence of a disinterested witness, as specified in the preceding section with reference to offices of the second class.

## Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

A Government appointment, whether insignificant or important, should not turn an active man into a passive one; a plain man into a proud one, a humane man into a tyrant, or a valuable member of society into a drone. Yet I regret to say such antipodean changes have come under my observation frequently in the course of my travels. This is not only so in regard to certain post office people, but it applies to the representatives of every Government Department throughout the land. I do not propose, however, to turn general public censor, and will not therefore wander from the object of my greatest solicitude—the P. O. Why, sir, I do know of some gentlemen now filling the position of Postmasters who have grown so listless (I won't say indolent) and unenergetic as to evince positive and decided disinclination to co-operate with the Department in carrying out popular projects, designed to benefit all classes by an efficient elaboration of postal facilities, so simplified and convenient as to be fully commensurate with the wants and wishes of the people, and which will ultimately increase the revenue so as to render the P. O. Department self-sustaining, if not actually a remunerative branch of the General Government.

To be sure, some of the plans originated and put in operation in an experimental way, may require important modifications, may increase temporarily the mental and physical labor of deputy postmasters, and may involve the loss of time, and the wear and tear of patience. Suppose they do? It will only be for a short time. The advantages of steam, electricity, sun painting, and chloroform were not realized in a day! My advice to these gentlemen is to make themselves popular by great efforts to accommodate their fellow-citizens with whom they will be mutual sharers in the benefits which will accrue; and if any measure suggested by the Department, which has for its object the promotion of the public good, should at first blush seem impracticable and objectionable, let them feel that it is their duty morally and officially, instead of finding fault, to disarm every local prejudice, and do it!

"A wise man makes more opportunities than he finds."

My remarks, of course, only apply to the select few I have heard advance opinions. I might hear more if I were any one else but a looker-on in Venice. As it is, I must be satisfied, and hope that nobody will feel vexed.

Did it ever occur to you that much annoyance and distress are caused by the stupidity and carelessness of those who empty mail bags in post offices? I have often stood and watched the operation. A bag is unlocked, the strap drawn out, and the contents hastily thrown on the table, and then it is cast aside without any further examination. Frequently these pouches are not used for a considerable time afterwards, and when they get into careful hands, out comes some old letters which have lain there for months. If they contain money, or its representative, they are still valuable, but if they convey news of marriages, births or deaths, messages of joy or sorrow, directions, instructions, requests, promises to pay, promises to come, to go, to do, to be, to get, to give, to fly (figurative of course &c., to the end, why the effect is lost. Just imagine the letter of a whilom bashful lover coming into his wife's hands after they have been married long enough to see the illusion of love in blue and gold fade away, and the endearing terms of "my dear" and "my pet," chilled and frozen over by the conventional M and Mrs.! Funny, eh? But my impression is that these neglected letters do not always get in to the hands they are intended for. I believe many of them get among the sweepings and other *perquisites*, and from thence are transferred to the premises of buyers of old paper and rags which is only one remove from the paper mill. Perhaps thus and there forever disappeared from human view the love letter I ought to have received years ago, and which might, had it come to hand, have been the prelude to a life of domestic felicity for the undersigned fault-finding old bachelor.

Sometimes in my dreams, even now, I see Sarah Jane Maria's neatly written and sweetly perfumed epistle, that informed me that I loved wisely and not a bit too well, in the hands of some erudite young rag-picker. I see him read, mark, and inwardly digesting the lines which were intended for my eye alone, and then the little missive is remorselessly thrust into the companionship of rubbish collected from sewers and garbage barrels, or is sandwiched between remnants of "foul shirts, smocks, socks, sour stockings and greasy napkins." Horrible! Richard's dream was a luxury in comparison to mine. In a future letter I will discuss the paper mill business at large; at present my memory is busy with the scenes of forty years ago, when Navarino bonnets were fashionable and Sunday gowns with waists immediately under the shoulder-blades the latest style.

A few words more, and I am done for the present. I am greatly amused occasionally to see with what importance some village postmasters come to the mail-cars with their postal packages in their hands—their total diurnal deposits. Mail-bags, properly locked and tagged, are obsolete safe-guards, and the assumption of such a high privilege as their disuse is, I suspect, the ultimathule of their official ambition.

I think if they had orifices cut in the crowns of their hats, those useful coverings could be converted into letter boxes, into which citizens might drop their mail matter as they pass to and from the cars, and thus obviate the necessity and save the expense of hiring a building for postal purposes. MONSIEUR TONSON.

## Sights and Scenes in Dixie, No. 2.

DEAR MAIL,—

I dare say you have set me down as a modern Rip Van Winkle, for if I recollect aright we parted some months since—I to sleep, and you still to shed your light over the realm of Post Offices. But I've not been slumbering ever since—for "many things I've seen" in my wanderings, though my name is not "Johnny Green," as was the little sailor boy's, of blessed school-day memory.

My rambling notes I fear do not confine themselves to matters strictly post official. The truth is the "pent up Utica" of mail service down in Dixie does not afford such field for moralizing, as do those more favored regions north of us, where war's dread alarms have been comparatively unknown. So necessarily I take a look occasionally at the country in its varied beauty, even amidst its desolation.

Lookout Mountain, memorable in the history of the war, as also prince of the highlands here, at first sight disappointed my expectations; but when I came to ascend its rugged sides, I soon began to appreciate its grand proportions. The surrounding mountains drooped down into modest hills in his presence, and the *hills* lost their individuality and seemed merged into the valleys which girted them. Like a thread of silver the Tennessee river lay at our feet, while hill and valley marked its course far into the American Switzerland. People here constantly refer to the north as "God's country," but standing on this grand earth altar with a scene of rarest beauty spread out before my admiring eye, I am forced to exclaim that *this* is emphatically God's country, sealed with the imperishable imprint of his beauty.

Back in the country, some seven miles, are the lake—or more properly speaking pool—and cascades, which always form an objective point in every sight-seer's travels on this mountain. The pool covers a space probably 100 yards in diameter, and is said to be of great depth; on either side tower cliffs, where massive heights are mirrored in the blue waters. Nature's wild beauty is everywhere displayed, but the crowning glory of this weird glen is the fall—a sheet of crystal water leaping over a precipice probably one hundred and thirty feet high. When I saw it the waters sparkled brightly in the sun, spreading out over the rocks like a gorgeous lace veil, while the wild flowers clung to the rocks around, adding, if possible, beauty to the scene. But I hadn't long to tarry, for gathering shadows warned us of the approaching evening, and our merry party returned, I have no doubt wiser and better for our visit.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta is a pleasant (?) ride of 137 miles, made in some 15 hours—provided you are not run off the track, or delayed by the little et ceteras peculiar to this country and the present state of affairs. At Chattanooga the post office is regularly opened under the civil authority. It has recently been enlarged and additional boxes, &c., added, which were badly needed. At first, Mr. Hood, the P. M., labored under very great disadvantages, of which, want of room and experienced clerical force may be mentioned; but these have been overcome, and the post office of to-day presents a very favorable contrast with that of six months ago. The postal arrangements abandoned by our "erring brethren" (to use a phrase quite popular with those gentry who are so tender about rebel sensibility that they would rather give up the nation's life lest they be offended.) were by no means complimentary to them, or adequate to the wants of that great reading and writing *party of excursionists* known as Sherman's Army. No army the world has ever seen, has contained so much intelligence, and the bulk of its correspondence will astonish even those accustomed to post office business in its largest phases. Everything considered, its postal facilities are as good as that North, though occasionally the fortunes of war stop communications, and then the *Sword* is required to open the way that the *Pen's* God speed may pass on.

All letters are first separated into *regimental* packages, securely tied and then distributed to Corps bags. These are delivered at Atlanta to Corps Postmasters, who distribute to brigades, &c., and in return send back their mail for the north, *separated by States, the paid letters from those not paid*, and tied into packages, which are despatched to Nashville, and there mailed. The system has worked admirably, and the credit is due in a great measure to the efficiency and zeal of the detailed men, clerks and mail messengers, &c., in this department. They are mostly private soldiers, and for intelligence and integrity will compare favorably with any P. O. corps in the country.

I found the Atlanta office had received several compliments from our batteries, shattering the roof and walls. On application, a new building was assigned me by Gen. Sherman's orders, and fitted up in first-rate style. I will make it only a military office, no civilians receiving letters through it, except they be addressed in care of some known officer. After a while I may give you something about the Gate City, and until then, I am, yours truly, O'K.

## Write to the Soldiers.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from before Petersburgh, says some good things on the subject of the duty of writing to the soldiers, which we commend to the attention of all who may not hitherto have considered the matter in the light in which it is here presented:

"There is one thing to which I would beg leave to particularly invite the attention of the people and press at home. It is what perhaps might properly be called the magnetization or social sustenance of the army—or, rather, the keeping up of the electrical equilibrium of humanity. It is well known, in fact it is one of the grand secrets of the military profession, that the systematic and disciplined aggregation of armed men into companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, army corps, and armies, with music and banners, and all the pageantries of war, has a powerful magnetic influence in the inspiration of endurance and courage in the face of the enemy, but in camp this influence meets with a powerful neutralizer. Camp life and exposure, absence from home and all its genial and magnetic influences, and the absence of the all-powerful feminine electrical current, all have a powerful negative effect upon an army and its individual constituents, exhausting their magnetism physical, moral, mental and sentimental. In the case of our armies, the bounty of the Government, and the efforts of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, go a great way in counteracting this exhaustive effect, physically, morally and mentally; but still there is a certain positive, electrical current wanted, to bring the *applomb* of the army up to the proper standard, that these cannot supply. Well, if I must come right to the point, *home sickness* is naturally and necessarily the great bane of camp life. This can only be cured by a positive current of love and domesticity from home. Therefore, friends at home, write to your friends in the army. Wives, write to your husbands, and sweethearts, to your lovers. None of your nonsense, worrying them to come home, when they cannot, thus unmanning them, but intelligently, nobly, heroically, patriotically, Spartan-like, letting them know that you understand and appreciate the noble cause in which they are engaged, and sympathize in their deprivations and noble deeds of daring. Bring home to them, as much as possible, in your letters, with all its endearments, and keep up, diligently keep up, the electrical current between them and home, and the people at home, and the soldiers in the field, making the latter feel that they are at home, and fighting for free, glorious homes; that home is with them and around them, and that they, as ever, are the idols and the pride of home; and this all-potent, magnetic influence, added to that of the bounty of the Government and the two Commissions, and of the pageantries, and the discipline, and the aggregation of war, will make our armies invincible and speedily victorious, and return to you your friends, your husbands, and your lovers, sooner than otherwise, and honor, and pride, and happiness to themselves and the homes that have spared and encouraged them."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK NOVEMBER, 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.
☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### Official Endorsement.

We have received from Postmaster General DENNISON the following letter, which we are permitted to publish:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, Oct.* 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Official.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *Oct.*, 1864.

SIR:—One of the objects of the new postal law being to reduce the labor at the various post offices, as well as to expedite the dispatch of mails, no record need be made on account of mails sent, or post-bills sent with packages of letters, unless they bear charges for unpaid postage. Post-bills received containing entries of prepaid matter only, should be merely filed away for reference. If they contain entries of both paid and unpaid postage, only the *latter* should be recorded on Accounts of Mails Received. As all offices will be classified during the current quarter, and the salaries commence on Oct. 1, 1864, no necessity exists for keeping accounts with the view of calculating commissions, therefore the discontinuance of post-bills (except as above) should at once take place at every office.

As far as is practicable, the wrapping of mail packets, especially to neighboring offices, may be discontinued. Care should be exercised to see that all packages are firmly secured with twine.

The design of the Department is to use the old forms of blanks in connection with the new. Postmasters will therefor be careful that none of the former are wasted, but that they are kept in use until the supply is exhausted.

*Only the columns for entry of unpaid matter are to be used.* A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

### New Forms of Accounts.

The following order in relation to the new forms of Accounts of Mails Received and Sent has been issued by the Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Oct.* 29, 1864.

The new forms of account of "Mails Sent" and "Received" were prepared in view of an entire change in the manner of distributing letters, superseding the necessity for so many packages. It is intended to designate certain *Head* Offices at which mails will be made up for branch routes, and thus relieve distributing post offices of most of the work now done in them.

Until the changes are made, new blanks should be used for mailing to offices to which mails are sent as often as three times a week, and the old blanks for all other offices.

By arranging headings alphabetically, entries can be facilitated. Thus accounts can easily be kept with all the principal post offices—presenting at one view the operations of each month, and enabling the auditor to verify them by a simple comparison of the accounts of mails received at one office, with the account of mails sent thereto from another office.

It is the design of the Department to use all the old forms of blanks now on hand in connection with the new. A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

The following circular has been issued by the Department to the postmasters at all money order offices. Until further notice, no money orders can be drawn on the two offices mentioned below:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Oct.* 22, 1864.

SIR:—In consequence of the present liability of the Postal Service in Missouri to interruption by Rebel forces, the Money Order system will not be put into operation at Jefferson City and St. Joseph in that State until further notice.

These offices have therefore been temporarily suspended as Money Order Offices, and you are requested to correct your list accordingly.

Respectfully, C. F. MACDONALD,
*Superintendent.*

### The Money Order System

Goes into operation on the first of the present month, the necessary arrangements having been completed by Dr. C. F. MACDONALD, the Superintendent of the Money Order Bureau. A copy of the law and the instructions of the Department in relation to the system, have been placed in the hands of each P. M. of a money order office, and have been published in this paper.

It is, we hope, scarcely necessary for us to urge upon all those to whom are entrusted the duties of postmasters or clerks at the money order offices, a careful perusal of these instructions and a strict attention to their fulfillment. Some difficulties and embarrassments are not unlikely to be met with in the early stages of this most important movement; but all who are officially connected with it should see to it that none of these difficulties or embarrassments are due to their ignorance or neglect of the plain instructions which have been given for their guidance. A mere cursory perusal of these instructions cannot suffice to enable a P. M. or clerk to understand their full intent and bearings: they should be carefully and conscientiously *studied* by all to whom they apply, with a due appreciation of the magnitude and importance of the work to which they refer—remembering that, in the words of one of the instructions, "the success of the money order system will greatly depend upon the *attention, promptitude and accuracy* of postmasters: and it is expected, therefore, that each postmaster will be careful to conform to the rules as well as to see that the orders and advices which come to him from other offices are properly and correctly executed. Should they be otherwise, the facts must be reported to the Department."

The money order system is probably the most important step in postal progress which has yet been attempted in this country, and is, we believe, destined to be a complete success. Let those who, at its initiation, are charged by the Department with the operation of its details, make it a matter of pride and conscience, that that success shall not be retarded by any fault of theirs.

We give below replies to certain questions which have been received, in relation to points connected with the system, from postmasters at money order offices. These answers have the sanction of the Department, and may therefore be considered as conclusive by all who may still be in doubt as to the matters therein referred to:

I.—No revenue stamp is required on a money order.

2.—When a postmaster purchases a draft on a national bank, for the purpose of transmitting money order funds on deposit account, the cost of the revenue stamp affixed thereon is to be considered as a part of the exchange or premium paid for said draft, and credit is to be taken therefor as stated in 37 of the Instructions.

3.—When a post office is designated as a money order office, the postmaster will be furnished with patterns for the books required to be kept; and upon the receipt of said patterns, he will immediately cause the books to be prepared in accordance therewith. These books are—

Register of Money Orders issued.
Register of Advices Received.
Cash Book.

In no case will they be supplied by the Department, or by the blank agencies. It is recommended that the books be made about five (5.) quires each.

The cost of manufacture is to be entered in the money order expense account, and at the end of the quarter the proper vouchers are to be transmitted to the Money Order Office of the Post Office Department, accompanied with a statement of incidental expenses. As these expenses are to be paid out of the proceeds of the money order business, postmasters are required to keep separate accounts of their 'Postage' and 'Money Order' expenditures.

4.—Postmasters are authorized to provide such additional fixtures and stationery, and to make any slight alterations in the arrangements at their respective offices as may be absolutely required for the transaction of the money order business—but no other expenditures can be allowed.

5.—In making a transfer of funds—if from 'Postage' to the 'Money Order' account, postmasters will first take credit for the amount of said transfer in their General Account with the Post Office Department; they will then debit themselves therewith in the Money Order Cash Book and enter the transaction under its proper head in the weekly statement following each transfer. If from the 'Money Order' to the 'Postage' account, the amount must be entered on the credit side of the Money Order Cash Book and a corresponding entry made on the debit side of the General Account. The transfer to be noted in the weekly statement, as before. A notification (see form No. 9, in the Instructions), is in all cases to be forwarded to the Money Order Office of the Post Office Department, immediately following a transfer of funds from either account.

☞ Postmasters at money order offices should be careful to write the letters "M. O. B." on all envelopes containing letters of advice which they send to other money order offices

### The New Postmaster General.

We are able to furnish our readers this month with a more extended sketch of the new Postmaster General, than our limits last month would allow:

William Dennison was born in the city of Cincinnati on the 9th day of November, 1815. His father was well known through more than half a century as a popular and prosperous innkeeper in the young and rapidly growing city, no citizen in the whole community being more respected for probity and general worth among the pioneer settlers of Ohio and their descendents. He took great pride in his promising son, young William, and largely devoted his pecuniary means to secure the boy a thorough and solid classical education. In preparation for his college course he had the benefit of the best schools and teachers in his native city, and in the year 1831 he entered freshman in the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, then and now a flourishing and highly respected institution, which has educated many of the most prominent and powerful minds of the great and populous region north of the Ohio river, among whom are the names of Caleb B. Smith, late Secretary of the Interior and formerly United States Judge in Indiana, now deceased; Major General Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Galloway, William S. Groesbeck, George E. Pugh, and others of equal note.

In September, 1835, near the close of his twentieth year, he graduated, with high honor to himself and the University, then under the long successful presidency of the Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D., a learned and venerated Presbyterian clergyman, who had early been induced to migrate from Scotland to the Northern United States by the solicitation and in the company of a renowned divine, John Mason, of the Scotch Presbyterian church in New York, who at that time brought over a very useful and famous little clerical colony to this country.

Young Dennison then immediately returned to Cincinnati, and there commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Nathaniel G. Pendleton (father of the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency,) and Stephen Fales, one of the most eminent lawyers of the West, in his youth a classmate of Daniel Webster, at Dartmouth College, and always his intimate personal friend. Completing his legal studies, and admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in his native city. Soon afterwards he married the beautiful and highly educated daughter of William Neil, of Columbus, (the State Capitol), a famous and extensive mail contractor throughout the Northwest, whose name was very familiar to travelers and newspaper readers twenty or thirty years ago, in the days of stage coaches, when railroad enterprise was in its infancy at the West.

In 1840 he formed a law partnership with the once famous, but now infamous, Albert Pike, poet, jurist and rebel general, Indian savage by adoption and taste, leader of scalping parties, &c. In the execution of that arrangement he removed to Little Rock, the capitol of Arkansas. But the conditions—moral, intellectual, social and political—by which he found himself there surrounded, induced him, after a brief residence and experience, to terminate the connection and return to Cincinnati, where he resumed his professional business. In 1842, at the earnest solicitation of his father-in-law, he removed to Columbus, which became thenceforth his home. He was made soliciter of the Clinton Bank, of that city; then President of the Bank of Columbus, and he finally accepted the entire management and control of all the vast mail contract and post road business of Mr. Neil throughout the region between the Ohio and the great lakes.

In politics Mr. Dennison was an original whig. Throughout the existence of that party organization he was a firm, consistent and zealously active member of it. In 1847 he was elected to a two years' term in the Ohio Senate. He next served as President of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad until 1859, when, having been chosen by the republican party Governor of the State, he resigned his position in connection with corporations. The great rebellion found him Commander-in-Chief of Ohio. He immediately organized and placed at the disposal of the federal government seventy thousand troops, and in officering them gave to George B. McClellan and William S. Rosecrans their first commissions as general officers.

Governor Dennison is a working business man. He is an impressive orator, tall in person, of courtly but winning manners. He is a good specimen of a Christian gentlemen, a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

### Important Order.

We call attention to the order published in the first column of this page, directing the discontinuance of the practice of sending post-bills with packages containing only paid matter, and also the discontinuance of entries, except of *unpaid* matter, in the Accounts of Mails Sent and Received. A copy of this order has been sent to all offices of the first three classes, and will also be sent to those of the fourth and fifth classes as soon as their salaries are adjusted, which will certainly be during the present quarter. Meantime, the order of course applies to *all* offices.

The same order directs that as far as practicable, the *wrapping* of mail packets, especially to neighboring offices, may be discontinued. It is of course important that such packets should be firmly secured with twine, in such a manner as to avoid the *possibility* of their becoming loosened, and also that when several letters are contained therein, one of those most plainly directed should be placed so as to face *outward* at each end of the package. Where *one* letter only is sent, a wrapper may be used.

TRANSFER OF POSTAGE FUNDS TO MONEY ORDER ACCOUNT.—Postmasters at money order offices, in transferring, (according to instruction 29, Money Order Instructions) postage funds to the money order account, cannot be too careful to avoid a confusion of the two accounts. At the larger offices, this may be prevented by making such transfer only by a check drawn on the cashier; in those offices where the funds are in the postmaster's own custody, a check drawn on "Postage Funds," in favor of "Money Order Funds," giving all particulars of date and amount, should be drawn whenever such a transfer is made, to be kept with the postage funds as a voucher. Care should of course be taken to charge the money order cash account at once with all sums so transferred. A failure to keep the postage and money order funds strictly and entirely separate will result in great confusion and annoyance, and all necessary care and watchfulness should be exercised to prevent it.

☞ An insane P. M., whom "too much learning (of Latin) hath made mad," inquires whether it is not "wrong in itself" to send letters across the ocean, because the process is *malum per se* (ma'l 'em per sea!)

### Concerning Swope.

We have occasionally published some of the many favorable opinions embodied in the letters of our subscribers, of the usefulness of this journal, and have been glad to receive such evidences of their appreciation of our humble labors in behalf of the efficiency of the postal service. "Send it along another year—can't get along without it," has been the pleasant burden of a great majority of the letters enclosing renewals of subscription. Other commendatory expressions reached us daily from our patrons until we really had begun to flatter ourself, that the *U. S. Mail* was an article that postmasters might find "handy to have about the house." One day last month, however, this illusion was for a time rudely dissipated by Swope. Swope (Emanuel, Jr.) is Postmaster at Seacock, Pa. Swope subscribed for the *Mail* about seventeen months ago, and it was sent regularly to his address. Last month the publisher of the *Mail* took the liberty of sending Swope a bill for the second year's subscription. Swope didn't send the money. But he sent back the September number of the *Mail*. And he wrote bitter things on the wrapper thereof. He wrote "I don't want this thing of a paper." This wasn't polite in Swope. It wasn't considerate. But it was emphatic. It was clear to the publisher that Swope didn't want the *Mail* any more. But as Swope had received four numbers of the *Mail* which he hadn't paid for, the publisher took another liberty. He sent Swope a bill for those four numbers. Swope didn't pay that either. But he wrote a letter to the publisher, and he said:

"I doot owe you the first read copper. I am not indepted to you for the paper. I never recept it."

Now if Swope "never recept" the *Mail*, where did he get the September number which he sent back? But we shall not "pause for a reply" to this question, for we are not likely to receive any. It is clear to us, however, that Swope has made a mistake. He *does* want the *Mail*—wants it "*bad*." Because it would teach him several things of which he is evidently ignorant. For instance: it would teach him that it is contrary to law to send a transient paper without prepaying the postage; that any writing on the wrapper of such a paper, subjects the entire package to letter postage; that it is very wrong for a postmaster to use wrapping paper belonging to the government for private purposes; and *perhaps* it would teach him how to spell correctly.

So, after all we shall not allow Swope's conduct to shake our faith in the good opinions which our friends have expressed concerning the *Mail*. Swope appears to be the only one among our subscribers who *thinks* he don't want the *Mail*—and even he is mistaken.

### To our Debtors—Past and Present.

We have to return our thanks to the large number of our subscribers who have responded to our suggestion as to the remittance of the subscriptions due by them, and we respectfully commend their example to those who are still in arrears. We are aware that most of those who are included in this latter class, are there through forgetfulness; but if each one of them who reads this paragraph will postpone further perusal of our columns until he has enclosed the amount of his indebtedness in a letter addressed "Publisher U. S. Mail, New York," and mail it, he will thus atone for past neglect, and can resume his reading with the satisfaction which always accompanies the performance of an act of duty.

☞ Subscribers who have remitted the amount of their renewal of subscriptions during the past month, and do not find it credited by the change of the numbers on the wrappers of this month's issue, are informed that the necessary alteration will appear next month. The necessity of directing the wrappers some time in advance is the cause for this apparent neglect to give credit for renewed subscriptions paid.

☞ Hon. GREEN ADAMS has resigned the position as Auditor of the Treasury for the P. O. Department (Sixth Auditor of the Treasury), which he has acceptably filled for several years, and ELIJAH SELLS, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

### Depredation Cases.

SOLDIERS' LETTER THIEVES DETECTED.—On 25th of August, Special Agent Wm. L. Kelly arrested Rollin A. Waters, a detailed clerk at the Nashville, Tenn., Post Office, on a charge of mail robbery. He was held for trial. On September 5th, Mr. Kelly arrested Geo Eshenfelder, military postmaster at Bridgeport, Ala., on a similar charge. He was delivered to the military authorities for trial. On the 22d inst., Booth Lattin, late military postmaster at the Knight General Hospital, New Haven, Conn. was arrested, charged with obtaining by means of forged orders, from the post office of that place, registered letters belonging to patients at the hospital. He was held for trial.

SELAH NORTH, Postmaster at Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., was arrested on the 30th of Sept. by Special Agent Sharretts, on a charge of embezzling letters, and using cancelled stamps. The evidence against him is conclusive. Mr. North is well advanced in years, is possessed of considerable property, and has maintained a most respectable position in the community in which he lived.

HENRY C. NILES, a clerk in the city delivery department of the New York Post Office, was arrested by the Special Agent at that city on the 17th inst., charged with the embezzlement and rifling of mail letters. He confessed his guilt; ample evidence of which was also found in his possession. He was committed to prison in default of $5000 bail.

SOLON W. RICE, a box clerk in the New York Post Office, was also lately arrested on a charge similar to the above, and was bailed in $5000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

*Ed. U. S. Mail*—In your last issue you say each postmaster is required to have a sworn assistant, who shall attend to the business of the office during his absence, thus obviating the necessity of closing the office *to go to dinner*. Sec. 26 says that Post Offices shall be kept open during the *usual hours of business in the place*, and such other hours as may be necessary to receive and despatch mails. Now, the usual practive in this village, and in fact in most all places where the income of the office is not over $500, is for all places of business to close for one hour at noon for dinner, and also a short time for tea. Now, am I not obeying the instructions of the law, if I close, as other business men do, for meals? W. H. S., P. M.

Our friend argues ingeniously, but we fear his arguments will hardly "hold water." We have no idea that it was the intention of the regulation quoted above to exclude the hour between 12 and 1 from the "regular hours of business," nor is the post office intended for the sole benefit of "business men," but for the entire public, to many of whom the "dinner hour" presents the most favorable time to visit the post office. We have heard too many complaints from inhabitants of small villages of the inconvenience to them of this practice, to be able to approve of it.

N——, Ind., Oct., 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—A friend of mine, lately returned from Ireland, says that a number of packages of newspapers which I mailed to him while there, duly prepaid according to P. O. laws, two cents per four ounces, was refused to be delivered at the post office in Ireland *unless full letter postage was paid*, because there was more than one paper in an envelope or wrapper. I also sent some catalogues, duly prepaid according to our laws, and they too were charged letter postage. If this is the practice in all the post offices in Ireland, it is very hard on correspondents, or it is an imposition that would seem to require looking into. J. F——,
Asst P. M.

The postage paid here on all printed matter for Great Britain and Ireland, is the United States postage only, and there is always a charge made by the British office when such matter reaches its destination. A regulation of the British office provides that letter postage shall be charged on a package containing more than one newspaper or other printed article. When it is desired to send more than one, they should each be enveloped in a *separate* wrapper (narrow, and open at the ends or sides.) We have nothing to say in regard to the wisdom or justice of these regulations—the case is "out of our parish."

WEST B——, Vt., Oct, 1864.

*Ed. U. S. Mail*—I am in the "dark" concerning the "*Money Order System.*" I see that we have three money order offices in this state, and do I understand that *these* are the only ones that can *issue* such orders? or, are these offices the ones that such orders can be issued *on* by other smaller offices, and, if in the latter, when are the blank orders to be furnished, and how? Will you please inform in next *Mail*, and oblige,
Yours very truly, C. M. M., P. M.

"Money-Order Offices" (a list of which was published in our last,) are the only ones which either *issue* or *pay* money orders. In other words, no money order can be either obtained or paid at any other post office than one designated as a money order office by the Postmaster General. *All* postmasters, however, should make themselves familiar with the law and instructions in regard to the money order system, both in order that they may be prepared for their new duties in case their offices should hereafter be designated as money order offices, and that they may be able to impart information to the public with regard to the workings of the system.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—If it be a proper question for you to consider and answer, I would ask, if it be a violation of the oath taken by a postmaster in making returns of his account current, to the Department, should he deliver *unpaid letters* without receiving pay at the time, provided he charge the same to himself and render an account to the Department therefor?
A POSTMASTER.

The easiest and most proper method by which a postmaster can comply with the law, avoid a violation of his oath, and accommodate the public in this matter, is the following: When delivering unpaid mail matter, if the receiver cannot at the time pay the postage due, the postmaster may, if so disposed, pay it *himself*. The amount then becomes a private debt due the postmaster from the person for whom he paid it. It is of course optional with the postmaster to adopt this method or not; but unless he does so, he is bound to withhold the delivery of unpaid matter, until the sum due thereon is paid.

S——, Coon, Oct. 14, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—Will you please inform me through your columns, if letters received at this office (which bears the name of the town,) can be sent to other offices in the same town, without the charge of three cents for forwarding. I find it is customary in offices so circumstanced in this vicinity, to forward without the charge of three cents. Oblige, yours, &c.,
A. B. R., P. M.

All letters which the neglect or a mistake of the writer makes it necessary to forward to other offices than the one to which they are directed, are chargeable when so forwarded with postage at the same rate as when originally mailed.

POST OFFICE, A——, Pa. Oct. 10, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail*—Will you please answer the following questions through the next *Mail*.

I. In case letters are sent to soldiers, who have been mustered out of service, and return before the letters reach them, may such letters be sent on after them free of postage, or are they to be marked due if unpaid?

2. When return dead letters are received at a post office addressed to persons who have removed, may said letters be forwarded to another Post Office at their request?

Respectfully yours, W. T. M., Asst. P. M.

1. If the soldier has been mustered out of service and discharged, he is no longer a "soldier," and forwarded letters to him should be charged with the postage due thereon.

2. "Return" dead letters may be so forwarded—but "valuable" dead letters cannot. Full information on this subject can be obtained by consulting instruction No 8, appended to Sec. 8, Act of March, 1863.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Loudon, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—Why won't ragged postage currency buy postage stamps? Please answer in your paper, and oblige

Many Soldiers and Citizens.

Because "ragged postal [fractional] currency," when portions of the notes are wanting, becomes thereby depreciated in value, and, by a regulation of the Treasury Department, is only redeemable at a discount proportionate to the size of the missing portion. If a fractional note is entire, the fact of its being soiled or "frayed" is not a good reason for its refusal when offered in payment for postage stamps.

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*Ed. U. S. Mail.*—Where the mail has no regular *hour* for arrival and departure, but varies from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., what rule must a postmaster adopt in closing a mail, as he cannot know when the mail is to *depart* until its *arrival*, and Sec. 72 requires the mail not to be closed until *half an hour before its departure*. Have I not a right to half an hour after the mail carrier calls for the mail before delivering it to him?

P. M.

Yes, if it *requires* half an hour for you to make up the mail ready for delivery to him—not otherwise. In such matters you should be guided by a regard for the interest of the public, as well as for your own rights, and endeavor to arrange matters so as to insure as little delay as possible in the forwarding of your mail.

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Post Office, L——, Mich.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—Please answer the following in the Mail and oblige:

Letters arrive at this office from Canada, written upon "paid ten cents." If the Postal Law requires prepayment by stamps, and not in money, shall such letters be considered as paid?

J. C., P. M.

The provisions of the postal law which "requires prepayment by stamps" is only applicable to letters mailed *in this country*. No United States law can regulate the method of prepayment of postage on letters mailed in Canada or any other foreign country. The letters referred to by our correspondent should be treated as paid letters.

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☞ J. K. writes us that he "mailed a linen shirt to ——. One end was sealed and the other end was left open, and a string tied around it. I charged paper postage for it. When it got to its destination they charged double letter rates. Do the Postal Laws permit this? Please let me know in your next paper." And we are sorry that J. K., before writing to us, was not moved to consult the column of "Miscellaneous Information" in the *Mail*, and thereby learn that no clothing can be mailed to *anybody* at "paper rates," and that clothing, to soldiers only, may be sent at *eight cents per four ounces.*

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☞ We will once more state that postmasters are not *obliged* to make change in receiving postage, or payment for stamps—especially if, as several write to us to say, they find it impossible to keep a supply of cents for the purpose. They are, however, expected to be courteous and obliging in this and other matters in dealing with the public, and as a general rule they are so. We have seen more "pigheadedness" and incivility displayed by a consequential donkey on the *outside* of a post-office window than we ever saw inside of fifty of them.

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☞ Some of our correspondents who write asking our opinion or decision on postal matters have enclosed in their letters various sums, from one to five dollars, as a "fee," which we have in each case returned. We are always happy to furnish "advice gratis" to all of our subscribers who may ask it.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders,* as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only,* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only,* and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of September:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akron, | Lancaster, | Pa. | 2,782 |
| Buck Run, | Chester, | " | 2,201 |
| East Vincent, | " | " | Special. |
| *Frankville, | Alleghany, | Md. | 3,208 |
| Green Point, | Clay, | Dak. | 15,552 |
| Galloway's Station, | Maries, | Mo. | 10,424 |
| Hope Valley, | Alpine, | Cal. | Special. |
| Hamlet, | Stark, | Ind. | 12,249 |
| *Keefer's Store, | Franklin, | Pa. | 2,566 |
| Landis, | Cumberland, | N. J. | 2,102 |
| Lick Creek, | Union, | Ill. | 11,837 |
| Leitch's Ferry, | Stanislaus, | Cal. | 11,791 |
| Lehigh Furnace, | Lehigh, | Pa. | 2,307 |
| Lake House, | Sacramento, | Cal. | 14,794 |
| Latrobe, | El Dorado, | " | Special. |
| Merrimac, | St. Louis, | Mo. | 10,404 |
| *Millerton, (ch.) | Fresno, | Cal. | 14,777 |
| *Middleford, | Sussex, | Del. | 2,125 |
| North Stoughton, | Norfolk, | Mass. | Special. |
| Newfield, | Gloucester, | N. J. | 2,102 |
| *North Galveston, | Kosciusko, | Ind. | 12,285 |
| Oto, | Woodbury, | Iowa. | 11,108 |
| *Pocotaligo, | Kanawha, | W. Va. | 4,117 |
| *Robertsville, | Monmouth, | N. J. | Mail Mes. |
| Sugar Grove, | Vernon, | Wis. | 13,132 |
| Sheridan, | Montcalm, | Mich. | 12,727 |
| Silver King, | Alpine, | Cal. | Special. |
| Sherman, | Powesheik, | Iowa. | 11,152 |
| Sherman, | Clay, | Ind, | 12,010 |
| Union, | Merced, | Cal. | 14,777 |
| *Worthington, | Marion, | W. Va. | 4,155 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Alpha, | Scott, Ind. | Woostertown. |
| Addison, | Gallia, Ohio. | Cheshire. |
| Beaver Lick, | Boone, Ky. | Burlington, |
| Beverly, | Christian, Ky. | Hopkinsville, |
| Brook's Station, | Bullitt, Ky. | Shepherdstown, |
| Bluff, | Texas, Mo. | Licking, |
| Cochran, | Dearborn, Ind. | Aurora, |
| Central Point, | Monroe, Ky. | Rockbridge, |
| Cicero, | Defiance, Ohio. | Arrowsmith, |
| Confidence, | Wayne, Iowa. | Bethlehem, |
| Cheneyville, | Harrison, Mo. | Cainesville, |
| Davisville, | Ocean, N. J. | Toms River. |
| Dardanelles, | Jackson, Oregon. | Jacksonville, |
| Enterprise, | Shiawassee, Mich. | Laingsburgh, |
| Florence, | Morgan, Mo. | Versailles, |
| Griswold, | Knox, Ind. | Oak Station, |
| Grahamville, | York, Pa. | York Furnace, |
| Hughes' Store, | Russell, Ky. | Jamestown, |
| Ira, | Adams, Ill. | Mendon, |
| Lake River, | Clark, Wash. | St. Helena, (Columbia Co.) |
| Lima, | Houston, Min. | Caledonia, |
| Lytlesville, | McLean, Ill. | Heyworth, |
| Lexington, | Taylor, Iowa. | Bedford, |
| Latham, | Weld, Col. | Denver City, |
| Muncy Bottom, | Sullivan, Pa. | Sonestown, |
| Mineral Point, | Cambria, Pa. | Conemaugh, |
| Narrow Prairie, | Sauk, Wis. | Reedsburgh, |
| Owenton, | Owen, Ky. | New Liberty, |
| Oreapolis, | Cass, Neb. | Plattsmouth, |
| Pallow, | Stark, Ohio. | Massilon, |
| Pleasantville, | Sullivan, Mo. | Muscle Mills, |
| Red House Shoals, | Putnam, W. Va. | Winfield, |
| Rice's Ferry, | Macon, Mo. | Macon City, |
| Salem, (ch.) | Livingston, Ky. | Smithland, |
| Seafield, | White, Ind. | Reynolds, |
| Spring Grove, | Warren, Ill. | Monmouth, |
| Troy Mills, | Fulton, Ill. | St. Augustine, |
| Union Home, | Clinton, Mich. | St. Johns, |
| Victor, | De Kalb, Ind. | Auburn, (ch.) |
| Woodmansie, | Ocean, N. J. | Toms River. |
| West Warren, | Bradford, Pa. | South Warren, |
| Williamstown, | Wood, W. Va. | Marietta, (O.) |
| Woodvale, | Frederick, Md. | Frederick. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

~~Colony, Delaware, Iowa, to [illegible]~~

East Randolph, Columbia, Wis., to Westford, (in Dodge Co.)

Lyman Centre, York, Me., to Lyman.

Millburn, Broome, N. Y., to Corbettsville.

### Presidential Appointments.

Los Angelos, Los Angelos, Cal., Francis P. Ramirer.

Mansfield, Rickland, Ohio, Henry P. Davis.

Paris, Edgar, Ills., Henry V. Bever.

Wheeling, Ohio, W. Va., Theodore N. Gorrell.

White Hall, Washington, N. Y., Olif Abel.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Clay Hill, Bartholomew, Ind., Mary J. Holman.

Doniphan, Doniphan, Kan., Mrs. Maria Werner.

Juneau, Dodge, Wis., Mrs. Melissa D. Parmelee.

Lexington, Sanilac, Mich., Mrs. Harriet N. Nims.

Little Eagle, Scott, Ky., Mrs. Francis Brockmans.

Mount Olive, Mills, Iowa, Mrs. E. P. Stroud.

Mier, Wabash, Ill., Miss Judah Higgins.

New Derby, Westmoreland, Pa., Sarah Ann Wilt.

North Perry, Washington, Me., Miss Kate S. Dana.

North Newry, Oxford, Me., Miss Sarah A. Kilgore.

Olcott, Niagara, N. Y., Miss Evarancy Aldrich.

Spring Garden, Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Sallie A. Hinney.

Springville, Greenup, Ky, Mrs. Mary Warning.

Sherman, Powesheik, Iowa, Mrs. Sarah M. Rice.

Scytheville, Merrimac, N. H., Miss Francis H. Gates.

Stony Creek, Somerset, Pa., Mary Keiffer.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mityleue, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

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Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. ......... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles........... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.................. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz........................ 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz........ 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz...................... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 3 "

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other mails.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail.................................. 5.00 A. M.
" ................................ 1.30 P. M.
" ................................ 6.15 P. M.
Erie Mail.................................. 5.00 A. M.
" (Way).............................. 3.00 P. M.
" ................................ 4.15 P. M.
Freebold and Keyport...................... 2.00 P. M.
Long Island............................... 5.00 A. M.
" " ............................... 2.00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.................... 3.00 P. M.
New York Central R. R..................... 3.00 P. M.
North Mail................................ 5.00 A. M.
" " (Way)............................ 2.00 P. M.
" " ................................. 4.00 P. M.
South..................................... 5.00 A. M.
" ................................... 4.30 P. M.
" ................................... 6.00 P. M.
" ...................................10.30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.

South—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9 00 and 10.40 P. M.

East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.

West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (North Austr'a. comp'y.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Triest | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | [illegible] | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) British mail, via Marseilles | [illegible] | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

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| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail. | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail.. | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail.. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England. | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mytylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail. | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick. | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of. | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penaug, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of November, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 5 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Havana & Nassau... |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | 9 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 9 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| French | France | 9 | | France, via. Havre. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 12 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 14 | | South Pacific &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 19 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 22 | 23 | Liverpool. |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 26 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

[illegible] Steam Book and Job Printer, [illegible] Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. V., No. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1864. Whole No. 51.


## REPORT

OF

## THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

We give below extracts from the Report of the Postmaster General for 1864. Our limited space prevents its publication in full, but we have selected the more important and interesting portions, and shall, perhaps, make further extracts in our next number—

### FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The postal revenues for the year ending the 30th June last, were $12,438,253 78, and the expenditure of this department during the same period were $12,644,786 20, showing an excess of the latter of $206,532 42. The accompanying table No. 1, (see Appendix,) exhibits the annual postal revenues and expenditures from 1854 to 1864, from which it will be seen that the average annual receipts of this department from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, were $8,745,282 52, and the average annual expenditures for the same period were $14,482,008 44, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,736,725 82; and the average annual reciepts from 1862 to 1864, inclusive, were $10,871,530 97 and the expenditures $11,694,785 72, showing an average annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $823,254 75.

The excess of receipts in 1864, over 1861, the first year of the rebellion, was $4,088,957 38.

Although the proportion of receipts as against the expenditures has, doubtless, been increased, on account of the suspension of the postal service in the insurrectionery States, the above exhibit furnishes the evidence of an improving financial condition of the department, highly creditable to the administration of my immediate predecessor.

The estimate of expenditure for 1864 was fixed at $13 000,000, in which was included the sum of $1,000 000, specially appropriated for the overland mail service, being $355,213 80 more than the amount actually expended.

On the other hand, the revenues of 1864 were estimated at an increase of five per centum on those of 1862, making $8,714,000, while they actually reached $12,438,253 78, or $3,724,253 78 more than the estimate. This increase equals 42⅞ per cent.

The increase of expenditures in 1864, compared with those of 1863, is 11⅝ per centum, and the increase in the revenues for the same year 11⅜ per cent.

### STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES ISSUED.

During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, of the value of $10,177,327. 25,544,300 stamped envelopes, amounting to $765,512 50, and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers, amounting to $31,490, were issued. The total value of these *issues* was $10,974,329 50, which, compared with the issue of the previous year, ($10,338,760,) shows an increase of $535,569 50, or about 6⅛ per cent. The value of the stamps, and stamped envelopes *sold* was $10,776,589 58, and the amount *used* in the prepayment of postage was $9,878,155 61.

Nothwithstanding this enormous issue, the losses of stamps in the mails amounted only to $1,206, and of envelopes to $31 80. This result may be in part attributed to the system of registering each package of stamps and envelopes mailed, and to the fact that route agents and postmasters at separating offices are also instructed to keep a record of all such packages passing through their offices. During the year 1859, (the year immediately preceding the adoption of this system of registration,) the value of postage stamps issued amounted to $5,279,405, whilst the losses in transmission during the last six months of that period were $4,373. Since that time the losses have decreased, although the issue has increased about 92¾ per cent.

The number of packages of stamps sent out during the year was 58,500, of stamped envelopes 18,688, and the claims allowed for deficiencies in the number of stamps amounted to only $29, and in the stamped envelopes 80 cents, showing great care on the part of those intrusted with this branch of the business.

Postage stamps are regularly supplied to the armies of the Potomac and Cumberland, through special agents of the department located at or near the headquarters of each. Since the inauguration of this practice—about the 1st of July last—the agent stationed at City Point, Virginia, has sold stamps amounting to $29,773 96 and the agent of the army at Chattanooga $5,210.

### ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS DISCONTINUED.

After the award of the contract for newspaper wrappers, the department and the contractor received a protest from a party in New York claiming to be the patentee of newspaper wrappers, with notice that he should assert his rights. Under these circumstances, and in view of the enormous advance in the contract price of the article, the department decided to discontinue the issue for the present.

### TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS.

A table accompanying this Report exhibits the service as it stood on the 30th of June last in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Washington, Colorado, Dakota, and Nevada, at which time there were in operation in those States and Territories 5,083 mail routes, the number of contractors being 5,953. The length of these routes was 139,173 miles, and the service as follows, viz:

Railroad, 22,616 miles; steamboat, 7,278 miles; "celerity, certainty, and security," 109,278 miles—costing $5,818,469, divided as follows, viz: Railroad, 23,301,942 miles of transportation at $2,557,044, about 11 cents a mile; steamboat, 2,112,134 at $253,274, about 12 cents a mile; "celerity, certainty, and security," 30,901,281 at $2,998,151, about 9 7-10 cents a mile.

The length of routes was decreased 425 miles, whilst there was an increase in the annual transportation of 89,342 miles, and in the cost of $77,893.

The aggregate compensation of route agents, local agents, mail messengers, baggage masters in charge of express mails, and agents employed on steamers conveying mails to southern ports, was $546,753 48, which, added to the cost of service in operation on 30th June, 1864, ($5,818,469,) makes the total cost of mail transportation at that date $6,365,222 48.

### RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Notwithstanding an express provision of law, (section 29 of act of July 2, 1836,) which provides "that no person whose bid for the transportation of the mail may be accepted shall receive any pay until he shall have executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department," but few of the railroad companies engaged in carrying mails are under contract; and the practice of recognizing their service from quarter to quarter has been necessary for a series of years, to enable the Auditor to issue orders in favor of the companies, for the collection of moneys in the hands of postmasters on the routes, and the adjustment of accounts for services rendered.

Attention has been called to this subject by my predecessors for the purpose of securing additional legislation investing the head of this department with power to compel compliance with the law by prohibiting payments except on executed contracts. The matter is discussed by Postmaster General Holt in his report of December 3, 1859, and again alluded to December 1, 1860, and also by my immediate predecessor in his reports of December 2, 1861, and December 1, 1862; but, believing that the law is sufficiently explicit as it now stands, I do not propose further legislation, in the hope that the several railroad companies will no longer refuse to enter into the obligations assumed by all other persons contracting with the government. Should I be disappointed in this reasonable hope, I shall not fail to call upon Congress for such legislation as the necessities of the service require.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The contract for service on the route from the Mississippi river, *via* Salt Lake, to Placerville, California, under act of March 2, 1861, expiring on the 30th June, last, an arrangement was made with the same parties for continuing the service on the same terms to September 30, 1864.

Under an advertisement dated March 22, 1864, inviting proposals for service from Atchison, Kansas, or St. Joseph, Missouri, to Folsom City, California, John H. Heistand, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was the lowest bidder, at $750,000 per annum; but his bid having been subsequently withdrawn, contracts have been made with Ben. Holladay, of New York, for the service between Atchison, or St. Joseph, and Salt Lake City, at $365,000, and with Wm. B. Dinsmore, president of the Overland Mail Company, also of New York, from Salt Lake City to Folsom City, at $385,000, making an aggregate of $750,000, per annum. These parties are believed to be able to fulfil their obligations. The contracts are from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1868; the trips to be made in sixteen days eight months in the year, and in twenty days the remaining four months; to convey through letter mails only, mail matter prepaid at letter rates, and all local or way mails.

Owing to Indian depredations, the overland service was much interrupted during the months of August and September last, and for a period of four or five weeks, the *whole mail* for the Pacific coast and the Territories was necessarily sent by sea from New York.

### POSTAL MAPS.

The topographer of the department having been instructed by my predecessor to prepare a set of maps, by States or groups of States, designed to show all the permanent routes, distances, and post offices thereon, in the United States, with other statistical information, I have to communicate that progress has been made in their preparation. It is found, however, that in consequence of the enhanced price of all articles purchased through the contingent fund, chargeable with the expenses, that the fund, as previously estimated, will be insufficient, having regard to other demands upon it; and I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $10,000 be made for preparing and publishing these maps. It is believed that the proceeds of the sale of such as will not be needed for the use of this department will eventually more than reimburse the entire outlay, leaving a surplus which will diminish, to that extent, future appropriations for contingent purposes.

### INSPECTION OFFICE.

On the 3d of March, 1864, the Inspection office of the department, in its distinct and separate form, was abolished, and its duties transferred to the Contract office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

### SPECIAL AGENTS.

By the 17th section of an act of Congress approved July 1, 1864, chapter 197, page 339, it is enacted "that the special agent of the Post Office Department on the Pacific coast shall receive a compensation of five dollars per diem." The salary of this officer was $2,500 per annum under the act of March 2, 1861, and for all travelling and incidental expenses no greater sum than two dollars for each day employed could be allowed under the act of March 3, 1845.

It is not supposed that Congress intended to reduce the pay of this officer from $3,230 to $1,825, but such is the effect of the law, and I therefore recommend such a modification of that section as will restore his full salary of $2,500 per annum, from the date of the passage of said act, and to provide for his actual travelling expenses a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem. Although, at the time of the passage of the said act, two dollars per diem was considered sufficient for the travelling and incidental expenses of these officers, it is now inadequate, and I recommend that all other special agents be allowed a sum not exceeding four dollars per day while employed.

### ARMY MAILS.

Inquiry has been made of Lieutenant General Grant relative to the existing arrangements for supplying our armies with mails, with the assurance of my earnest purpose to co-operate with him in carrying into effect any desired improvements of that service; and I am gratified to learn from his reply, that the system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory; and that "our soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country." He also informs me that the policy originally adopted of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, will be continued.

### DELAYS IN DISTRIBUTING POST OFFICES.

For many years the regulations of this department have required that every post office should mail letters direct to every other office not on the route to any distributing office, and that all other letters should be mailed to the first distributing office on the route to their destination, involving considerable expense and delays in the transmission of the mails. This subject has been frequently referred to in the report of this department. Elaborate distribution schemes have been proposed to improve the existing system, which is still considered defective.

The majority of letters are now subjected to delays, while the expense attending the work in twenty-two distributing post offices amounted, during the fourth quarter of 1864, to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, being at the rate of eight hundred thousand dollars per year, or about sixty-two per centum of the whole expense clerk hire in all offices.

### RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

The mailing of all letters *direct* from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. The ordinary distributing post offices not meeting the necessities of the service, experiments have been commenced with railway or travelling post offices. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between Washington and New York, and by means of clerks taken, temporarily, from the post offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of those points are distributed in the cars, and so arranged that they can be despatched without delay on connecting routes. Thus it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, being the time usually lost in distributing offices. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport, and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results.

Attention has been given to the putting in operation the railway distribution to other prominent points, and the companies which have been asked to furnish the necessary car facilities have generally responded favorably. On the great eastern and western routes to Cleveland, as well as between Washington and New York, the size and importance of the mails and the amount of distribution to be done are such as to require accommodations to the extent of an entire car. West of Cleveland only a portion of a car will be used on each route.

In order to make the work of railway post offices effectual, a change in the mode of mailing letters is necessary. All offices cannot mail *direct*, neither can all mail to a railway office. The work will, therefore, be divided between head offices and route offices, the former being those which are the initial or terminal points of routes, and the latter those offices or stations on the direct line of a road from which there are no post-roads diverging. Additional clerks, as well as superintendents and travelling postmasters, will be required, for whom I recommend provision be made by law.

The introduction of the proposed scheme will necessarily be attended with difficulties, and must be accomplished gradually. The classification of offices alone will require time and labor, and for the present operations will be limited to a few principal railroad lines. Until the necessary classification is completed, and the railway distribution organized, it is anticipated that additional expenses will be involved; but it is hoped that the final effect will be to reduce the expenses connected with the present plan of distribution. Under the new law, also, which took effect first of July last, all accounting for *paid* letters has been dispensed with, thus saving much labor heretofore required in mailing letters and in keeping accounts. The transcripts of mails sent and received under the old system at five of the principal offices amounted to 50,000 folios. The accounts from the same offices for the quarter ended 30th September last, during which changes were only partially introduced, show a saving in this respect of nearly fifty per cent. Thus in various ways the ordinary expenses of post office are expected to be diminished so as to compensate for the cost of railway distribution. But, whether this result be fully attained or not, the expedition of mails will be insured.

### FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The aggregate postage (sea, inland, and foreign) upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen, and Belgium, amounted to $1,399,605 69, being an increase of $174,930 48, as compared with the last year, and $41,458 37 in excess of the largest amount realized in any previous fiscal year. The collections in this country amounted to $881,730 68, and in Europe to $517,875 01: excess of collections in the United States $363,855 67. This result is significant and gratifying, showing a largely increased correspondence with Europe, notwithstanding the civil troubles agitating the country, and the interruption of postal communications with the southern States.

The total postages on the correspondence exchanged with British North American provinces during the year, amounted to $307,371 39, being an increase of $81,628 09 over the amount reported last year, and of $129,518 88 over that for the previous fiscal year. The postages collected in this country amounted to $168,755 74, and in the provinces to $138,615 64: excess in favor of the United States $30,140 10. This extraordinary increase of correspondence is probably partly owing to the fact that large numbers of rebel agents, sympathizers and refugees, have taken up their temporary abode in Canada and the other provinces.

### NEGOTIATIONS OF POSTAL CONVENTIONS.

A correspondence has been opened with several of the post departments represented by commissioners at the Paris international postal conference, having for its object the negotiation of postal conventions, on the basis of the Paris resolutions, with those countries on the continent of Europe with which the United States has hitherto sustained no direct postal relation, as well as for the revision and amendment of existing postal conventions, so as to make them conform as nearly as practicable to the liberal principles of postal progress recommended by that conference as the basis of international arrangements. Favorable responses have been received from the several post departments interested in this subject.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Including the suspended post offices, the whole number on the 30th June, 1864, was 28,878; of which 19,975 are in the loyal, and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster General.

During the year, 619 post offices have been established, 788 discontinued, and 211 changes made of names and sites. The number of cases acted upon was 5,579. Four thousand seven hundred and thirteen postmasters have been appointed, of whom 3,028 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations; 674 by removals; 259 by death; 133 by change of names and sites, and 619 on establishment of new offices.

Under the provisions of the act approved July 1, 1864, "to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," the salary of the postmaster of New York, and of the postmasters at offices of the first, second, and third classes, have been fixed as provided by law.

At the close of the fiscal year there were twenty special agents, whose salaries amounted to $34,100; four hundred and fourteen route agents, receiving $313,912; fifty-three local agents $32,009; and one hundred and five baggage masters in charge of through and express mails $6,780.

### LETTER CARRIERS.

The free delivery of mail matter by carriers has been introduced at sixty-six offices, employing at present, 685 carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of $317,051 22.

### DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters of every description received and examined during the year was 3,508,825, being an increase of 958 409 over the preceding year, attributable mainly to the return of large numbers of army and navy letters, which it was found impracticable to deliver.

During the year there were registered and remailed to the respective owners, as containing money, 25,752 letters, containing an agregate of $131,611 24, of which number 20,059, containing $104,665 84, were delivered; 4,412 letters, containing $20,485 49, were returned to the department, being addressed chiefly to soldiers and sailors, and persons transiently at places of mailing or address.

The number of dead letters containing papers of value, other than money, as deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered, and returned for delivery to the owners, was 12,436, and the nominal value of the enclosures therein was $1,515,694 75, being an increase over the previous year of 4,104, or about fifty per cent., while the increase in the value of the enclosures was but $71,416 94. The number of these letters delivered was 11,378, or ninety per cent.

During the year 45,380 letters and packages were received, containing photographs, daguerreotypes, and articles of jewelry. Of this number, 29,999 were sent out for delivery, 26,607 of which contained photograps and daguerrotypes, 1,410, articles of jewelry, and 1 982, other miscellaneous articles. Of the whole number sent out, 18,213 were delivered to either the senders or parties addressed, the postage on which amounted to $1 944 24.

In May last a large number of packages containing miscellaneous articles which had been accumulating for several years, were classified and sold at public auction, the proceeds amounting to $1,175 27.

The number of valuable dead letters registered and sent out for delivery was 68,187, being 23,574 more than the preceding year, and there were returned to the adjutant general's, quartermaster general's, and other public offices, 11,116 letters and packages containing muster rolls, descriptive lists, and soldiers' discharge papers; 65,691 letters containing postage stamps and money in less sums than one dollar, or articles of less than one dollar in value, were returned to the senders.

A large number of letters addressed to rebel localities have been returned from various sources to the dead letter office, amounting in the aggregate to 31,423, of which number 28,421 were of domestic, and 3 002 of foreign origin. They were all indorsed "mails suspended," and returned, the domestic to the writers, and the foreign to the countries in which they originated.

Within the past year, 4,255 letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms were sent by postmasters to the dead letter office, and thence returned to writers or senders. The addresses were assumed evidently for the purpose of conducting some fraudulent business, and in many instances these letters were found to contain remittances.

The gross revenue derived from the dead letter postage collected on the letters sent out and delivered amounted to $23,558 26, out of which were paid the clerks employed in redirecting them. The collection of postage on such returned letters complicates the accounts under the law fixing salaries for postmasters. These letters must be entered at the mailing, and then at the receiving office, and postage collected; and such as cannot be delivered must be credited to the postmaster when sent to the dead letter office. The aim of the department is to have no unpaid letters in the mails, and to collect all revenues by means of postage stamps, avoiding the necessity of keeping accounts. In future, postmasters are to enter in their accounts only unpaid letters, which are mostly from or to foreign countries, and it seems inconsistent to send thousands daily from this department with instructions to enter them and collect postage. The amount is comparatively small, and yet the attendant labor very considerable. I therefore suggest as a matter for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of restoring prepaid [illegible] to the owners free of postage, especially [illegible]w of the fact that a very large proportion go to persons of moderate means.

The number of domestic letters of all descriptions sent out from the dead letter office during the year, was 1,493,998. In addition to these large numbers of letters bearing requests for their return to the writers if unclaimed a specified time, are returned by postmasters without passing through the dead letter office, and constant efforts are made to promote this mode of return.

The number of letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the year, was 162,591, the amount of unpaid postage on which was $9,161 53. The number received from foreign countries in the same condition, during the same period, was 52,427, and the amount of unpaid postage thereon $2,088 57.

### POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The act approved May 17, 1864, authorized the Postmaster General to establish, "under such rules and regulations as he may find expedient and necessary, a uniform money-order system at all post offices which he may deem suitable therefor;" and it further provided that this system should be put into operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, one hundred and forty-one offices have been designated as money-order offices, and the operation of the system commenced on the first instant.

In commencing the money order business, it has been deemed expedient to begin with the largest offices, and extend it to others as rapidly as possible. Measures will also be taken for its introduction in the army.

The establishment of the system in this country will no doubt lead to arrangements for the interchange of international money-orders with the several foreign countries with which we have direct postal relations.

By the eleventh section of the act above referred to, postmasters are prohibited from depositing in any bank money-order funds of which they have the custody. I would respectfully suggest that the business would be facilitated by enabling the postmasters having moneys from this source to deposit in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositors of the public moneys, to their own credit, and at their risk, and thereby relieve the department from the necessity of furnishing vaults and safes. Substantial advantages would also result to the public interests by permitting all deputy postmasters to deposit in these banks any public moneys in their hands, under like conditions; and I recommend such modification of the law as will authorize such deposits to be made under the direction of the Postmaster General.

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### Correspondence Wanted

Unmarried soldiers can obtain lady correspondence, and unmarried ladies can obtain soldier correspondence by addressing as below.

All applications must be made in the party's own hand-writing, and accompanied by their pictures. Also, must be given with precision their age, place of birth, religion, and name in full.

Soldiers must, in addition, state what, if any, bad habits they have, what their business was before enlisting, and enclose $2.00.

Everything sent us will be regarded as strictly confidential, and returned, unless the application meets with success, in which case the $2.00 only will be retained.

The object is to afford our patriotic soldiers encouragement and sympathy. Address,

P. O., Box 453, Milwaukee, Wis.

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AN ANSWER SENT TO THE ABOVE.

Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.,
Aug. 19th, 1864.

I take my pen to answer a rascally and disgraceful advertisement which has come to my hand. I must say that your patriotism shows that your intention is to get a soldier's money, and make a speculation to rob him. Sir, any man that is mean enough to take such a course would not hesitate to rob his neighbour of his daily bread; and, Sir, if I could see you, and perhaps I shall, as my time of service is out next week, I will make an end of your patriotism, and place you among those where a scoundrel belong. Sir Thief and Robber, instead of $2.00, you shall have my opinion of all such beings as you are. No man, save a copper-head and traitor to his country, and an enemy to all soldiers, would get up such a scheme. Sir, I hope they will draft you, in order that you will get a chance to send your $2.00, and thus secure the sympathy of scoundrels like yourself. The opinion of the soldiers in this camp, of you, is that you are some old broken down blackleg, and now you want a few green-backs to keep your black heart in motion. Now, sir, take my advice while it is yet time: take a musket, come out bravely, and fight for the country's rights; then, you might persuade me to send you two dollars, for my money is calculated for good purposes, and not for misery.

Sir, I hope you will repent and become a decent man. I will not ask you for an answer, as I do by no means desire to see your hand-writing, not until you change your principles at any rate.

K. Latham.

I am a member of Co. H, 15th Reg. V. R. C.

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### Letter Addresses.

Wait, Uncle Sam, a minute, do!
And put me in your mail;
I want to take a ride with you—
A ride upon a rail!

I'm acting as a substitute
For David Henry White,
Going don't his convenience suit,
And so he has to write.

I'm bound for *James Miller McKim*,
A *Philadelphian*,
And hope you'll take me on to him
As quickly as you can.

He is an abolitionist
And long and faithful he
Has toiled with others who persist
In making bondman free.

He hopes the Unionists will win,
By diligence and care,
And thus *keep* Honest Abraham in
The Presidential Chair.

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Please carry this letter Mr. Post Man,
Down to *Berea* as fast as you can;
And when you get there I venture to say,
That Miss Mary Jenkins will take it away.
But if in ten days no one calls for this letter,
Mr. P. M. return it to F't Seneca you'd better.

---

Swift as the dove your course pursue;
Let nought your speed restrain,
Until you reach Port Clinton through,
And Miss A. P. Miller gain.

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Mr. Thomas Cleary Schenectady please send this letter to the Widow mason the woman you bought the pairs of last year your friend truly Mr. Thomas O'Connor of Albany N. Y. it will be doing me a favor if you do.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK DECEMBER, 1864

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.
Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the business department of this paper should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.


### Official Endorsement.

We have received from Postmaster General DENNISON the following letter, which we are permitted to publish:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington Oct. 18, 1864.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

To J. GAYLER, Esq. *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ The delay in the issue of this month's paper is caused by the necessity of postponing the publication of the Postmaster General's Report until the meeting of Congress.

☞ A single copy of the *Mail* cannot be relied on for permanent use in rating foreign letters, as the tables are liable to constant changes, in accordance with instructions from the Department.

On other subjects, also, it is safest to consult the latest number.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### Official.

MONEY-ORDER. CLERK HIRE, STATIONERY, &c.

The following circular to the Postmasters at Money-order offices has been issued by the Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Money-order Office, Washington*——1864.

SIR:

You are hereby respectfully instructed to take credit in your Money-order Cash Book, and in the "Summary" of each "Weekly Statement," for the aggregate amount paid by you (if any) during the week on account of clerical services, employed by authority of the Appointment Office of this Department, in transacting the money-order business.

You will also take credit as above for the aggregate amount paid during the week for stationery purchased to be used exclusively in said business, and for other necessary incidental expenses thereof, if any were incurred. ☞ *Be careful in all cases to forward in the same envelope with the Weekly Statement the proper vouchers for the whole amount of clerk hire and of incidental expenses for which you have claimed credit therein.*

QUARTERLY-MONEY-ORDER EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

In addition to entering the above-named money-order expenditures to your credit in the proper Weekly Statement, it will be your further duty to make up and forward at the close of every quarter to this Department a "Quarterly Money-order Expense Account." In this account you will first credit yourself with the amount of the commissions to which you may be entitled for transacting the money-order business at your office during the quarter.—(See section 51, page 26, of the Money-order instructions.) You will, in the second place, take credit in *detail* for each and every payment for money-order clerk hire during the quarter; and, thirdly, you will credit yourself with every separate item of incidental expense paid by you during the quarter on money-order account. Hence, entries of the last two classes will only be a recapitulation in *detail* of credits previously taken in *the aggregate* in Weekly Statements during the quarter. On the other hand, you will debit yourself with the whole amount of the fees received during the quarter for the issue of orders, and strike the balance. The "Quarterly Money-order Expense Account" will thus exhibit the loss or gain resulting from the money-order business at your office during the quarter, and will be examined with the weekly statements and the vouchers previously forwarded and placed on file in this Department. If the amount claimed by you for commissions be correct, you will be notified by the Department to take credit therefor.

This circular should be preserved and carefully followed, all previous instructions which may seem to conflict with it being hereby rescinded.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
C. F. MACDONALD,
*Superintendent Money-order Office.*

To the Postmaster at——

### The Postmaster General's Report.

Copious extracts from this document will be found on our first page, and will of course be attentively read by all our subscribers connected with the postal service. The portions omitted consist principally of tabular and other statistics.

The financial condition of the Department is shown by this Report to be eminently satisfactory—the excess of expenditures over receipts for the past fiscal year being but little over $200,000. The expenditures have fallen below the estimate by $3,724,253.

The various reforms and improvements in postal matters which have been initiated during the past year are succinctly set forth, and their progress so far shown to be highly satisfactory. Further improvements in some of the details of the Department's operations are referred to as in contemplation, and some additional legislation suggested. The subject of the short-comings of railroad companies in connection with the mail service receives Gov. Dennison's special attention and his long experience in railroad matters well qualifies him to deal with this important subject, and affords good reason to hope for a speedy remedy of these difficulties. The Report is an able and interesting document.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to omit several interesting communications this month owing to the pressure on our columns, but we hope to find room for them in our next number.

### Death of Thomas Clark.

On the 6th November, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, Superintendent of the Newspaper Department of the New York Post Office, and Superintendent of the mails at that city—also a Special Agent of the Post Office Department—was instantly killed at Calicoon, N. Y., at which place the railroad train on which he was traveling, was thrown from the track by the carelessness of some railway official in charge of a switch. Mr. Clark was well known to many of our readers, and to a great number of others throughout the country, as a genial, frank and courteous gentleman as well as a most efficient and valuable public officer. For nearly twenty years he had been connected with the postal service, and during that time had acquired so thorough a knowledge of all its details, and so entirely devoted himself to its interests, that it is not too much to say that he was more completely and essentially a *post office man* than any other in the country. His whole heart was in his work, and he was never so happy, nor so much in his element, as when engaged in his official labors, or in seeking in some way to serve the Department to which he was attached. It is not often that such strict devotion to official duty is combined with the exercise of social good qualities as in the case of Mr. Clark. His kindness of heart, and unselfish care for the interest of others, gained him an unusual number of warm and attached friends, by whom his sudden death is felt to be a calamity of no common nature. In the New York Post Office—the more immediate sphere of his labors—the unhappy event cast a gloom over his associates which is not yet dispelled; they feel the loss of a familiar friend even more than that of a most useful co-laborer, and it will be long ere the memory of his virtues shall pass away from them. On the 8th ult., a meeting of the officers and clerks of the New York Post Office was held, at which Postmaster Kelly presided, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The removal from among us, by a sudden and violent death, of our esteemed friend and associate, Thomas Clark, is an event which seems to us to demand some expression of the sad feelings which its occurrence has caused us to share in common with all who knew him; be it

*Resolved*, That while we keenly realize the loss which we have sustained by his untimely death, and feel that loss to be one which the contemplation of his many virtues renders the more grievous, we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of those qualities which, during his life, won for him our admiration and love, and cause us to mourn his death as a bereavement of no common nature.

*Resolved*, That the recollection of the kindness and geniality of his disposition, the unswerving fidelity and endurance of his friendship, the manly frankness and generosity of his nature, which were displayed alike in his social and official intercourse with us, while it cannot abate our grief, will ensure the association of his name in our memories, with the estimable qualities which adorned the character of our departed companion and friend.

*Resolved*, That in the midst of our own sorrow we cannot forget that of those who were bound to the deceased by dearer and closer ties than those of friendship, and respectfully tender to his mother and other relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the deep affliction in which his death has so suddenly involved them.

*Resolved*, That the death of Mr. Clark, while bringing sorrow to the hearts of a wide circle of friends, has deprived this post office, and the Department in whose service he lost his life, of an officer whose zeal, intelligence, promptitude and integrity in the performance of his duties were a noble example during his life, and make his death a public loss, as well as a private calamity.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city, and a copy thereof transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

In addition to his duties at the New York office, Mr. Clark was often entrusted by the Department with special and important duties, in the performance of which he justified the confidence which was placed in his intelligence, integrity and judgment, and by none will his loss be more sensibly felt than by his official superiors at Washington, who were also among his warmest personal friends. The journey on which he lost his life was undertaken in the fulfilment of a mission with which he had been charged by the Department.

Funeral services were held at the Church of the Ascension, New York, on the 10th ult., which were largely attended. Messrs. Geo. W. McLellan and A. N. Zevely, Second and Third Assistant Postmasters General, Major R. K. Scott, Col. E. L. Childs and Jas. Laurenson, Esq., of the Post Office Department, Postmaster Kelly and ex-Postmaster Wakeman, as well as nearly the entire clerical force of the New York office, and a great number of other friends, were present. The body was deposited in a vault of the Second St. Cemetery, after the performance of the Masonic burial service, and was afterwards conveyed to the former residence of the deceased, Argyle, N. Y., where the final interment took place.

SENTENCES OF MAIL ROBBERS.—Selah North, late P. M. at Clarendon, N. Y., plead guilty on 26th ult., to the charges of embezzling letters and removing postage stamps from envelopes for the purpose of using them a second time, and was sentenced to Auburn, on that day, to one year's imprisonment and $2000 fine.

R. G. Tyler, late clerk in the Auburn Post Office, plead guilty to the charge of embezzling letters, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and $75 fine. Both arrests were made by Special Agent Sharretts.

Andrew J. Smith, late route agent on the Beaver Meadow R. R., lately arrested by Special Agent Waller on a charge of embezzling valuable letters from the mails under his charge, was convicted at the November term of the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

☞ Many postmasters are inquired of by their fellow citizens as to the proper method of obtaining information concerning the probable whereabouts of their friends in the Navy. We recommend that all such inquirers be advised to address "B. S. Osbon's Bureau of Naval Information," Box 2842, New York Post Office.

☞ Postmasters at Money Order Offices will find an important order addressed to them in the first column of this page.

### Railroads and the Mails.

Great complaint has for some time existed of vexatious and various delays in the transportation of the mails, caused by the failures of many of the railroad companies throughout the country to run on schedule time, thereby losing important connections and producing the greatest inconvenience to the public and to the government. The evil is now of long standing, and seems of late to have greatly increased, notwithstanding repeated efforts of the Post Office Department to effect a remedy. One fruitful cause of the trouble heretofore has been the neglect of many of the railroad companies to execute contracts with the Department for the proper performance of the mail service, though such contracts are expressly required by law. The practice has been to recognize this service from quarter to quarter—a practice rendered necessary by the exigencies of the case, and the difficulties consequent upon the absence in many instances of competition. Postmaster General Dennison, as will be seen by his Report, calls the special attention of Congress to this matter, and though not requesting immediate legislation on the subject, declares his intention to ask for it unless the delinquent companies shall act up to their plain obligations. Gov. Dennison is determined to spare no effort to find a remedy for a state of things not less discreditable to the country than to the railroad managers, and we have strong hopes that he will be successful, and that under his administration the railroad mail service will be brought to a degree of efficiency which for many years it has not attained. We hear that he, with Mr. McLellan, the 2d Assistant P. M. General, has already held conference with the officers of some of the leading railroad lines, with a view to an early improvement of the service—and we cannot doubt that those gentlemen will cheerfully co-operate with him by taking such steps towards a reform as duty and patriotism alike require.

Much confusion and embarrassment has been caused by the habit of some railway companies of making changes in their schedule time not only without consultation with, but without notification to the Department. The following circular letter of the Postmaster General to the officers of railroad companies justly refers to the impropriety of this practice, and should without doubt lead to its discontinuance:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, November 1, 1864.*

SIR:

In view of the annoyance to which the Department is subjected by sudden changes in the Time Tables of Railway Companies engaged in the conveyance of the mails, often producing extensive derangements in connections with lateral routes, and causing complaints from communities whose customary facilities are thereby interrupted and thrown into disorder, I feel compelled to call attention to the subject, and to request that hereafter no change be made in the time of the departure and arrival of railroad trains, conveying mails, without previous notice to this Department of such intended change; the notice to be given in time to admit of the issue of instructions to parties conveying the mails allowing ample time for such changes on connecting routes as may be necessary, and to Postmasters at important points of alterations in the hours of opening and closing their offices and mails.

The attention of your Company is respectfully called to this requirement, with the expectation that its propriety will be seen, and that it will be cheerfully complied with.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

### The Rebel Post Office Report.

The report of the rebel Postmaster General, accompanying the late message of Jeff. Davis, has been published in full in the Richmond journals, and it forms rather a striking contrast to that just issued by our own Department. Mr. Reagan, the Postmaster General, begins by apologizing for the imperfect financial report of his department, admitting, as an excuse for the delinquency, that no perfect or even regular communication exists between the Eastern and Trans-Mississippi rebel States. The receipts for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, ending July 30, 1864, from letter and newspaper postage, sales of stamps, box rents, &c., were $2,968,164 63. Total expenditure for the same time, $1,570,387 94. It was anticipated that this large excess of receipts over expenditures would be materially reduced by the report from Trans-Mississippi departments, where a heavy expense is encountered. A postal agency had been established in these States, and much had been done to restore the service there. The Postmaster General recommends the increase of the compensation of travelling and route agents from sixteen hundred dollars to three thousand dollars per annum, (that is, from about $110 to $200 in United States currency,) and ten dollars per diem for travelling expenses; that of the Trans-Mississippi agent from four thousand dollars to six thousand dollars, and the heads of bureaus in the Postal Department to *such an amount as will meet ordinary expenses*. It is, perhaps, not deemed prudent to be more specific in regard to this last item. The Southern Express is charged with perpetrating frauds on the revenues of the department by carrying packages and letters, and legislation correcting the abuse is asked for. The remainder of the report is very uninteresting. An apology is also offered for this in the statement that the clerks and heads of bureaus are, and have been for several weeks, in the trenches before Richmond.

☞ It is barely possible that some of our delinquent subscribers have been prevented by the excitement consequent upon the late Presidential election, from realizing the fact of their pecuniary indebtedness to the *Mail*. If there be any such, we would mildly suggest to them that the election is now a thing of the *past*, and that to receive the *Mail* for the *future*, it would be well to settle up at the *present*.

☞ We need not apologize for the lack of our usual variety of matter this month—as it will be obvious to our readers that it is caused by the large space necessarily occupied by the Postmaster General's Report and other official matters.

### Money Order Offices Arranged by States.

POST OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
November, 1864.

ED. MAIL,—Dear Sir:

My own experience has led me to think that a list of Money-order offices *arranged by States*, might prove a convenience to the money-order offices throughout the country. I therefore hand you such a list for insertion in the columns of the Mail, as my present contribution to the cause of progress in postal affairs, and am

Yours Respectfully, H.

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| **MAINE.** | |
| Augusta | Kennebec. |
| Bangor | Penobscot. |
| Eastport | Washington. |
| Portland | Cumberland. |
| **NEW HAMPSHIRE.** | |
| Concord | Merrimack. |
| Keene | Cheshire. |
| Manchester | Hillsboro. |
| Nashua | Hillsboro. |
| Portsmouth | Rockingham. |
| **VERMONT.** | |
| Burlington | Chittenden. |
| Montpelier | Washington. |
| Rutland | Rutland. |
| **MASSACHUSETTS.** | |
| Boston | Suffolk. |
| Fall River | Bristol. |
| Lowell | Middlesex |
| Lynn | Essex. |
| New Bedford | Bristol. |
| Pittsfield | Berkshire. |
| Salem | Essex. |
| Springfield | Hampden. |
| Worcester | Worcester. |
| **RHODE ISLAND.** | |
| Newport | Newport. |
| Providence | Providence. |
| **CONNECTICUT.** | |
| Bridgeport | Fairfield. |
| Hartford | Hartford. |
| New Haven | New Haven. |
| New London | N. London. |
| **NEW YORK.** | |
| Albany | Albany. |
| Albion | Orleans. |
| Auburn | Cayuga. |
| Binghamton | Broome. |
| Brooklyn | Kings. |
| Buffalo | Erie. |
| Elmira | Chemung. |
| Hudson | Columbia. |
| Lockport | Niagara. |
| Newburgh | Orange. |
| New York | New York. |
| Norwich | Chenango. |
| Ogdensburgh | St. Law'ce. |
| Oswego | Oswego. |
| Plattsburgh | Clinton |
| Poughkeepsie | Dutchess. |
| Rochester | Monroe. |
| Saratoga Sp'gs | Saratoga. |
| Syracuse | Onondaga. |
| Troy | Rensellaer. |
| Utica | Oneida. |
| Watertown | Jefferson. |
| **NEW JERSEY.** | |
| Jersey City | Hudson. |
| Newark | Essex. |
| Trenton | Mercer. |
| **PENNSYLVANIA.** | |
| Easton | Northampton. |
| Erie | Erie. |
| Harrisburgh | Dauphin. |
| Honesdale | Wayne. |
| Johnstown | Cambria. |
| Lewistown | Mifflin. |
| Meadville | Crawford. |
| Newcastle | Lawrence. |
| Philadelphia | Philadel'a. |
| Pittsburg | Alleghany. |
| Pottsville | Schuylkill. |
| Reading | Berks. |
| Scranton | Luzerne. |
| Williamsport | Lycoming. |
| **DELAWARE.** | |
| Wilmington | Newcastle. |
| **MARYLAND.** | |
| Annapolis | Anne Arundel. |
| Baltimore | Baltimore. |
| Cumberland | Allegany. |
| Frederick | Frederick. |
| **VIRGINIA.** | |
| Alexandria | Alexandria. |
| Old Point Comfort | Elizabeth City. |
| Norfolk | Norfolk. |

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| **WEST VIRGINIA.** | |
| Wheeling | Ohio. |
| **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** | |
| Washington | Washington. |
| **NORTH CAROLINA.** | |
| Newbern | Craven. |
| **SOUTH CAROLINA.** | |
| Port Royal | Beaufort |
| **OHIO.** | |
| Chilicothe | Ross. |
| Cincinnati | Hamilton. |
| Cleveland | Cuyahoga. |
| Columbus | Franklin. |
| Dayton | Montgomery. |
| Lima | Allen. |
| Marietta | Washington. |
| Portsmouth | Scioto. |
| Sandusky | Erie. |
| Toledo | Lucas. |
| Urbana | Campaign. |
| Wooster | Wayne. |
| Xenia | Greene. |
| Zanesville | Muskingham. |
| **INDIANA.** | |
| Evansville | Vanderburg. |
| Fort Wayne | Allen. |
| Indianapolis | Marion. |
| Lafayette | Tippecanoe. |
| Madison | Jefferson. |
| Terre Haute | Vigo. |
| Vincennes | Knox. |
| **ILLINOIS.** | |
| Alton | Madison. |
| Bloomington | McLean. |
| Cairo | Alexander. |
| Chicago | Cooke. |
| Elgin | Kane. |
| Freeport | Stevenson. |
| Galena | Jo Daviess. |
| Ottawa | La Salle. |
| Peoria | Peoria. |
| Quincy | Adams. |
| Rockford | Winnebago. |
| Rock Island | Rock Island. |
| Springfield | Sangamon. |
| **MICHIGAN.** | |
| Detroit | Wayne. |
| Grand Rapids | Kent. |
| Kalamazoo | Kalamazoo. |
| Lansing | Ingham. |
| **WISCONSIN.** | |
| Beloit | Rock. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse. |
| Madison | Dane. |
| Milwaukie | Milwaukie. |
| Racine | Racine. |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan. |
| **MINNESOTA.** | |
| Red Wing | Goodhue. |
| St. Paul | Ramsey. |
| Winona | Winona. |
| **IOWA.** | |
| Burlington | Des Moines. |
| Davenport | Scott. |
| Des Moines | Polk. |
| Dubuque | Dubuque. |
| Keokuk | Lee. |
| Muscatine | Muscatine. |
| **MISSOURI.** | |
| Jefferson City* | Cole. |
| St. Joseph* | Buchanan. |
| St. Louis | St. Louis. |
| **KENTUCKY.** | |
| Lexington | Fayette. |
| Louisville | Jefferson. |
| **TENESSEE.** | |
| Chattanooga | Hamilton. |
| Memphis | Shelby. |
| Nashville | Davidson. |
| **MISSISSIPPI.** | |
| Vicksburgh | Warren. |
| **LOUISIANA.** | |
| New Orleans | Orleans. |

*Temporarily suspended.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I have read somewhere of an old Indian Chief, who rose early every day for the purpose of bidding the sun good morning, after which, with extended finger marking out an imaginary pathway across the blue above, he would imperiously point out the direction in which the refulgent luminary was to travel, dispensing life and light and heat, until they met on the morrow. Dense masses of rain, freighted clouds and an occasional eclipse would sometimes create a doubt in the minds of his untutored subjects whether the orders of their feather-coroneted mud colored monarch were implicitly obeyed; but as he of the fiery eye and golden locks punctually reappeared at the usual portal, it was taken for granted that he had not been skylarking, and he was not reported at head quarters. Now, whether there was any secret understanding existing between these dignitaries of earth and air, or whether the soiled chieftain, or chieftain of the soil, was possessed of enough astronomical knowledge to know the exact overland-and-sea route traveled diurnally by old Sol, and by a little deception imbued his subjects with invincible belief in his omnipotence, is not of the slightest consequence, as our friend "Toots" would say. The effect was produced, orders were obeyed, no authority doubted, no questions asked, no three cheers and a tiger given—a simple "ugh!" was all and the only exclamation expected and necessary.

Now Post Officers are not suns, yet they are instrumental in shedding a vast deal of light over the land; nor is your humble servant a big Indian, yet he is thought to be a little savage sometimes: he therefore assumes the responsibility of pointing out the way to be traveled officially, and although postmasters and clerks ought to know infinitely better how to go than he can tell them, THEIR failure to take advantage of such knowledge gives him all the credit when they follow instead of lead. The sun, moon and stars have their laws and regulations which govern them, and by strict adherence to them universal harmony exists. Yet I am confident that if any member of the Planetary Department could deviate from or neglect the rules laid down for general observance—he would incontinently "*go out*." Why therefore should terrestrial discipline differ from celestial? I ask this question as a high private, with my chin buried in my capacious white cravat, my body slightly bent forward, my hands crossed behind my back, and my eyes looking over my spectacles.

But enough of fancy, now for a fact.

It is a matter of great surprise that many Post Office officials will persist in ignoring in many respects, the plain and carefully prepared instructions of the Department; and in none is such a palpable disobedience manifested as in the postmarking of letters and the cancellation of stamps. As I understand it, the use of the office stamp, for cancelling purposes, is unqualifiedly prohibited, yet I frequently receive letters with the post mark *on the stamp*, which is so indistinct on the red ground, that it is almost impossible to decipher the State, date or office of mailing.

Now it is often of vast importance to know whether the date of the writing and mailing of a letter agree—incalculably injurious results may grow out of a lack of such knowledge—and a limited post office experience should teach as much to heads other than solid ones. Why in the name of all that is reasonable is such self-evident improper practice adhered to, particularly as no good can come of it—but much harm? Again, I very often observe letters which have been delivered from post offices with the post marks all right, but the stamp uncancelled, and in fit condition to be used again after being carefully removed from the envelopes—and still again, when the stamps have been properly defaced I have seen post marks so illegible and blurred that I was half inclined to believe it was done designedly, for the purpose of aiding in some of the swindles that are attempted to be perpetrated through the mails.

Now this is all wrong, radically wrong, and the erring mortals may thank their stars that I have not the authority to rebuke them officially, else would I do it, and ungloved at that.

Distasteful as these chidings may be, they are intended to inspire those who deserve them with a desire to study and perform their whole duty to the Department, the community and themselves, and no matter what anybody else says or does I feel that I am doing mine in finding fault when I have ample reason for it.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

B——t, November 6, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

I presume I am but one of the many who will thank you for your timely notice in the last number of the "Mail," of the *necessity* of securing packets for the mail in such a manner that they cannot by any *possibility* become loosened.

If you could stand by while I assort a mail, and see all the letters for one office shuffled promiscuously with all the letters for other offices, and all scattered with a wild looseness among lonesome wrappers and *flying* strings, you would be satisfied there was a screw loose somewhere, and that somebody was afraid that postmasters, in the absence of that inevitable sheet of mails sent and post bills, were spoiling for something to do. Perhaps that ancient philosopher who alluded to an anxiety some men had to take an ell every time they secured an inch, *meant* postmasters; if he didn't, it is quite certain, judging from mail bags emptied in *this* office, that they have appropriated a few *fathoms* and have exhibited great zeal for "labor saving" that would be highly commendable if applied to some other direction.

I am charitable enough to believe that every P. M. knows that a package of letters should be tied up so that it will *stay* tied. It may be they begin to think Monsieur Tonson has been so long on the road "between Boston and Buffalo," that he must either be encouraged with something *new*, and demanding his quiet, searching, criticism, or be summarily dispatched to another field of labor.

For *one*, I think we can hardly afford to lose the services of Mr. Tonson on the *old route*, and here I propose to leave the subject, hoping he will not shorten his letters until he has taken occasion to polish his spectacles and prepare himself for a quiet squint into the way some folks have of *stringing* their letters, between Boston and Buffalo.

ROUTE AGENTS OFFICE, —— R. R.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—An Express Messenger places in my hands a letter properly enclosed in a Government envelope, which he has brought thus far, and did intend to convey to its destination by express; but he now finds that it can go forward sooner by mail.

Now in view of the fact, that the sender in the purchase of the stamped envelope has virtually paid the legal postage on the enclosure, I have always felt obliged, when requested to do so, to mail all such letters just the same as though they had not been conveyed part way by express, provided, of course, that there was no mutilation or other evidence of the envelope having been used before.

But I find that at least one of our most prominent postmasters requires an additional stamp on all such letters deposited at his office before forwarding them. He claiming that the fact of their having been carried part way by express, relieves the government from any further obligation in regard to them.

Will you oblige us through your paper with your official opinion on the subject. Very respectfully, ROUTE AGENT.

The law requires that express companies making use of stamped envelopes shall *cancel* the stamps in such a manner as to prevent the second use of the envelope; and this, of course, must be done *before* they pass from the hands of the express companies. If it be not done, it renders the carrying of them illegal—and if it *is* done, a second stamp must be affixed before they are mailed.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Please answer through your paper the following question for the benefit of the P. M. in general.

"Have commissioned Officers the right to have their letters forwarded to them without extra charge, (after being received according to address) as Soldiers. Also, are Officers and Soldiers allowed to have their *printed* matter forwarded the same." E. C. G.

There is no law giving *officers'* letters any special privilege over those of civilians, and none allowing *printed matter* to either officers, soldiers or sailors to pass or be forwarded in any other manner, or at any other rates, than printed matter to persons not in the army or navy.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

AWAY DOWN IN MAINE,
Nov. 11, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—Your description of "Swope's" course, after he received your bill was so sort of *natral* that I began to sympathize with poor "Swope." I was fool enough to search the list of Post Offices to find "Seacock," to see if the much-abused "Swope" *was* postmaster.

I came to the conclusion that "Seacock" was a mythical office, and that your particular friend "Swope" might be known near home as Esquire ——. Be this as it may, I have been considerably aroused by your article.

I have received the Mail "seventeen months" more or less, and a spell ago you sent *me* a bill. Now I could not afford, at this time, when so many changes are being introduced in the mail service, to say that "I did not want this thing of a paper," but since reading your unmerciful handling of "Swope"—I *will* say this—I do not want this thing of a bill in my sight, so here it is and the dollar with it. Trusting you will continue to send your paper, but no more bills at present.

I remain in sympathy with "Swope."

EUGENE HILL.

P. S.—I should have written before, but down here in Maine we have been trying to re-elect Abraham. E. H.

Suppose our correspondent looks among the L's for the office spoken of? Typographical blunders *will* happen.

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PAYMENT OF THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.—Several postmasters have inquired whether the special war tax of 5 per cent. on salaries for 1863, is to be retained by them when paying the salaries of clerks, &c. The following is a reply from the Treasury Department to an inquiry of this nature:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Office of Internal Revenue,*
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1864.

In answer to your letter of the 27th ult., I have to say that the special income tax of the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, is to be collected by the officers of the internal revenue, and is not to be retained by postmasters and disbursing officers of the Government. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
*Deputy Commissioner*

*Editor U. S. Mail:*

In the July number of the U. S. Mail, I find a notice in reference to "mailing Soldiers' Letters" in packages by themselves. Should such packages include all letters for the Army of the Cumberland as well as Army of the Potomac? Please answer through the columns of your paper, and oblige many. S. J. D.

No, only such letters as are intended for the Army of the Potomac, or for soldiers stationed near Washington.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers, serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer therein, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bage, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders,* as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but not to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only,* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only,* and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1.—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2.—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT NO. 3.—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 6 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 20 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y | |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | |

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of November:

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County. | State. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algodon, | Iona, | Mich. | 12,567 |
| *Breedings, | Adair, | Ky. | 9,634 |
| Empire, | Leelanau, | Mich. | Special. |
| East Ripley, | Chautauqua, | N. Y. | 1,302 |
| Grand City, (ch. | Worth, | Mo. | 10,711 |
| *Majenica, | Huntington, | Ind. | 12,200 |
| Newburgh, | Jefferson, | Ky. | Special. |
| Pulley's Mill, | Williamson, | Ill | 11,837 |
| Potter's Corners, | Crawford, | Pa. | 2,762 |
| *West Friendship, | Howard, | Md. | 3,212 |
| Western Saratoga, | Union, | Ill. | 11,837 |
| Woodside, | Queens, | N. Y. | 1,004 |

* Re established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| Name. | County and State | Nearest Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Aubbeenaubbee, | Fulton, Ind. | Montery, Pulaski Co. |
| Bartonsville, | Monroe, Pa. | Stroudsburgh. |
| Barclay, | Ogle, Ill. | Polo. |
| Belden, | McHenry, Ill. | Woodstock. |
| Bloomington, | Polk, Iowa. | Des Moines. |
| Connersvills, | Harrison, Ky. | Cynthiana. |
| Coloma, | Carroll, Mo. | Utica, Livingst'n Co. |
| Economy, | Highland, O. | Russell's Station. |
| East Union, | Macomb, Mich. | Mount Clemens. |
| Fourche A'Renault, | Washing't'n Mo. | Potosi. |
| Farmer's City, | Pettis, Mo. | Smith City. |
| Ferguson's Cor'rs | Yates, N. Y. | Benton. |
| Hannah, | Centre, Pa. | Port Matilda. |
| Hartersville, | Carroll, Ind. | Delphi. |
| Hartland, | McHenry, Ill. | Woodstock. |
| Ioka, | Jasper, Mo. | Carthage. |
| Lieper, | Warren, Mo. | Wright City. |
| Long Lane, | Dallas, Mo. | Buffalo. |
| Medoc, | Jasper, Mo. | Carthage. |
| New Columbia, | Owen, Ky. | Owenton. |
| Preston, | Jasper, Mo. | Carthage. |
| Page, | Adair, Mo. | Kirksville. |
| Port Royal, | Jasper, Mo. | Carthage. |
| Price's Landing, | Scott, Mo. | Commerce. |
| Rockport, | Ohio, Ky. | Hartford. |
| St. Leger, | Ozark, Mo. | Gainesville. |
| Woodland, | Barren, Ky. | Glasgow. |
| Whig Valley, | Holt, Mo. | Graham, NodawayCo. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Newman's Mills, Indiana, Pa., to Grant.
Summit, Macon, Mo., to New Cambria.
Worrallton, Nemaha, Neb., to Grant.

**Presidential Appointments.**

Lock Haven, Clinton, Pa., Rufus Reed.
Waupun, Fond du Lac, Wis., Geo. E. Jennings.

**Re-opened.**

Picolata, St. Johns, Fla., Geo. Colee.

**Female Postmasters Appointed.**

Dover, Lee, Iowa, Mrs. Barbara Dickey.
Dutch Creek, Washington, Iowa, Mrs. Martha Sewers.
Franklin, Decatur, Iowa, Mrs. Jane Handley.
Hebron, Adair, Iowa, Miss Hannah S. Schweers.
Harman, Washington, Ohio, Mrs. Lydia Young.
Marita, Morrow, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Ann Tweedle.
Mount Morris, Waushara, Wis., Mrs. Nancy F. Hosford.
Oakhurst, Miller, Mo., Mrs. Nancy Brown.
Red Bank, Monmouth, N. J., Mrs. Emeline H. Finch.
Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. Amelia Hannam.
Wilbraham, Hampden, Mass., Mrs. Hannah E. Hempstead.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodicals, works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz.: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulina, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz.: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rates of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter received *from Belgium,* comes fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ....... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles. ....... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) . . 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " . . 10 "
For Weekly, " " . . 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.. 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.. 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz .............. 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ....... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz ...... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. .............. 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions —that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIED.—In Atchison, Kansas, October 21st., 1864, by the Rev. L. A Alderson, Mr. Frank A. Root, late Mail Agent at Latham, Colorado, to Miss Emma, daughter of John H. Clark, Esq., of Atchison, Kan.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print'd Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print'd Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 63 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mityleno, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal | | 45 | 4 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *36 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 0 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | † |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *00 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobie; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of December, 1864.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Bremen | U. S. | 3 | | Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Nassau & Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | 7 | Liverpool. |
| French | France. | 7 | | France, via. Havre. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 10 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 14 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 17 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Queenstown. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 19 | | Nicaragua. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | 21 | Liverpool. |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S | 24 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S | 31 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S | 31 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

[illegible], Steam Book and Job Printer 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. V., No. 4.** NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1865. **Whole No. 52.**


*(For the U. S. Mail.)*

### The Old Mail Bag!

Hail, thou tattered and torn Mail-bag!
Each rusty staple and iron clasp,
And even the *lock* of thy leather tag,
Bring a crowd of thought within my grasp.
How much of wit and humor and love!
How much of hate's fell sting you've borne! —
But never again your power you'll prove,
For now mail-bag, you're tattered and torn,—
Tattered and torn.

You've crossed the flashing seas, I trow,
You've scaled the mountains rugged side,
Midst glory's temples you've passed, and thou
And thy youthful scenes are severed wide—
But the great have paid their court to thee.
And the "little ones" have blessed thy name,
For to all you've been a messenger free
Of shadow or sunshine—for tim —for fame,
Yet thou—the same!

You've carried the vow—a lover's joy—
The book of life—the scoffers sneer—,
The widows prayer for her absent boy—
And bitter words and words of cheer.
Boots and bustles—trinkets, toys—
Pipes and penknives—satins—laces—
Aye and the pictures of girls and boys,
*They* so fair, *but the ugly faces*
Of the boy's mail-bag.

Then hail thou tattered and torn mail-bag.
Your race of life's already run,
Never in duty were you known to flag
And all the Nations have cried "well done."
For your influence knows no tongues nor clime,
You link the world in a golden chain,
May your power increase with the wheel of time
Till men acknowledge your worth again
For aye, mail bag!

Dec. 1, 1864. Wm. L. Kelly.

### Duties of Special Agents.

The following article, from the pen of our lamented predecessor, the late Mr. J. Holbrook, on a subject in regard to which he was so well qualified to write, is taken from the work published by him entitled "Ten Years among the Mail Bags." It will be found interesting, and perhaps useful in correcting some erroneous popular impressions concerning the officers to whom it refers:

The institution of Special Agents did not originate in this country. At a comparatively early period it constituted a part of the British postal system, and these Agents are termed "Post-Office Surveyors." This corps of officials has ever been considered by the English Government one of the most important adjuncts of the Post-Office Department.

In the early history of the Department in our own country persons were occasionally employed, in cases of emergency, to act as its representatives, and to exercise temporary supervision over some of the various branches of the mail service; but the Special Agent system, as it now exists, was first organized in the year 1840, while the Hon. Amos Kendall was at the head of the Department.

The number of Special Agents in the United States has been gradually increased since their first establishment, and is now eighteen, suitably distributed throughout the country, each one having a district assigned to him as the particular field of his operations, but to act elsewhere if so ordered.

It is not the intention to enter into an argument for the purpose of proving the usefulness of this branch of the Department. If this has not been shown by the facts recorded in the former part of this volume, as well as by the many prominent and familiar cases all over the country, which have been so successfully conducted by other members of the corps, it would be in vain to attempt it now. I would only say a few words respecting the power of this system, to *prevent* crime.

There are some persons in the world of firm principles and unbending rectitude, who need not the aid of outward circumstances for the maintenance of an upright character. But perhaps the majority of mankind require some external helps in the way of restraints, from public opinion, and even the threatenings of the law. On such the fear of detection frequently acts in a most salutary manner, deterring from the commission of crime, and sometimes leading to a higher motive for right conduct than apprehension of punishment

In more than one instance, after the conclusion of some important case of depredation, I have been informed that money letters, passing upon other routes than the ones under suspicion, and even at a considerable distance, have been regarded with a reverence never felt for them before A portly envelope was considered a sort of Trojan horse, filled with the elements of destruction, ready to overwhelm the explorer of its treacherous recesses. This extraordinary caution was owing, of course, to the knowledge (which often gets out in spite of the utmost endeavors to prevent it) that the Special Agent was abroad; and when once a person has been thoroughly impressed with the danger of tampering with the forbidden thing, he does not soon nor easily yield to the whisperings of the tempter.

The duties of a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department involve a constant and vigilant supervision of all its interests. This embraces a much wider range of action, and requires much higher qualifications on the part of those who undertake it, than any simply "detective" service. It is believed that neither Congress nor the public generally attach such a degree of importance to the office in question as it really possesses, both in itself and in the estimation of the Department. This is perhaps owing to the fact that so great a proportion of its duties have of late been connected with the investigation of cases of depredation upon the mails. This has given the corps of Special Agents the apparent character of mere "detective officers," while in truth they are much more than this.

The qualifications which a Special Agent should possess are numerous and diverse; some, indeed, not often found in connection with one another. A high degree of shrewdness and tact is required, in order to estimate probabilities rightly, and to pursue investigations in such a way as to avoid attracting attention or exciting alarm. And an essential pre-requisite to success is a good knowledge of human nature. To calculate beforehand with correctness what a given person will do under certain circumstances, and thus to anticipate his movements, and make him subservient to the execution of your plans; to vary the mode of approach to suspected persons, according to the combinations of circumstances and the shades of character existing in the case in hand; to do all this, and much more of a like description, demands no small knowledge of the workings of the human mind.

It is comparatively an easy matter to follow up a mail robber when once upon his track, (though there is often nicety even in this,) but to collect the scattered rays of suspicion and conjecture, and to bring them together into one locus, throwing its revealing glare upon the criminal, requires a higher order of intellect than any other operations. And the caution which is always necessary in the conducting of these cases, in order to secure a successful result, is called for not only for the sake of detecting the guilty, but in order that the innocent may not suffer blame.

It often happens that circumstances of the strongest kind indicate the guilt of some person, who, notwithstanding, is entirely free from all connection with the crime. Never, perhaps, is a stronger temptation to hasty and indiscreet procedures offered than by such a state of things. Yet he who is guided by discretion, is not led away by the dazzling hope of immediate success in his investigation, but, aware how fallacious are sometimes the strongest appearances, he considers the question before him with coolness and deliberation, fully conscious of the priceless value of character, and reluctant to make any movement that might unjustly throw a shadow upon it.

From the nature of their employment, Special Agents are constantly brought in contact with the most intelligent and prominent men in the community, who justly expect to find the Post-Office Department represented by men of gentlemanly bearing, fair education, correct deportment, and sound discretion. The absence of any of these qualities, especially of all of them, would lower the standing of the Department with those whose good opinion is most valuable, and would naturally cause speculations on the reasons why persons so deficient in the qualities necessary to make them acceptable to people of discernment, should have been appointed to such a responsible post.

~~It would hardly be just to hold the Depart~~ment responsible for the existence of all such evils as there is always danger that the influence and diplomacy of politicians may be used for the purpose of securing appointments to persons who are unfit for them. If the time ever comes when politicians shall act upon truly patriotic principles, then we may reasonably expect that the appointing of subordinate officers of this Department will be left to those in whose power the law has placed it, undisturbed by pressure from without.

The duties of a Special Agent are often made more difficult by the thoughtlessness or curiosity of those whom he meets in the course of his official business. The maintenance of secrecy is absolutely necessary to much success in his plans. It is perfectly obvious that the measures taken to detect a rogue should be concealed from him, and it is generally no less important that he should not know that any one is on his track. The public at large, however, seem to think themselves at liberty to inquire of an Agent all about his plans; where he is going, whom he is in pursuit of, and any other matters that curiosity may suggest. Often have I been saluted, on entering an omnibus or a railroad car, with the question, "Well, H——, who has been robbing the mails now?" thus making the person of the Agent known to all within bearing, and perhaps to some from whom it were very desirable to keep such knowledge. I received a similar salutation once from a thoughtless acquaintance, in the presence of a delinquent post-office clerk whom I was watching, and to whom I was before unknown.

In country places, also, Agents are often brought to their wit's end for answers to the questions proposed, which shall be satisfactory to the querist, and keep within the bounds of truth. Sometimes they find themselves compelled, in anticipation of this annoying curiosity to take refuge in a mercantile character, inquiring the price of butter, and other "produce." At other times, with parental solicitude, they inform themselves of the comparative merits of different boarding-schools; or they, in pursuance of their own policy, discuss policies of "life insurance." I was once indebted to the system alluded to for my escape from the fangs of an inquisitive landlord. In the investigations of the case then in hand, it was of the utmost importance that the presence of an Agent of the Department, on that route, should not be known. So when mine host commenced his inquiries, I informed him that I had thought of delivering a lecture on life insurance, and asked him whether he supposed that an audience could be got together in the village. He appeared very much interested in the matter, and offered to guarantee at least five hundred hearers for the proposed lecture. One evening, while I was in my room employed in preparing decoy letters, he called upon some errand, and, observing me at work among some papers, he said:

"Ah, at work on your lecture, are you? Well, I won't disturb you."

We went so far as to make some arrangements for the printing of hand-bills, etc.; but the mental illumination which the inhabitants of the village had in prospect was extinguished by my disappearance, accompanied by a culprit whom it was more important to secure than even an "audience of five hundred." During the examination of the criminal, my worthy host inquired of me, with a sagacious wink, how the "life insurance" business flourished?

It may not be out of place here to allude to an erroneous idea respecting the powers of Special Agents, which prevails to some extent, namely, that the Agents are permitted by the Department to open letters addressed to other persons, where the interests of justice seem to require it. This is contrary to the truth. An Agent has no more power or right than any other person to open letters not belonging to him, for whatever purpose he may wish to do so. Should he see fit to break a seal, he does it at his own responsibility. The law makes no exceptions in his favor. And the Department cannot confer this power of opening letters, because no such power has been given it. The Post Master General is as accountable to the laws as any private citizen.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Washington Irving, in his delightful Tales of the Alhambra, tells of an antiquated nobleman, who temporarily occupied apartments close to him in the deserted wing of the palace, who was such a confirmed sportsman, that he made it his business every morning to take a position on the balconies of that ancient pile, and fire at the swallows which circled in myriads over his head, for the purpose of sharpening his appetite for breakfast, but although his servants reloaded his guns as fast as he emptied them, he was never seen to bring down a bird. It is quite probable, however, that the pure air and the excitement effected the purpose, as well as if a hundred dozen were laid lifeless at his feet. I really admire the display of industry on the part of the old fellow, and congratulate the descendants of the aforesaid swallows on the numerous narrow escapes of their ancestors.

Now as I am falling into the seer and yellow leaf, too, and am sometimes called a noble fellow, my efforts and the old gunner's are somewhat similar, except that he shot to kill. I shoot to save—he popped away to stimulate his appetite, I to appease mine—he used lead, I use steel; selfishness prompted him, a desire to benefit the human family generally *propels* me. To be sure, my quarry is of a superior kind and different style, and under no circumstances to be made game of, and while our pastime—if you please—has been decidedly harmless, I think he succeeded in getting up a relish for his matutinal repast, and I in infusing a little new life into passive post office people. The parallel ends here, unless we both deserve to be laughed at for our effort. So be it. I raise no more spirits than I can conjure down.

The recent changes in the mode of mailing ~~and transmitting letters~~, having for its object the diminution of labor and the curtailment of expenses in post offices, shows that the chief of the Department is as careful of the sinews of his subordinates as he is of the pockets of the people, and in no way can a better appreciation of his consideration be manifested than by a determined effort of all hands to faithfully and promptly do the work allotted to them.

There can be no excuse now for delay at the deliveries; no excuse for missending letters; no excuse on the score of being short-handed for the temporary introduction of outsiders to help open the mails; no excuse for giving letters to wrong persons; no excuse for not looking after mail carriers between post offices and railroad stations; no excuse for the slightest carelessness, negligence or ignorance inside offices In short, under the new system, there will be a superabundance of time to do all the work legitimately thereto belonging in and out doors, and enough left for education, recreation, mastication, deglutition and sleep.

If postmasters are engaged in mercantile or manufacturing pursuits, they will be able to devote at least one-half their time now to their official duties, and there will not be the slightest necessity for keeping persons waiting while a pound of butter is being weighed, a yard of tape measured, or a patent bee-hive tried.

In my wanderings I hear much about the mismanagement of post offices, and in many places the prospect of a change seems to be a source of much gratification to the long afflicted. I have, from time to time, enumerated the causes of complaint, with which all your readers are familiar, and which were known before I called attention to them by the communities who suffered from them; and if any have failed to profit from my broad hints, it is their own fault—and they cannot plead ignorance to save them.

In this letter I will not indulge in any particular censure. The holidays, with their joys and toys, and noisy boys and girls, will and should occupy the minds of all—and nothing should be said or done to mar the general happiness and good-will of every lover of roast goose and turkey among the loyal of the land. But I cannot close without saying that I trust your correspondent from B——t has no desire to get me on a *string*, when he invites me to polish up my spectacles, and prepare myself for a quiet squint into the way some folks have of stringing their letters between "Boston and Buffalo."

If he is really in earnest, and will furnish me with the proper pass, whereby an unofficial can get an inside view of what he finds fault with, something may come of it. I would forthwith visit the slip-shod offices where such child-like carelessness is tolerated, ascertain if the laborers therein could read and write, if they were full limbed or armless, if they had recently heard from Washington in regard to the new mode of doing up packages for the mails, and if answered in the affirmative, I would, in my usual bland manner, suggest that if such baby play did not cease, that grown persons should be substituted who knew enough to tie up such packages which would "stay tied." Monsieur Tonson.

### Postal Reforms.

Down in Dixie, Dec. 1, 1864.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Congress, at its last session, very properly passed an act reducing the rate of postage on articles of clothing sent to soldiers in the field. Would it not be well to extend the act, so as to permit surgeons or other officers having charge of the effects of deceased soldiers, to send them to friends at home at the rates provided by this law? The express company often affords facilities for accomplishing this; but the mail *always* keeps up with the army and *sometimes* the other does not. Again, soldiers often have surplus clothing which they throw away, because no means of sending it back is at hand unless by paying letter postage Why should a soldier be taxed *one* rate in clothing sent to him, and another and a much higher rate on the *same* should *he wish to return it*.

A certificate from his Commanding Officers to be endorsed on the package, to the effect that it contains only soldiers' clothing, would guard against frauds. Should the provisions of the act be extended to meet these cases. I know it would give great satisfaction.

Tobacco seems to have become a prime article of necessity in the army. Now, your humble correspondent abominates the use of the weed, and does not wish to be understood as encouraging this great national vice. But so it is—the soldier will have it. He will trade his hat or his shoes for it. The Government (as far as I am aware), has done nothing to supply this want, and as a consequence, the soldier is the victim of the speculating camp follower, who manages by "hook or crook" generally to keep a supply of the Kentucky and Virginia staple, retailing it at enormous prices. The Commissary department should keep tobacco to sell to soldiers at cost: or if that cannot be done, fix a special rate per half pound, and suffer it to pass in the mails. Necessary provisions should be made for properly wrapping and directing these packages, which might be limited to two pounds in weight. Great quantities even now go by this channel to the army, which after paying 96 cents per lb. postage, is cheaper to the soldier than the sutler affords it.

While on the subject of ~~postal reform, may I ask~~ what earthly reason is there for allowing newspapers to pass unpaid through the mail, while letters are required to be prepaid? Our system will never be perfect until *prepayment* shall be required upon every thing—newspapers as well as letters I am satisfied the Department loses thousands of dollars by the neglect of postmasters to collect promptly the postage on regular papers. As a measure of safety to the Department, it is certainly preferable, for by no means can they suffer should a P.M. be negligent about collecting—(there is nothing to collect)—nor by his failure to *charge himself* with the postage collected, because the account would be kept by stamps which are charged when issued and if used must be paid for.

The editor cannot complain, for he has only to add the postage to his subscription price and his account is square,—the subscriber cannot complain, for if justice is done, *he* pays both scores anyhow, and this relieves him of the annoyance of having his servant come back (if he live near a *well regulated office*), saying "could'nt get your paper sir, this is the new quarter—5 cents due—and please your honor I was broke entirely." The only difficulty is in stamping the papers: the editor may complain if he is required to do it—but with no better reason than would a bank officer if asking that a P. O. clerk should put stamps upon his letter. The denomination of stamps might be a little awkward—a single paper now costing 5·13 of a cent. Fix it at ½ cent a copy—issue stamps of that denomination—revive the use of the 1 cent stamp, and we then have everything required on that score.

Where more than one paper is contained in a package, stamps sufficient to cover the number enclosed should be affixed, the number to be endorsed on the wrapper, and the P. M. at the office of delivery be required to verify this by actual count. The mailing offices should postmark these packages as they do letters, so that if insufficient postage be paid, the wrappers may be returned and the proper amount exacted, or upon a repetition of the offence a fine inflicted

These, my dear *Mail*, are the crude suggestions I venture to make—possibly some one more skilled than I may be induced to offer something better, and if any good comes of it "so much gained." As ever,

O'K.

Mr. Robert Nash, church-warden of Oxford, England, has a fine black retriever, who regularly goes to the post office in the village about twenty minutes past seven in the morning, and conveys the letters, newspapers, etc., for his master with unerring precision. The sagacious animal walks straight to the office, and the postmaster, or mistress, places the letters, etc., on the counter, when he seizes them in his mouth and goes to his master's house, and will not deliver them to any one besides Mr. Nash. If he can not find him at once, he searches the house and premises until he succeeds in doing so. This interesting animal invariably goes from his masters house at a walking pace, and returns with his letters, etc., at a bounding trot, thus showing a good example to human letter carriers, which they would do well to follow.

### "Quack"

A French gentleman, engaged in the drug business in New York, had occasionally noticed the word "Quack" written in pencil on the envelopes of letters delivered to him by the carrier. Though somewhat at a loss to account for the circumstance, he paid but little heed to it until the frequency of its occurrence satisfied him that it was the work of some enemy employed in the post office, who had adopted that singular method of insulting him. A few weeks since the carrier called as usual, and, having delivered his letters, was about taking his departure, when he was called back by the excited voice of Monsieur:

"Vait! hold on! mistair *porteur*—carrier: I would some vords with you. Vat mean this *coquin*, r-r-rascal, to write 'quack' on my letters, eh? By gar, I no stand him no longer—I shall write to the General Postmaster and demand him to *guillotine*—cut off de head of dis *vaurien*—dis blackguard—vat so insult me. Sair, I am *not* von *charlatan*—quack! I do not pretend myself to be doctor—nevair. I sell de drugs—*voila tout*—dat is all. *Eh bien*—for vat I am call quack? Is it that it is *pour s'amuser*—for fun—what you call *choke*, eh? Dam! It is no choke, sair, I tell you—here is von, two, tree letter—all vith 'quack' write on him—for von, two, tree month, the same ting. *Sacre!* If dat is von choke, it is *joue*—vat you call 'played out.'"

During this ventilation of the long-smothered wrath of the indignant dealer in drugs, the carrier had been examining the letters with a quiet smile on his face, which finally broadened into a laugh. This proceeding of course increased the anger of the insulted gentleman:

"Ah! you laugh to my nose, eh? It is then that you have yourself write de 'quack' on my letter—von leetle *choke* of yourself, eh?"

The carrier hastened to assure him that he was not responsible for the offensive epithet.

"*Eh bien*—you can den tell to me vat mean dis—who make dis choke?"

"It isn't a joke, sir—it's all right."

"All right! But I tell you it is all wrong. *Je ne le vois pas*—I don't see it. *How* is it 'all right,' sair?"

"Why, you see," said the carrier, struggling with his disposition to laugh—"your letters, when they are sorted, sometimes get into the hands of the wrong carriers, and when that is the case, they write 'Quack' on them, so that they will be given to me to deliver."

"Ah! I see—*you* have been von quack doctor, then?"

"No, but my name is *Quackenbush*, and they write my name 'Quack' for short."

"Oh! ah! *Oui oui!* I see him now! *Quack and Boosh*—yea, yes! Ha! ha! it is a name very singular. It is all right—all right, Mistair Quack—Quack and Butch. Excuse me my anger, if you please. I did tink an insult to me was intend; but it is that *you* are de quack, not me. *Bon jour*—good bye, Mistair Quackybosh!

### Letter Addresses.

At E——nville, N. Y. a fat tailor dwells,
On what he lives the Lord only knows;
It can't be on *cabbage*, for that never swells
E'en a Dutchman's kraut belly with much adipose.
That truthful old proverb, by every one known,
That nine tailors are needed to make up a man,
Is slightly endangered by the size he has grown,
And makes him an exception in the general plan.
The name on his sign is T S——r, Tailor:
His shop is just next to Eli Terwilliger's:
So P. M. hand out when he calls for his mail, or
Forward it up by one of the villagers.
(At the conclusion of that last rhyme, the ink stand busted with a violent explosion and the pen suddenly became a member of the invalid corps).

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To a Mr. Service this letter I write,
And I'll start across the plains to night;
For the over-land mail is now running through
Down the South Platte, and across the Big Blue,
The Sioux, and the Cheyennes, have failed in their plan
To stop the mail of Old Uncle Sam.
And over the plains, I now can go straight,
To the Old Quaker City, and the Keystone State.

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Not to London, Paris, Bremen—
Not to Dublin—Glasgow—Cork—
Not to John or Richard Seaman,
But to Rev'd S. A. Seaman,
Twenty-Seventh Street New York—
Eastward let the reckoning be,
House One hundred twenty-three.
Dr. Brown you know your duty,
Do it with a grace and beauty.

---

☞ The following is the superscription on a letter mailed at the Bridgeport Post Office:

"Now, G. H. C.——, this is the last letter
That I shall write, till you try to do better,
You promised to marry me and have'nt yet,
But have turned me off for a girl named Sweat,
When I come to Newfield, way down in Maine,
Perhaps you will try to court me again;
But I doubt if you do it—Oh, yes, I'll bet,
For you have broken my heart, and taken a *Sweat*."

---

Now, Uncle Sammy's Carrier man, please leave this at the door
Of a *Primary* in *Horatio street*, the number *twenty-four*;
To Miss *Arabella Lockwood*, who of bright eyes owns a pair,
And also teaches how to shoot, the young ideas found there.
In care of a *Miss Miller*, who, if I'm mistaken not,
In *larnin* is a *knowin* *un*, but her surname I've forgot.
But for fear from what's inscribed above, the place you'll hardly find,
I'll merely add, near Hudson Street, in Ward called *number Nine*.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

**POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.**

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK
J. GAYLER, Editor.

NEW YORK JANUARY, 1865.


TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR.—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington Oct. 13 1864.

DEAR SIR—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT" as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*
To J GAYLER, Esq *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches marked **52,** or a lower number will please remit at once.

### Changes in Foreign Postages.

By consulting the Table of Foreign Postages on our fourth page, it will be seen that the rates of postage to Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Singapore and Siam, by British mail, have been changed. Letter postage to those points is now 45 cents per half oz in British mail *via* Southampton, and 53 cents per half oz in British mail *via* Marseilles.

### Postmasters' Salaries.

The Department has completed the classification of Post Offices of the Fourth and Fifth grades, and notifications of the amount of salary assigned to each of those offices will be at once forwarded to such postmasters as have not already received them. The many friends who have written us for information on this subject will please consider their inquiries answered in this paragraph.

COMPENSATION OF SPECIAL AGENTS.—The Postmaster General, in his Annual Report, has recommended to Congress the passage of an act increasing the *per diem* allowance now made to Special Agents, from two dollars, the present amount, to four dollars. It needs no argument, at this time, to show that two dollars per day for travelling expenses cannot, by the utmost stretch of economy, be made to meet the expenses of a traveller, even though he may be willing to accept the most modest of accommodations and the plainest of fare. We hope for a favorable consideration, by Congress, of Governor Dennison's just and timely recommendation.

MAILS TO SAVANNAH.—The Savannah post office is now in charge of Col. A. H. Markland Special Agent Post Office Department, and Superintendent of Military Mails, who will soon re-establish regular postal communication between that city and the North.

MUTILATED TREASURY NOTES AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Postmasters are obliged to receive all Treasury notes for stamps and postages, if clearly genuine, no matter how torn or defaced they may be, provided *one-twentieth* part thereof be not missing—and fractional currency, if not *one-tenth* part be missing. Such notes and currency received as are unfit for re-issue should be kept separate and distinct, and returned, as occasion requires, to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, in sums of not less than three dollars, to be exchanged for new.

NO DISCOUNT ON STAMPS.—The Postmaster General has rescinded the instructions to postmasters given under section 9 of the act of July 1, 1864, and no discount will hereafter be allowed to purchasers of postage stamps or stamped envelopes in any quantity.

### Railway Post Offices.

The new system of distribution of the mails in Railway Post Offices has been elaborated by the Department's officers, and is to be put in operation as speedily as possible. The system is already in operation on several railways as a practical test, and we learn works admirably. The lines in operation are those between Washington and New York; Chicago and Davenport, Iowa; Chicago and Clinton, Iowa; and Chicago and Freeport, Ills. The advantages in expediting letters have been sufficiently tested to justify the hope of a successful issue. The following additional lines, with their dependent connections are to be put in operation at once, viz: New York to Boston, New York Central, New York and Erie, and thence to Cincinnati, Chicago and west of that city on a number of the most important lines thus forming an unbroken distribution between the seat of government, the commercial metropolis, and the great Northwest. This distribution is to be done while the cars are moving to their destination.

The Department has issued the following circulars to Postmasters in regard to this new system, but they apply to those offices only which are supplied under its operation. Postmasters of offices *not reached by the Railway Post Office*, either on railway routes or on branching routes supplied from offices on railway routes, will not yet receive these circulars and should therefore continue to make up and forward mails as directed elsewhere in this paper.

It is not designed to discontinue any special mails now made up between cities or principal towns—through bags to a certain extent with letters for city deliveries, will continue to be exchanged without being opened in the Railway Post Office.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS OF HEAD OFFICES,
*Concerning the Method of Making Up Mails for the Railway Post Office and Route Offices.*

NOTE.—ROUTE OFFICES are all post offices situated on railroad routes and other post routes not railroad routes, which are not the offices of supply for offices on any other route.

HEAD OFFICES are ALL post offices on railroad routes from which offices, *not on railroad routes*, are supplied with mails *direct:* and also such other offices *not* on railroad routes which are the initial offices of routes, not railroad routes, from which other offices not on railroad routes are supplied with mails *direct*, as may be hereafter designated. Unless post offices not on railroad routes (whether the initial offices of routes or otherwise) are designated as Head Offices, they are classed as Route Offices *in all cases*, and must therefore *mail direct with each other*, unless letters for delivery from them should pass through Head Offices on the proper route to the place of their destination.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Contract Office, Washington*, ——186 .

SIR:—The Railway Post Office is constituted the Distributing Post Office for mail matter from your office for *all other offices* properly sent through it; and your office is denominated a Head Office, or, in other words, the Distributing Post Office for mail matter for all offices on routes supplied *direct* by your office.

You will therefore be governed in making up mails for exchange with the Railway Post Office by the following directions:

Letters for offices on all post routes, railroad or otherwise, in your State or other States, (excepting such as are supplied *direct* from your office,) and the Territories, and also for foreign countries, you will mail on the Railway Post Office. *Use no wrapping paper;* only tie the packages securely with twine. There being no local delivery from the Railway Post Office, you will omit a post bill altogether. Whatever charges are to be made on account of unpaid postage on letters for offices supplied by the Railway Post Office for delivery, will be made by the Railway Clerk.

The Railway Clerks are instructed to make up in one compact bundle (or more, if necessary) all letters received by them for your delivery, and in a separate bundle (or more) all letters for other offices (*not* on railroad routes) supplied from your office. The package for your delivery you will open and assort in the usual manner. The Railway Clerk will post-bill only the unpaid charges against your delivery. The package or packages containing letters for other offices you will open immediately, distribute the same, and mail the letters *direct* by first outgoing mail, together with such as may have been deposited in your office for such offices, *post-billing only the unpaid charges for each delivery respectively*. If there appear no unpaid charges on letters for any given office, omit the post bill altogether. *Use no wrapping paper;* tie the letters together securely with twine. Care must be taken to see that the outside or facing letter of each package is one legibly directed to the office for which the package is destined.

——— has been designated Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for the District ———. You will be governed by his directions. His post office address is ———. GEO. WM. MCLELLAN,
*Second Assistant Postmaster General.*
POSTMASTER at ———.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS OF ROUTE OFFICES,
*Concerning the Method of Making Up Mails for Head Offices and other Route Offices.*

NOTE.—ROUTE OFFICES are all post offices situated on railroad routes and other post routes not railroad routes, which are not the offices of supply for offices on any other route.

HEAD OFFICES are ALL post offices on railroad routes, from which offices *not on railroad routes*, are supplied with mails *direct:* and also such other offices *not* on railroad routes which are the initial offices of routes, not railroad routes, from which other offices not on railroad routes are supplied with mails *direct*, as may be hereafter designated. Unless post offices not on railroad routes (whether the initial offices of routes or otherwise) are designated as Head Offices, they are classed as Route Offices *in all cases*, and must therefore *mail direct with each other*, unless letters for delivery from them should pass through Head Offices on the proper route to the places of their destination.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Contract Office, Washington*, ——, 186 .

SIR:—Under this new system of railway distribution, as far as it may be for the present introduced, your office is classified as a Route Office. The office on the line of railway from which you receive your mails is denominated a Head Office, and it is therefore the Distributing Post Office for all mail matter for your office, and for mail matter deposited in your office for other offices which properly passes through such Head Office on its way to the offices of delivery.

You will therefore be governed by the following instructions:

Letters deposited in your office for the mail you will carefully assort; and such as are for offices on your own route, and for offices on contiguous routes, *not railway routes*, which should not pass through your Head Office on their way to the offices of delivery, you will mail *direct*. *Use no wrapping paper;* only tie the packages securely with twine, and post-bill only the *unpaid charges on letters for each delivery respectively*. Care must be used to see that the outside or facing letter is one *plainly* directed to the office for which the package is destined.

Letters deposited in your office for other offices on *all* other post routes, either for your own State or other States, and the Territories, and for foreign countries, you will mail on your Head Office for distribution. These letters not being for delivery from such Head Office, you will omit a post bill altogether. Whatever charges are to be made on account of unpaid postage will be made on the post bill by the Head Offices or the Railway Post Offices, which, in the order of business, finally mail *direct* for delivery. Packages for a Head Office should embrace letters for delivery from such Head Office and for distribution together, the outside or facing letter being one *plainly* directed to such Head Office, to indicate the office for which the package is destined; and in case there should be no letter addressed to such Head Office, then a facing slip of paper, with the name of the Head Office for which the package is intended for distribution, *plainly written*, must be carefully and securely tied with the package, *using no wrapping paper*.

This new system will be extended by degrees. You will readily know the Head Office supplying your office by observing that the packages are made up by such Head Office for your office, in conformity with instructions issued to the postmaster thereof, which are substantially the same as these instructions to you. When the system is introduced on *all* railway routes, any office on any railway route supplying your office with mails (if you receive mails through offices on different railway routes) will be a Head Office for mail matter for your office, and for mail matter deposited in your office for all other offices not supplied *direct*.

You will please understand that it is indispensably necessary to follow the above instructions in order to carry out the design of the Department.

——— has been designated Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for the District ———. You will be governed by his directions. His post office address is ———. GEO. WM. MCLELLAN,
*Second Assistant Postmaster General.*
POSTMASTER at ———.

### The New Blanks

The new forms of blanks for "*mails sent*" and "*mails received*" were prepared in view of an entire change in the method of distributing and mailing letters throughout the country. The official instructions published elsewhere in this paper explain the proposed changes which, for the present, are restricted to routes where the railway post offices are either in practical operation or to be introduced hereafter, and to branching routes supplied through them, embracing several thousand offices. It is understood to be the intention of the Department to extend this system gradually. Much time will necessarily be consumed in classifying "Head Offices" and "Route Offices," and until this is done, and postmasters notified by the Department or by the Superintendents of Railway Post Offices of their assignment to these classes respectively, postmasters will continue to make and forward mails, as instructed in Chapter IV. of Regulations of 1859, omitting, however post bills, except in the case of unpaid postages for delivery only and registered letters (as authorized by the instructions based on the law approved July 1st, 1864.)

When postmasters are notified by the Department, or by the Superintendent of Railway Post Offices, that their offices have been classified as "*Head Offices*" or "*Route Offices*," as the case may be, the new blanks issued are designed for their use. The offices to which they will mail *direct* will be limited and unvarying in number. The blanks should be headed at the beginning of each month with the name of the offices to which mails are sent and from which mails are received. At the close of each month the sum total of unpaid postage appears in the footing of those columns—both sent and received, to and from, the respective offices which interchange mails *direct:* hence one office is a complete check on the other, and the verification of accounts in the Auditor's Office for the Post Office Department is greatly simplified. Postmasters not thus formally notified by the circulars referred to, of their assignment to the classes named, will continue to use the old blanks for mails sent and received or the new blanks (if they have been supplied with them) entering on them as in the old blanks, the offices to which mails are sent or from which received in the left hand marginal column, and the *unpaid* postages, only, in the parallel adjoining column.

We are officially authorized to make this statement.

We are in receipt of a number of inquiries respecting the proper use of the new blanks which have been furnished by the Department. Although the instructions and notes which accompany the blanks, seem to us to give all the information needed on most of the points referred to by our correspondents, we give below some of these questions with replies:

1.—"How shall a postmaster get credit in his quarterly account for the unpaid postage on letters which reach him from another office, and which he forwards by request to a third office?"

By crediting himself with the amounts under article 10 of the Quarterly Account Current.

2.—"Is stationery included in the contingent expenses?—also, how shall a postmaster procure wrapping paper and twine from the *contractors?*"

Stationery is *not* included in the contingent expenses which may be credited in the Quarterly Account. The articles comprised in this item are enumerated in the instructions referring to Article 27. At offices where the compensation amounts to $50 per annum, wrapping paper and twine must be ordered from the *Blank Agents*. See article headed "Post Office Blanks," on our third page, for the names and districts of these agents.

3.—"Are there any post-bills now issued other than those headed 'Unpaid Letters?' Suppose a letter is *part* paid, should a postmaster use the 'Unpaid' post-bill?"

There are now *no* other post-bills issued than those referred to. They *are* to be used when sending part-paid letters—the amount of postage due being entered under the head of "Statement by Mailing Postmaster." It will be remembered that on a part paid letter *double rates* are to be charged on the unpaid portion.

4.—"Are the blanks marked 1, at the head of the columns on the 'Monthly Sheets' of 'Mails Sent' and 'Mails Received,' to be filled in with the names of *all* offices to which letters are sent or from which they are received?"

They are to be filled up with the names of all offices to which *unpaid, part* paid or *registered* letters are sent, or from which they are received.

5.—"The instructions at the foot of the sheets of 'Mails Sent' and 'Mails Received,' say that 'all registered letters sent or received' are to be entered in the columns headed 'REG.', giving the *number* of such letters.' Does this mean the *registered* number?"

No. It means that if *one* registered letter is sent or received, the figure 1 should be inserted in the "REG." column: if *two* letters, the figure, 2, &c.

### Depredation Cases.

C. T. JAMESON, late postmaster at Ft Kearny, was, 20th November, convicted of the embezzlement of money from registered letters passing through his office in the overland mail. The arrest was made by Special Agent Leonard He was sentenced to ten years' close confinement in the Detroit House of Correction.

ERRORS IN POST OFFICE BLANKS. Postmasters will notice that in the printed instructions at the bottom of some copies of the new blank for "ACCOUNT OF MAILS RECEIVED," the first and second lines read thus:

"1.—The blanks designated (1) at the head of this sheet are to be filled with the names of the offices TO which mails are SENT," &c.

This should have been printed,

"1.—The blanks designated (1) at the head of this sheet are to be filled with the names of the offices FROM which mails are RECEIVED." &c.

Also at the head of the same blank, Accounts of Mails Received, in the first column over the word "date" is printed the word "TO"—it should have been printed "FROM" If postmasters who have received any of the blanks in which these mistakes occur will note these corrections, all chance of error will be avoided.

SIGNATURE POST BILLS. Postmasters whose *gross* receipts do not exceed $100 per annum, and therefore are not entitled to Signature Bills, are informed that they will be furnished with 1800 of the new form of post bills for "Unpaid Letters" on one side and "Registered Letters" on the other, with name of office and signature on *both sides*, by enclosing one dollar at their risk, addressed

"TO THE PRINTER OF POST OFFICE BLANKS."
NEW YORK.

N. B.—The name of the postmaster should be very plainly written, that it may be printed correctly.

☞ We must apologize to those of our new subscribers who, ordering their subscriptions to commence at various designated back numbers, have not received all of them. The fact is that within the past few months we have been favored with so many new subscribers, that the extra editions which we had printed in anticipation of such orders have been exhausted. We have none now of earlier date than December, and the numbers for that month are nearly used up. We shall endeavor in future to keep a larger supply of back numbers.

MARKING AND RATING STAMPS. Sec. 412 and 412*a*, (page 120,) Post Office Department Regulations, has been so changed that all post offices yielding (gross) $75 or more per annum, are entitled to receive marking and rating stamps, from the Department free of charge, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

☞ Mr. Geo. B. Armstrong, assistant postmaster at Chicago, has been appointed Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, to superintend the Railway Post Offices in the West.

Mr. C. E. WHEELER, of Cleveland, has been also appointed Special Agent for the same purpose in the East.

The dividing line between East and West is the eastern boundary line of Indiana.

☞ In reply to an inquiry by Route Agent Samuel W. Clarke, of the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, Mr Zevely writes under date of November 16, 1864, as follows:—

"The instructions issued to postmasters to dispense with wrapping mail packets did *not* contemplate that the letters were to be thrown promiscuously into the pouch, but that in cases where several letters were found for one place, one of these which was addressed most distinctly should be placed on the top, and the package securely tied, omitting the wrapper. Where but a single letter for any place is found, or where the address is imperfect or indistinct, the letter or letters should be wrapped and addressed as heretofore."

A general compliance with the spirit of this letter will prove a great assistance to route agents and separating offices in the discharge of their duties.

☞ In the English post office a letter containing coin cannot be sent by mail, unless as a registered letter. If one is detected among ordinary letters by the sorters, it is at once registered, and a double fee charged on delivery.

☞ Some of our subscribers have written to us to ascertain how they can procure a copy of the last published list of post offices. The book can be obtained of J. H. Colton, 172 William st., New York, and the price, we believe, is $1.50.

THE THREE-CENT CURRENCY.—Postmasters who complain of the scarcity of cents for supplying change, will be glad to know that the new three cent fractional currency will soon be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

S———, MICH.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—1. Will there be a published list of the salaried offices and the salaries assigned?

2d. What is the best preparation of block or stamping apparatus for giving a clear and uniform impression on letters, and is the use of a *cancelling* stamp imperative, if there is a plain black impression of the post mark?

3d. Suppose a Canada letter—*unpaid*—arrives at this office, the person to whom it is addressed has removed to Detroit—requesting his mail to be forwarded. The 10 cents is charged to this office, but *uncollected*. I remail that letter, charging Detroit with it—10 cents, and 3 cents for forwarding. As I understand it, this office is obliged to pay the 10 cents to the government without having received it. And is it again paid at Detroit by the receiver of the letter? Will you explain this?

4th. Under the heading "Miscellaneous Information," you have a paragraph regarding postage on transient papers from Great Britain, requiring two cents on each paper. Is Canada in the same category?
H. H B.
Asst. P. M.

ANSWERS:—1. It is not likely, at least for the present. *All* offices are now salaried offices, and each P. M. will be notified by the Department of the amount of salary assigned to him.

2. Three or four thicknesses of cloth, securely fastened to a block of wood, and with the ink evenly distributed over it. The use of a cancelling stamp *is* imperative.

3. By a careful reading of the instructions printed on the back of the account current, our correspondent will find that the 10 cents postage should be credited to himself as an *overcharge* in Article 10 of that account. See also second column of "Account of Undercharges Overcharges, and Amount of Postages Received in Money," and note (*b*) appended.

4. Yes. On newspapers received from Canada the U. S. postage (2 cents per four oz. or fraction thereof) should always be collected, as only the Canadian postage can be prepaid in Canada.

POST OFFICE P———.
Ohio. Dec, 21, 1864.

*Editor U. S Mail:*—Will you be so kind as to give your views in your next issue on the following subject. This is a fourth class office which will be entitled to a salary of about one hundred dollars per annum. We have 6 mails per week, but no arrivals on Sunday; but it seems to have been the practice for years at this office to deliver mail matter on the Sabbath at all hours in the day, and to such an extent has this habit become, that mail is more called for on that day than any other day in the week. Indeed, many call on that day who are rarely ever seen at the office on other days, and many of these I am sorry to say, are professed Christians. Now, sir, what would be the duty of a Postmaster under these circumstances, who is alike desirous to extend all due courtesies to his patrons, and also to enjoy a little rest that might seem justly due to one of over three score years?
Respectfully yours,
B F. P. *P. M.*

When no mail arrives on Sunday, the Regulations do not call for the opening of the office on that day. In the case above referred to it would be well for the P. M. to post a notice in the office that after a certain date the practice of opening the office for delivery on Sundays will be discontinued.

C———. VERMONT.

*Editor of U. S. Mail:*—I suppose you allow postmasters to question in reference to post office business of general interest. I wish to know whether *all* unpaid foreign letters should be rated in currency with gold premiums added, or whether an exception is made in favor of Canada letters? All such letters which I receive from Boston or New York, are rated with premium, while Canada letters, received from Burlington D. P. O., are without premium. Is it *right* or an error of that office? I do not wish this to appear as a *complaint* from this office, only wish an answer in a general way for my enlightenment, and perhaps that of others.
C. H. R., *P. M.*

In replying to this correspondent, we will avail ourselves of the opportunity of saying to all our friends who have written to us on the subject of the collection in coin or its equivalent of unpaid postage on foreign letters:

*1st.*—That the law on this subject refers *only* to letters *received from* Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen and Belgium. "C. H. R." will therefore understand that unpaid letters from Canada are to be charged 10 cents per half ounce in ordinary currency.

*2d.*—That there should be no charge beyond the regular rate of postage, (which must, if prepaid, be prepaid by U. S. *stamps*) on letters mailed here *for* foreign countries.

*3d.*—That the amount, in coin, and also its equivalent in currency, to be collected on unpaid foreign letters arriving here, is stamped on each of such letters at the U. S. office at which it is originally received. When sent thence to another office for delivery, the postmaster there will collect the amount so stamped *in currency*, or the regular postage *in coin*. Thus, an unpaid letter received at New York from London, addressed to New Haven, would be marked at the New York office "24," and also (if coin, on the day of its arrival, were at 100 per cent. premium) "48." On its arrival at New Haven, the person to whom it is addressed can pay 24 cents *in coin*, or 48 cents *in currency*, at his option.

R———, VT.

*Ed. U. S. Mail:*—Several publishers of daily papers are in the habit of sending them to this office in sheets as they come from the press, leaving them for me to fold before I can distribute them in the boxes. It takes me about ten minutes each time. What shall I do, under the circumstances?

I am willing to do *more* than is required of me, but this seems to be spreading it on rather thick. Respectfully, P. M.

We agree with our correspondent that the practice complained of is entirely unjustifiable. In our opinion, the publishers referred to would have no right to complain if their subscribers should be obliged to wait for their papers until the P. M. could find time, without interfering with his regular duties, (among which folding newspapers is *not* included) to deliver the papers in as convenient a manner as possible under the circumstances. We think that a remonstrance addressed by the P. M. to the publishers might lead to a remedy, as the fault may lie with some of their subordinates.

P. O., P———, ILL.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—There is an "attorney" in this town, doing a big business in the "War Claim" line, and who is in the habit of franking his letters. For instance, he mailed one to-day, addressed as follows:

"Official Business,
——— U. S. C. Agent,
PEKIN, Ill."

"Hon. E. B. FRENCH, 2d Aud. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.:"

Will you please tell me whether, as he claims, he has the right to frank such letters?
H. N., *P. M.*

If the attorney's letters to Mr. French are on official business, they are entitled to pass free *without* a frank. The last law of Congress in relation to the franking privilege, provides that all official letters, of *whatever origin*, addressed the heads of departments or bureaus, or to persons otherwise authorized to frank official matter, shall pass free in the mails without the endorsement of "official business" or the name of the writer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commisioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Unpaid letters directed to any Executive Department, or to any officer thereiu, and not franked according to law.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders,* as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only,* on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only,* and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustiue, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of December, 1864:

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County | State. | Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alger, | | Utah | 14,645 |
| Atwood, | Kosciusko, | Ind., | 9051 |
| Arlington, | Washington, | D. C. | Special. |
| Barney, | | Utah, | 14,645 |
| Busseron, | Knox, | Ind. | 12,159 |
| *Brook Station, | Bullitt, | Ky. | 9,504 |
| Bower's Mill, | Lawrence, | Mo. | Special |
| Chapman Quarries, | Northampton | Pa. | 2,322 |
| Croydon, | | Utah | 14,636 |
| Charleston, | | " | 14,636 |
| Cross Creek, | Pottawattamie, | Kan. | 14,173 |
| *Coloma | Carroll | Mo. | 10,512 |
| Deseret | | Utah | 14,643 |
| Diamond | | " | 14,645 |
| L. T. City, | | " | 14,637 |
| Enstor, | Montgomery, | M. D | 3,324 |
| Fairview, | " | Utah | 14,642 |
| Fayette, | San Pete | " | 14,646 |
| Freeport | Sacramento | Cal. | 14,799 |
| Grantsville | | Utah | 14,637 |
| Givin | Mahaska, | Iowa, | 10,901 |
| Grant, | Marshall, | W. Wa. | Special |
| Grant, | Portage, | Wis. | 13,064 |
| Gunnison, | | Utah | 14,642 |
| Huntsville. | | Utah | 14,633 |
| Herriman, | | " | 14,634 |
| Hennefer, | | " | 14,636 |
| Heber, | Wasatch | " | 14,636 |
| Holden | | " | 14,639 |
| Hawbett | Sangamon | Ill. | 11,519 |
| Heyward, | Freeborn | Min | 13,526 |
| Jefferson City | Jefferson | Kan. | 14,171 |
| Junction House, | Weld, | Col. Ter. | 14,260 |
| Kamas, | | Utah | 14,636 |
| Litchfield, | Hillsboro, | N. H. | Special |
| Los Gatos, | Santa Clara, | Cal. | 14,864 |
| Luane, | Clayton, | Iowa | 10,999 |
| Log Chain, | Nemaha, | Kan. | 14,260 |
| Longworth, | Stanislaus, | Cal. | Special |
| Mountain, | | Utah | 14,660 |
| Mound, | Masatch, | " | 14,636 |
| Morgan, | Morgan | " | 14,636 |
| Midway, | " | " | 14,637 |
| Mt. Pleasant, | San Pete, | " | 14,640 |
| Minersville, | " | " | 14,644 |
| *Milford | Clark, | Iowa | 11,085 |
| Mangoldville | Delaware, | " | 10,987 |
| New's. Corner's | Hamilton, | N.Y. | 1,161 |
| Paradise | | Utah | 14,631 |
| Plain City | | " | 14,632 |
| Porter | | " | 14,636 |
| Peva, | | " | 14,636 |
| Poule | | " | 14,639 |
| Piuto, | Iron, | " | 14,645 |
| Pine Valley | Washington, | " | 14,645 |
| *Pleasant Ridge, | Daviess | Ky. | 9,649 |
| *Pond Creek Ms. | Knox | Ind. | 12,103 |
| Ronde, | | Utah | 14,639 |
| Rock City, | | Dak | 14,260 |
| Shambip, | | Utah | 14,637 |
| Springtown, | | " | 14,642 |
| Scarborough, | Westchester | N. Y. | 1,002 |
| Summer Hill, | Jackson, | Iowa, | 10,967 |
| St. John, | Coinsi | Cal. | 14,836 |
| Toole, | | Utah, | 14,637 |
| West Jordan, | Salt Lake, | | 14,634 |
| Weber, | Morgan, | " | 14,636 |
| Wanship, | Summit | " | 14,636 |
| Wales, | " | " | 14,641 |
| *Winthrop, | Buchanan, | Mo. | 10,524 / 10,542 |

* Re-established

### DISCONTINUED

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| Name. | County and State | Nearest Office |
|---|---|---|
| Allensburgh | Highland, Ohio, | Hillsborough. |
| Arrowsmith's, | Defiance, " | Farmer. |
| Argo, | Crawford, Mo. | Bourbon. |
| Albany, | Clinton, Ky., | Burkeville. |
| Ashland, | Ashland, Wis. | Odanah, |
| American Ranch | Weld, Col. Ter. | Julesburg. |
| Bradley, | Jackson, Ill. | Ava. |
| Britain Run, | Crawford, Pa., | Snapp's Stn. |
| Bloomfield, | Nelson, Ky., | Bardstown. |
| Black Oak Grove, | Olmstead, Min., | Rochester. |
| Boynton, | Tazewell, Ill. | Delevan. |
| Central Station, | Doddridge, W. Va., | West Union. |
| Clay Hill, | Bartholomew, Ind., | Columbus. |
| Cole Brook, | Waushara, Wis., | Spring Lake, |
| Clinton, | Landen, Nev., | Austin. |
| Duroc, | El Dorado, Cal., | Latrobe. |
| Doughty, | Holmes, Ohio, | Saltillo. |
| Dale, | Chickasaw, Iowa, | N. Hampton. |
| Exeter, | Sandusky, Ohio, | Bellevne, Huron Co. |
| East Candon, | Tioga, N. Y. | Candor. |
| Freemont, | Yolo, Cal. | Sac. City. |
| Forbes Valley, | Monroe, Wis. | Clifton, |
| Franklin | Dodge, Neb | Wallace, |
| Forest Hill, | Louisa, Iowa. | Muscatine. |
| Grow, | Waupaca. Wis. | Weyauwega. |
| Highland | Lewis, Wash. | Cowlitz. |
| Harmony' | Washington, Mo. | Old Mines. |
| Houstton, | Adams, Ill. | Quincy, |
| Hermbage, | Coles, Ill. | Charleston, |
| Keiths, | Noble, Ohio, | Sharon. |
| Letimberville, | Marion, Ohio, | Bucyrus. |
| Lovetts Grove, | Wood, Ohio, | Bow. Green. |
| Lacon, | Maries, Mo | Vienna. |
| Liberty Hill, | Whitesides, Ill, | Empire. |
| La Cote St. Marie, | Green Lake, Wis. | Princeton. |
| Laredo, | Mahaska, Iowa, | Oskaloosa. |
| La Porte, | Larimer, Col. Ter. | Julesburg. |
| Madison, | Madison, Illinois. | Venice. |
| Meloe, | Hamilton, Ohio. | Cleves. |
| Meade, | Page, Iowa. | Clarinda. |
| Mammoth. Cave, | Edmonson, Ky. | Cave City. |
| Mayfield, | Washington, Wis. | Princeton. |
| Mosfield, | Manitowoc, " | Manitowoc. |
| Mile Point, | Carroll, Mo. | Carrollton. |
| Minersville, | Trinity, Cal. | Weaverville. |
| Montgomery, | Wright, Iowa, | Lani. |
| Mill Bluff, | Camden, Mo. | Little Niangua |
| New Winchester, | Crawford, Ohio, | Bucyrus. |
| New Salem, | Allegan. Mich. | Allegan. |
| Necessity, | Brown, Ind. | Nashville. |
| North Acton, | York, Me. | West Newfield |
| Newman, | Tuscola, Mich. | Vassar. |
| Olentangy, | Crawford, Ohio. | Bucyrus. |
| Osage Bluff, | Cole, Mo. | Jeff. City. |
| Pleasantview, | Todd, Ky. | Elkton. |
| Pleasant Point, | Daviess, Ky. | Owensburo.' |
| Pocahontas. | Cape Girardeau, Mo. | Jackson. |
| Paidocks Grove, | Madison, Illinois. | Bethalto. |
| Pleasant Ridge, | Daviess, Ky. | Owensburo.' |
| Pleasant Prairie, | Wabashaw, Min. | Farm Hill |
| Perkins Creek, | Bollinger, Mo. | Green |
| Pleasant G. Mills | Fleming, Ky. | Flemingsburgh. |
| Pageville, | Barren, " | Glasgow. |
| Pilot Grove, | Hancock, Ill. | Carthage. |
| Rose, | Carroll, Ohio, | Leavitt. |
| Rome, | Sutter, Cal. | Grand Island, Colusi Co. |
| Stono, | St. Francis, Mo. | Farmington. |
| Steptoe, | Lander, Nev. | Ruby Valley. |
| Springport, | Henry, Ky. | New Castle, |
| Stone Hill, | Marquette, Wis. | |
| Shelltown, | Somerset, Md. | Kingston, |
| Strawbery Ridge, | Pulaski, Ind. | Winnamac, |
| Tolleston, | Lake " | Clark Station. |
| Trail Creek, | Harrison, Mo. | Bethany. |
| Turkey Creek, | Madison, " | Fredericktown |
| Walker's Grove, | Mason, Ill. | Mason City. |
| Winthrop, | Buchanan, Mo. | St. Joseph. |
| West Littleton, | Grafton, N. H. | Lower Waterford, Caledonia Co. Vermont. |
| Yellow Creek, | Kosciusko, Ind. | Warsaw. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Americus Lyon, Kan., to Sheridan.
Big Canoe, Winnesheik, Ohio, to Springwater.
Chicago, Douglas, Neb., to Primrose.
Muscle Mills, Sullivan, Me., to Sticklerville.
North East Dixmont, Penobscott, Me., to Simpson's Corner.

### Presidential Appointments.

Miamisville, Clermont, Ohio, Hiram Bodine.

### Female Postmasters Appointed

Baughman, Wayne, Ohio, Miss Kate M. Morrow.
Basil, Fairfield, Ohio, Miss Miriam Pearce.
Bloomville, Kaukakee, Illinois, Mrs. Harriett Monre.
Chetwood, Burlington, N J. Mrs. Ruth Drew.
Coral, McHenry, Illinois, Mrs. Minerva Tracy.
Doesman, Waukesha, Wis. Mrs. Catharine Sterback.
Landis Valley, Lancaster, Pa. Mrs Henrietta Albert.
Middlesex Village, Middlesex, Mass. Miss Elizabeth Sanders.
Muscoda, Grant, Wisconsin, Miss Annie Harris.
Maplewood, Middlesex, Mass, Mrs Elizabeth Thos.
Mangoldville, Delaware, Iowa, Caroline Mangold.
Napoleon, Henry, Ohio, Mrs. Rosina M. Choate.
Pike, Bradford, Pa., Charlotte A. Vangilden.
Quincy, Adams, Wisconsin Mrs. Ruth Roberts.
Schleissingerville, Washington, Wis. Mrs. Anna Jenner.
Sandusky, Lee, Iowa, Miss Elizabeth Hunt.
Summer Hill, Jackson, Iowa, Mrs. Purses Cowen.
Sennett, Cayuga N. Y.. Mrs. Charlotte L. Sheldon.
Utica, Clark, Indiana, P. J. R. Waldo.
Woodsfield, Monroe, Ohio, Miss Mary V. F. Randolph.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter received *from Belgium,* come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Fort Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. . . . 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles. . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months). . . 35 cts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Six times per week, | " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | | 6 cts. |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | | 3 " |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | | 1 " |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.– The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### IMPORTANT TABLE.

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.15 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freebold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.30 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIED.—In Atchison, Kansas, October 21st., 1864, by the Rev. L. A Alderson, Mr. Frank A. Root, late Mail Agent at Latham, Colorado, to Miss Emma, daughter of John H. Clark, Esq., of Atchison, Kan.

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# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail. | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail; by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Capa de Verde Islands, via England. | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Breman or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste. | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

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| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galate, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail. | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts. | Cts. | Cts |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.). | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" *are in full to destination*, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of January, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government be-longing to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 2 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | 4 | Liverpool. |
| French | France. | 4 | | France, via. Havre. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 4 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S | 4 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S | 7 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S | 11 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Aspinwall | U. S | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 14 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | 18 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 18 | | Havana. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 23 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S | 25 | | Havana, |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 31 | Feb 1 | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. V., No. 5.** NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1865. **Whole No. 53.**

(Original.)

## THE FATAL CONTRACT.

A STORY FOR P. O. CLERKS.

On a sultry afternoon in August, I sat at the delivery window of the post office of B——, where I have the honor to officiate as Deputy Postmaster, lazily resting my chin on my hands, and gazing with envious looks upon some cattle who, at the distance of a few rods, were standing immersed to the neck in a cool brook, beneath the shade of a large willow. The one street of our village was entirely deserted, the oppressive heat forcing even the most inveterate gad-abouts to remain within doors till sunset; and for more than an hour not a soul had approached the window, to buy a stamp or to ask, for the fiftieth time, for a letter which they knew had never been written. I was just congratulating myself upon this fact, when the sound of approaching footsteps fell upon my ear, and in another moment Mrs. Moloney presented herself at the window.

"Have ye iver a letther from me ould man?"

"Not yet, Mrs. Moloney."

"And are ye sure of that same?"

"Sure."

"An' would ye be afther *sarchin'*, if ye plaze, Misther Postmasther? Sure I see one forninst ye that looks for all the worruld like Tim's."

I performed the required "sarchin'," but the wished for letter was not there, and the one "forninst" me was addressed to the Baptist clergyman.

"An' what time will I be gettin' a letther, sir?"

"Can't say, Mrs. Moloney."

"Ye can't say! divil mend your manners—ye can't say! the likes o' you settin' up for a postmasther, and can't tell a poor soldier's grass widdy when she'll be gettin' a letther! sure my ould cow 'd make a betther postmasther than yer own ugly self, forbye Misther Higgins that they turned out to make room for ye—bad luck to the day they did it!" and the irate matron departed, promising to call again soon, and leaving behind her a fine odor of "potheen."

This was a fair sample of interviews which took place daily, and sometimes oftener, between myself and Mrs. Moloney. Her spouse, Tim, had enlisted about a year before—urged, it was whispered, not so much by his love for his adopted country as by a desire to get beyond the reach of the sharp and active tongue of his better half. It was even said that when he presented himself at the recruiting office his countenance bore the marks of the visitation of a poker wielded by her fair hands while "under the influence." Be that as it may, Tim enlisted and was soon off to the war, leaving the most of his bounty money to his wife to console her for his departure—in consequence of which liberality Mrs. M. was for some months in a state of chronic inebriety. The fund finally became exhausted, however, and she was thrown upon her own resources for the means of satisfying her *penchant* for her favorite stimulant. The scanty income which she was able to receive by "going out (when sober enough) to day's work" would not admit of a very extensive indulgence in that line; and her absent lord naturally presented himself to her mind as the most convenient and natural source of the supplies she needed. To him, therefore, she had appealed, and many a letter I had mailed for her bearing Tim's address, and which, I suspect, contained appeals more urgent than truthful, for pecuniary assistance. That warrior, however, was either too much occupied with his legitimate occupation of fighting rebels to spare the time necessary for a reply to those epistles, or did not consider it judicious to accede to the requests of his spouse. Whatever the cause, it is certain that her letters failed to elicit any replies which reached the post office at B——; and of course Mrs. Moloney, after the manner of her kind, attributed this fact to some mysterious "hitch" in the machinery of the postal system, and in the meantime failed not to make daily, and almost hourly, calls on me for the hoped for letter containing a portion of Tim's hard-earned pay. I need not say to any of my brother-officials who may read this, that she had become a bore of the first water, and that I was often tempted to reply to her oft-repeated and not always complimentary remarks, in a manner more energetic than polite.

On this occasion, the temptation was peculiarly strong—though I successfully resisted it: for, to tell the truth, I was not in an especially amiable frame of mind just then. The night before, I had foolishly quarrelled *again* with a certain Nellie Parker, (so I will call her,) because she had again declined to give me the name of the writer of sundry letters, bearing the "Old Point Comfort" postmark, and occasionally endorsed "soldier's letter," which had arrived with great frequency of late to her address, and which I had delivered to her in my official capacity. "Post office folks shouldn't trouble themselves about the *inside* of letters," she had told me, with a toss of her pretty curls—and so, "one word led to another," until I had bade her a stiff good night, which both of us understood as a final leave-taking. The reflections which came with morning did not tend to increase my satisfaction with things in general; and to make matters worse, *another* of those odious letters from Miss Nellie's mysterious correspondent had arrived, and I should be obliged to deliver it to her when she made her usual afternoon call at the post office. After Mrs. Moloney's departure, I fell to meditating, and was soon in a brown study—thinking, all at the same time, how desirable it would be, firstly, to ascertain just who that military gentleman might be who employed so much of his time in writing to the lady whom I *had* (alas!) hoped to make Mrs. Deputy Postmaster; secondly, to know precisely *what* he wrote; and, thirdly, to devise some plan by which there should always be a letter in the office for everybody who called for one.

The consideration of these three subjects, on so warm an afternoon, was beginning to weary me, when my reflections were again interrupted by the too-familiar brogue of my tormentor:—

"Have ye iver a letther for Mrs. Tim. Molony?"

It was certainly Mrs. Moloney's voice; but on looking up, I perceived to my surprise, that it was a stranger who had given it utterance. And a most remarkable-looking stranger he was. In defiance of the scorching heat he was attired in the heaviest and longest of overcoats, a fur collar enveloped his neck, and a pair of the longest fur gauntlets were on his hands. His complexion was brilliant—not to say fiery—but yet he had somehow the air of one who was suffering from cold. A sardonic smile passed over his countenance as he saw the astonishment depicted in mine, and he repeated (again in Mrs. Moloney's voice) his question.

"No, sir," said I, at last.

"Would ye be afther s'archin, if ye plaze?" continued the gentleman once more in the accents of Mrs. M.

In a state of semi-stupefaction, I turned to comply with his request—when lo! at the very top of the pile of letters in the very box which I had just carefully searched—there *was* a letter, plainly addressed to Mrs. Moloney.

"Thank you, sir—I thought you would succeed in finding it this time," said my visitor—this time in the most undefiled of English; "I will hand it to Mrs. M. as I pass her modest cottage. And now, may I ask if you have also a letter for my friend Mr. Davis?"

"Mr. Jacob Davis, the butcher, sir?"

"Well, no; he's not exactly a butcher, sir—that is, he's a—in fact, I mean Mr. *Jefferson* Davis. Have you a letter for him?"

"Certainly not, sir," said I, with some asperity; for I thought I perceived a disposition to trifle with me.

"Will you oblige me by taking the trouble to search, sir?" said my strange interlocutor, with an insinuating smile.

"Evidently a lunatic," thought I: "but it's best perhaps to humor him." And turning to the "D box" in my letter-case, what was my horror to encounter at once a long, official-looking envelope, bearing the address and pseudo title of the arch rebel himself! I stared in blank surprise, as I handed it to the stranger.

"Thank you, sir. I'll see Mr. D. before long, and will be sure to give it to him," said the stranger, with a disagreeable kind of chuckle; "and if you have one for his friend Judah P. Benjamin, I may as well take that, too. Will you be kind enough to look, sir?"

My hand mechanically sought the "B" box—the letter for the head of the rebel Treasury Department was there! The stranger took it: and then, calling over in succession the names of a dozen prominent members of the "Confederacy," demanded a letter for each—which I found at once and delivered to him. I began to feel a strange sensation of dread as he stood there politely thanking me, with the same unpleasant smile on his features, as he received each letter. At last he called the name of one for whom it was impossible there could be a letter—for he had been dead half a century and more:

"*One for Benedict Arnold?*"

"I beg your pardon, sir—for *whom*, did you say?"

"Benedict Arnold, sir!"

"But there must be some mistake, sir. Benedict Arnold is ——"

"Dead—I know it, sir; and I expect a *dead* letter for him—ha! ha!"

I looked—and there it was—an old—*very* old letter—a folded sheet, without envelope—the superscription turned brown with age—bearing a large red seal, and a post-mark which resembled "West Point" as much as anything else.

I began to tremble at this, and dark suspicions of the character of the oddly-attired stranger entered my brain. I was doubtful as to the propriety of giving the letter to his charge. He saw my hesitation at once.

"Oh, it's entirely correct, sir, I assure you. General Arnold *lives with me!!*"

"Lives—with you? *Lives* ——" I gasped, now terrified in earnest—"then who—who the devil——"

"Sir! You are forgetting your good manners. Be good enough not to treat my—that is, a gentleman's—name with so much familiarity."

"I ask your pardon, sir; but, really, your conduct and remarks are unusual, you must admit. I should be glad if you would explain——"

"Oh, by all means—with great pleasure, sir—if you will just allow me to step inside the office for a moment."

I hesitated again. What should I do? It was clearly against the "regulations" to admit a stranger within the official precinct; but then the circumstances were so extraordinary—that a slight departure, for just this once, from the straight line of duty, seemed pardonable. I wavered a moment longer and then—yielded to the temptation. Let the dread consequences be a warning to all who may be urged to do the like!

The stranger entered, and I invited him to be seated. He placed a chair close to the stove; but perceiving that it was destitute of warmth, he moved away from it in apparent disgust, and pulling his fur collar over his ears, said, somewhat peevishly, "No fire, eh!"

"Fire! with the thermometer at a hundred and two?" exclaimed I; "who can need a fire on a day like this?"

"I do. I'm half frozen: but never mind that, now. Let's proceed to business. In the first place——"

"In the first place, sir, will you oblige me by telling me your name?"

"My name? Oh, I have several names, all at your service. But I see a letter in your 'B' box there, which looks as though it might be addressed to one of them. Just ascertain if it is, won't you?"

I stepped to the letter-case, and did as he desired. The top letter bore in flaming red characters the name of "Beelzebub!" As I held it, it suddenly grew red-hot, and I flung it towards him. Catching it dexterously, he placed it in his pocket with a laugh. I tried to escape by the door, but found I could not stir an inch. I endeavored to shriek for help, but my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. My dreadful [illegible] amazingly, and sat laughing loudly for some minutes. At length he waved his hand with a singular motion, and I found my powers of speech and action restored. He motioned me to a seat, into which I staggered.

"Don't be alarmed, my young friend," said he; "there's not the least danger, I assure you. I don't intend you the slightest harm, upon my honor. In fact, my only object in calling on you is to render you a great service."

"In what way?" I at length found breath to inquire.

"I will explain in a moment. In the meantime, let me beg you to be calm, and divest your mind of those childish superstitions concerning me which you have doubtless heretofore entertained in common with the rest of mankind. All nonsense, sir, I assure you. I'm not half so black as I'm painted. Now, I have a fair proposition to make, if you are ready to hear it."

The plausible, insinuating manner of the highly respectable-looking demon was beginning to have its effect, and already my first sensation of fright had passed away, and I felt almost at my ease, and exceedingly curious to know what might be the nature of the proposition he was about to make. I intimated that I was quite ready to listen to it.

"The fact is," he began, "that I have observed that you are very much annoyed here by incessant calls for letters by persons who never receive them."

"That's so!" said I, emphatically.

"By Mrs. Moloney, for instance?" added the gentlemanly fiend, with a smile.

"Yes, and not only by her, but by a hundred others, who saunter in half a dozen times a day either for the mere want of something else to do, or for the purpose of annoying me. Every girl employed in the factory makes a point of calling in every morning on her way to work, and every evening on her way home—most of them, moreover, taking advantage of the dinner-hour to run over and inquire for a letter. It's the same with the school-girls, and ditto with the school-boys. Not a farmer in the neighborhood who could pass the post office to save his life—any more than Jerry Guzzle, the tinker, could pass the tavern. There's poor old Daddy Grimes, from the poor house, who never had a relation in the world, and to my certain knowledge has no more prospect of receiving a letter than I have of being made Postmaster General—I believe he would die in a week if he failed to be on hand every day as soon as the mail arrives, to inquire for a letter. I can't stir out of the house without being stopped by half the people I meet, and bawled at from the windows of half the houses in the place, with the same eternal question—'Any letters for me in the office?' Last Sunday, in the middle of Dominie Spinout's sermon, that detestable old maid, Betsey Snoop, whispered to me from the next pew, to know if there was a letter here for *her*; and when I told her no, she wanted to know whether there wasn't one for Mary Meeke. I told her to come to the post office after church, and I'd step round and see—which I forgot to do—and the old cat stood waiting for me an hour and a half. I don't mind how often people come who have any sort of reason for doing so; but the people who *never* get letters are gradually boring my life out, and ruining my naturally amiable temper. I can't stand it much longer. I shall commit suicide or resign."

(*Concluded in our next.*)

### A Bogus Special Agent

*The Publisher*, a paper issued at Haverhill, Mass. gives some account of the doings of one "F. A. Herman, of Pittsfield Mass." who has been imposing himself upon some of the postmasters in the New England States as a Special Agent of the Post Office Department. The *Publisher* says:—

Since about the first of April last Herman has spent a large portion of his time here, and in this vicinity as a generally accredited Post Office detective, by the public as well as by many of our local officers. His first appearance here was on the track of certain bogus lottery operators, and in pursuit of them he assumed great authority, which it seems by common consent of legal officers and the public generally, was conceded to him, so that he came to be known here in certain circles as "the great post-office detective." His operations continued to grow more and more bold, till he commenced a direct interference with Mr. Hammatt, the New England Special Agent of the Post Office Department. For some time the Department and others so situated as to follow him in his slimy course, have had an eye on him, one result of which is the publication of the following in the Washington Sunday *Morning Chronicle* of the 18th.

"Travelling Scoundrel. The Post Office Department is advised that recently an individual bearing the name of F. A. Herman has been operating extensively in Massachusetts, under the assumed authority of a Special Agent of the Post Office and other Governmental Departments, imposing upon postmasters, obtaining access to their offices, records, &c., and obtaining general information from them. So bold was he that when hesitancy appeared on the part of the officials they were threatened with prosecution, removal, &c. He has even arrested individuals as mail robbers.

"The fellow evinced a degree of confidence and skill worthy of a better cause, and victimized not a few worthy postmasters [illegible]

"We have reason to believe that, ere long, the officers of justice will capture this self constituted Agent, and make such a report on his case as will prevent his further journeying during the present inclement season.

"Meanwhile, we beg to admonish all Government officials to be more careful than ever in ascertaining the authority under which strangers call upon them."

For several months he was only known by reputation to the postmaster here, and his authority during that time was unquestioned. He was known to have entered post offices in New Hampshire with perfect freedom, which naturally led to the supposition that he had undoubted authority, and singularly enough his power was rarely questioned, and when it was, his successful way of evasion enabled him to slip along, sustaining his false reputation, never showing any authority except correspondence with postmasters.

To the postmaster at Atkinson Depot he represented himself as a secret detective of the Department, entering the office and examining the records; he did the same at Plaistow, and was quite imperious, we understand, with the postmaster at Newton Depot, and we know not how many other offices in that vicinity he made himself familiar with. To keep pace with his growing business he had an arrangement with *Mrs. Abigail Wingate Augusta Jones*, of this town, as an assistant or clerk to aid him in his *secret service*. With her he visited Great Falls, entered the office, made himself at home, introducing Mrs. Jones as his *assistant*, and entered upon an examination of the mails sent and received. The postmaster there says Herman introduced Mrs Jones as a secret detective of the Post Office Department, and said she could beat them all as a *detective*. Concerning Herman he said he seemed to be well soaked with rum. He also represented to others that his wife was a detective in the employ of the government, and superior in ability to himself.

Salmon Falls was another field of operation by the "Great Detective" and his assistant, where he interfered with the business of Mr. Hammett making an arrest for mail robbery. He and his assistant made their head quarters while there at a public house kept by Mr. Alley. At one time he threatened to arrest the postmaster at East Kingston for some alleged offence, but as the postmaster says, caused an offer to be made through a third party to settle the matter for *fifteen dollars*. The proposal was spurned, and the arrest was not made.

Various other operations of this swindler are given: among them an account of an "investigation" by him of certain post office matters, in the course of which,

"Frequent meetings of an *ex parte* character were held at the American House, by Herman and some of the parties interested, by means of which a strong public sentiment was generated in certain circles, so that the matter became a standing subject of comment in all the mug-rooms in town. At these meetings gin was freely introduced, and became a common drink, the 'Great Detective' having an 'unbounded stomach' for juniper, being master of ceremonies. At one of these meetings gin was passed and drank six times within the space of three hours by those taking part in the investigation" (!)

Measures are being taken for the arrest of this rascal; and in the mean time it would be well for postmasters to understand that every *bona fide* Special Agent of the Department should be able to show, as his official credentials, a commission, signed by a Postmaster General, and bearing the seal of the Department. An impostor can be at once detected by his inability to produce this document.

Sending Seeds and Plants by Mail.—The late act of Congress in authorizing the sending of seeds, plants and cuttings by mail at a low rate of postage, is one of no small importance to the great mass of the people, extended as they are over so wide a district of country. It is often difficult in many parts of the country to procure fresh garden seeds, cuttings of rare trees, and new and valuable plants, and to order them by express, even on express routes, the charges in many instances will exceed several times the value of the things offered. But the late act of Congress authorizes the sending of seeds, cuttings, &c., at so low a rate of postage as to bring them within the reach of all. The law specifies "*seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions*," which may be sent in packages not exceeding *four* pounds in weight, the specified limits of the law, at a rate of postage of *two cents* for every *four ounces*, or the same for any additional fraction of four ounces; *prepaid* by stamps. Formerly these things were subject to letter postage, and were generally put up in oiled silk, which is quite expensive, but since the reduction of postage this mode of carriage has been so extensively adopted that paper has been prepared so as to render it impervious to water and air, and is now sold at comparatively low prices. This paper is prepared by giving it a coat of boiled linseed oil, with a small quantity of dissolved India rubber added. Those who wish to prepare paper for their own use, can make an article equally good by giving it a coat of linseed oil, and when dry, or nearly so, give it a coat of shellac dissolved in alcohol, reduced to the consistence of common varnish. Fine Manilla paper should be used. To insure the safe transportation of plants in the mail, the roots should be protected with a covering of half an inch or an inch in thickness of swamp moss, or that gathered from the logs or rocks found in deeply shaded woods, and on the north sides of steep hills. The moss should be moderately damp, and spread out upon the paper of suitable size, and with a small portion of the moss mixed among the roots. The whole is then rolled up snugly and tied, and then again covered with a wrapper of common post office paper, to receive the directions, and marked "Seeds" or "Plants," as the case may be.—*Country Gentleman.*

An Iron Letter.—The Birmingham (England) *Journal* announces the reception of a letter by the last American mail, remarkable both as a documentary curiosity and as a specimen of a similar sheet of ordinary note paper. The letter is dated "South Pittsburg (Pennsylvania), November 6, 1864." and says: "In the number of your paper, dated October 1, 1864, there is an article setting forth that John Brown & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, had succeeded in rolling a plate of iron 13½ inches thick. I believe that to be the thickest plate ever rolled. I send you this specimen of iron made at the Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as the thinnest iron ever rolled in the world up to this time, which iron I challenge all England to surpass for strength and beauty. This, I believe, will be the first iron letter that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Yours, &c.,

John C. Evans."

The *Journal* says: The iron is said to be of exceedingly fine quality, and the sheet is by far the thinnest ever seen in this country. The letter will be deposited in the Museum of the Midland Institute. Tested by one of Holtzappfel's gauges, the thickness of the sheet is found to be one-thousandth part of an inch. A sheet of Belgian iron, supposed hitherto to be the thinnest yet rolled, is the 666th part of an inch thick, and the thickness of an ordinary sheet of note paper is about the 400th of an inch.

Flag of Truce Letters.—The following regulations concerning flag of truce letters have been established:—

"1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, and must relate purely to domestic matters

"2. All letters (including prisoners',) must be sent with five cents postage enclosed, if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.

"3. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full, and post office address.

"4. All letters must be enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, endorsed ('via flag truce.')

"5. No money will be forwarded, except to 'prisoners of war.'

"6. All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules will be transmitted to the dead-letter office."

☞ A letter carrier in France, having lost a letter containing a large sum of money, hanged himself, supposing he would be suspected of having stolen it. A few hours after his death, the letter was found and restored to the owner.

### Letter Addresses.

In Eau Claire, Wis., a thriving town,
There's *little Justice Dunn*,
And he who breaks the laws of state
Had better cut and run.
And now, Postmaster, if in your mind there should be any doubt,
Just put this in B. C. D.'s box, and Charlie 'll take it out.

Come, Uncle Sam, just take me to ride,
I will give you three cents and thank you beside;
In Andover, Conn., I soon must appear
To wish Jeanie A. Proctor a happy New Year.

Carry this to Ed. Johnson, at Poplar Grove,
You'll probably find him near the stove;
It is up in Boone county, near Belvidere;
He will probably read it without shedding a tear.

Hoist the starry flag, boy, and fight for liberty,
Shoulder your musket and save the country;
I'm going with my regiment way down to Tennessee,
But this letter's going to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Box 373.

To Flackville this letter must go,
In St. Lawrence county, where pretty boys grow;
And when it gets there, don't hesitate
To give it to W. Marshall, of New York state.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK FEBRUARY 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business department* of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To. J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington Oct. 13. 1864.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT" as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations; and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER Esq *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### Pay in Advance.

With the next number of our paper we shall begin the plan of sending it only to those subscribers who have paid for it in advance, according to our terms. Subscribers who have paid only to No. 53 (the present number) or who are in arrears, will not receive the March No., nor any other, until their subscriptions are renewed, and all indebtedness settled. The large number of [illegible] our repeated requests for a settlement, render it necessary that we shall take this course, which will not be departed from under any circumstances. The following letter which we have received from the *financial* manager of the *Mail*, will easily account for the publication of this notice:

*Mr. Editor:*—Out of 2,000 bills sent to subscribers in September number, for arrearages at that date, 750 remain unpaid. Will you respectfully request those gentlemen either to pay up or send those papers back—as Swope did. Yours, indignantly, W.

### [OFFICIAL.]

[The section of the Act of March 25, 1864, which is amended as set forth in the following letter to the Postmaster of New York, is the one relating to the transmission of "mailable matter conveyed by mail westward beyond the western boundary of Kansas, and eastward from the eastern boundary of California." "*Newspapers* to *bona fide* subscribers—not exceeding one copy to each subscriber," and franked matter, were the only mail matter allowed to pass between the above points at less than letter rates of postage. It will be seen that by the new law, "*Periodicals, Magazines* and *Exchanges*" can now pass at regular printed matter rates, in addition to newspapers, under the same restrictions as to "one copy to each subscriber from any one office."]—ED. MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Appointment Office, Washington*, Jan. 24, 1865.

SIR:—A law has been passed at the present session of Congress, amending the provisions of the 4th section of the "Act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to Foreign Ports and for other purposes," approved March 25th, 1864, so as to make the proviso read as follows:

"Provided that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission by mail of newspapers, periodicals, magazines and exchanges from a known office of publication to *bona fide* subscribers, not exceeding one copy to each subscriber from any one office."

You will therefore forward through the mails between the points indicated in the first above mentioned act all newspapers, periodicals, magazines and exchanges from known offices of publication to *bona fide* subscribers not exceeding one copy to each subscriber from any one office.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
1st Assistant Postmaster-General.
JAMES KELLY, Esq., Postmaster, New York.

THE OVERLAND MAIL AGAIN SUSPENDED.—The Postmaster General has again suspended the Overland Mail on account of a fresh outbreak of the Indians along the route, and it is feared that the service cannot be resumed until late in the spring.

☞ A bill has been introduced in the Senate, providing for various changes in the Post Office Laws, but no action has yet been taken in regard to it. The Post Office Appropriation Bill has been passed.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reach s marked 53, or a lower number, will please remit at once.

### The Carnival of Swindlers.

Never, probably, in the history of the country, has the art of swindling been brought by its professors to so high a pitch of perfection as at the present time, and never have those professors been so numerous and so successful. A mania for the accumulation of money by unlawful means seems to have seized upon an alarmingly large portion of our population; and our inventive talent and ingenuity, the national characteristics which heretofore have been a source of national pride, and whose results have in so many forms conduced to the moral and material prosperity of the country—seem now to find almost their only development in schemes of fraud, more or less extensive, according to the opportunities and abilities of the rascals who practise them.

The post office is, of course, made an innocent accomplice in most of these operations. The mails are crowded with letters and circulars containing cunningly devised fables concocted with a view to the extraction of money from the pockets of the unwary, and the columns of our newspapers, from the flash "sporting" sheet to the most intensely respectable of the weeklies, bristle with the advertisements of Jeremy Diddlers of every variety, each as full of lies as one of Jeff. Davis's fasting-and-prayer-proclamations, or a despatch from Beauregard. Indeed, in looking over the three advertising pages of a weekly paper that lies before us, it is hardly possible to select a half dozen honest, straightforward offers to sell a legitimate article of trade at a fair price. An unmistakable odor of "bogus" hangs about a large majority of the advertisements. To take a few samples:—

"Arrant Knave & Co." will sell you a "gold hunting case watch" for one dollar—if you are lucky enough to get a "certificate" from them (price 25 cents) which after being "well mixed" with other "certificates," proves to be the one that entitles you to the valuable time-piece. "H. J. Swindlem" offers the same inducements on the same terms. "S. G. Ratskins & Co." will sell you a "Prize Package" for 50 cents, which contains five dollars' worth of stationery, and will give away a silver watch to anybody who asks for it. So will "Ricketty, Catspaw & Co." A wretch in Knoxville, Tenn., will for $2, teach the art of making "artificial whiskey" ("dreadful trade!") Mr. "R. G. Gongem," of New York, and sundry of his provincial imitators, will, for $1, satisfy, by means of their "Onguents," the longings of smooth-faced youth for the whiskers of manhood. Mr. "O. T. Deadbeat," of Diddleford, Me.—evidently a rebel emissary—discourages enlistments by offering "$70 a month and expenses" to all who will enter his service as agents for the sale of "fifteen articles," the nature of which he does not disclose. "Smut & Co." will send a "family" newspaper, (the reading matter in which con[illegible]torial notices of the same,) to everybody, free. A whole regiment of the happy discoverers of the secret of fortune-making consent to part with it on various terms, from a three-cent stamp to a dollar. One advertiser has taken the trouble to import, all the way from Brazil, a valuable compound which will twist the most stiff and stubborn hair into "beautiful wavy ringlets"—and would doubtless transform a porcupine into a poodle—which he will sell for a greenback of the lowest denomination. But it is scarcely worth while to extend the list. Anybody who reads the weekly papers can complete it at his leisure.

Those who advertise their sham wares openly, however, are not the most dangerous and dishonest of the class of which we are writing. The more extensive and complete swindles are those which are carried on exclusively through the mails. Of such are the bogus lottery schemes—concerning which we have only to say that those who are caught by them richly deserve their fate—as a necessary part of the operation requires that they should lend themselves to a supposed plan for swindling the "managers" of these concerns by a corrupt bargain with their pretended "agent." The only difference between the dupe and the cheat, in this matter, is, that the former is a fool as well as a rascal. [Will postmasters who have been bored by the victims of the "Metropolitan Art Union Association—Browne, Sherman & Co., managers, ———, agent," please read these remarks to them when next the unlucky ones inquire the reason why the above firm fails to send them that "$200 prize?"] There are other lottery operators, not quite such barefaced swindlers as the above, who mail by the thousand their seductive circulars, which, in their plausible statements and cunningly-worded semi-guaranties of the certainty of drawing prizes, are a model of ingenious and artistic lying. Then come the bogus "Gold Mining Company" circulars: "Capital $200,000,000—Par Value of Shares $50 each—Only $5 a share to be paid by those who Subscribe Now!—No Further Assessments—Address Secretary of Honeyfuggle People's Gold Mining Co., Box 9,999 Post Office, New York." Then the bogus Petroleum Oil Company: "50,000 acres on the Celebrated Muskrat Run Oil Lands—400 Wells Producing 5000 Barrels a Day each—25 per cent a Month Guaranteed—Now is the Time to Subscribe—Shares $100—only $2 to be Paid Now," &c., &c. Then the bogus Health Insurance Company—"Solemn Duty to Provide for Family in Case of Sickness—Universal Everlasting Benevolent Union Protective Northwestern and Seaboard Health Association—Subscription $3 a Year—$50 a Week Insured in Case of Sickness—Agents Wanted Everywhere—Address Montague Tigg, Treasurer U. E. B. P. N. W. & S. H. A., New York." Then the brief, business-like letter from our old friend "J. H. Tuttle, of Tuttle's Corners, N. J.," whom some unfeeling person, taking advantage of his obliging disposition, seems to have burdened with the care of about 50,000 "packages," addressed to as many different individuals, (not a few of them postmasters, as some of our readers know, to their cost,) which Tuttle "will forward on receipt of $1" (He *used* to "forward" it for 30 cents, but we suppose the "increase in the price of oats and other provisions" has lately compelled him, reluctantly, to raise *his* price.) We might add many more to the list of these scamps, and give the details of various others of their subtle devices; but our object is now rather to call the attention of postmasters to the fact that *they* are made, in many cases, the innocent accomplices in these frauds—and in this way: In order to carry out successfully a cheat which is proposed to be accomplished through the mail by means of these letters or circulars, a very necessary preliminary step is to obtain the names of a large number of persons likely to "bite" at the tempting baits which these fellows offer. This is done, in nearly all cases, through postmasters, to whom a circular is sent, stating, for instance, that if they will send to a certain (fictitious) address one hundred or more names of persons residing within the delivery of their offices "who would be likely to purchase an *agricultural implement* of improved pattern," they will receive for their trouble an engraving, book, or some such article. Sometimes a simple request for the names, enclosing a small fee, is sent. Blanks to be filled up with the names are generally sent at the same time. These circulars are in most cases sent to the smaller class of offices. Sometimes they come, not direct from the swindlers themselves, but from parties who make a business of furnishing them with lists from which to select their victims. We trust that any of our readers who may hereafter receive such requests will promptly *decline to comply with them*, as they may otherwise be the means of assisting in the robbery of their friends and neighbors. As a large number of the dishonest gentry to whom we allude hail from New York city, the editor of this paper will be glad to furnish information to any postmaster who may desire to be "posted" in regard to them and their various plans for the relief of the pockets of the public. It is the duty of every good citizen, and especially of every public officer, to assist to the extent of his power and influence, in defeating the plans of these rogues; and we are satisfied that if postmasters throughout the country will not only be careful that they are not themselves betrayed into giving "aid and comfort" to these enemies of mankind, but also take some pains to warn against them such of their fellow citizens as they have reason to believe are likely to be ensnared by them, the results of the knavish attempts which we have referred to will soon become much less satisfactory to their originators than they are at present.

Editors of newspapers who can find room to insert these remarks, or their substance, will, we think, confer a public benefit by so doing.

### Boxes and Box-Rents.

Since the passage of the act of July 1, 1864—the 7th section of which provides "that all postages and *box-rents*, and all other receipts and emoluments at post offices shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenues"—we have received numerous inquiries from postmasters as to whether it was the intention of the Department to compensate them for the expense of fitting up their boxes, or whether an application for such compensation would be favorably considered. We have referred the subject to the Department, and have received a copy—which we publish below—of a circular letter which has been sent in reply to all such applications. It will be seen by this, that the law in question does not really deprive postmasters of the income from box-rents; for though they are thereby required to return it as part of the postal revenues, an equal amount is reimbursed to them in the form of salary. This is also explained in the instructions appended to section 1 of the same law, which state "that the basis on which salaries will be adjusted is the aggregate compensation of postmasters as derived from commissions, *box-rents*, or other sources." This is to be determined by the average amount of such compensation during the two years preceding the passage of the act:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Appointment Office, Washington*, ——1864.

SIR:—In answer to your letter of the ——th inst., in relation to the boxes put up at your office, and for which you ask to be paid, I have to say that the Department cannot purchase this kind of furniture in post offices. It has no use for boxes—they are usually put up for the convenience of postmasters, and for their benefit. Besides, the Postmaster General has no authority, under any law, to make these purchases—as there is no fund at his disposal to pay for them.

Under the former law, which compensated postmasters by commissions, the Department was rarely if ever called upon to furnish boxes, and never authorized such expense except at such offices as had a large surplus of commissions. At other offices, these boxes were put up by postmasters to increase their income. The law authorizing the payment of salaries directs that the box-rents be included and constitute a portion of such salary, thereby giving to each postmaster just the amount he formerly received from such rents, in addition to the amount previously received from commissions. The provision requiring postmasters to account for all moneys received for box-rents and other emoluments cannot be deemed hard or oppressive, as they realize in the shape of salary, just the same as they formerly received from box-rents—the property of the boxes being in them as heretofore. The re-adjustment of salaries once in two years will always insure to this class of offices the same income from this source that they have heretofore received by collecting and retaining the box-rents.

Your application is therefore declined.

A. W. RANDALL,
*First Assistant Postmaster General.*

PARDON OF TUCKERMAN.—On the 22d Dec., William H. Tuckerman, who, in 1858, was convicted of extensive mail robberies, and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment, was pardoned by President Lincoln, and was set at liberty. The circumstances of the case attracted much public attention at the time—no less than thirteen bags of mail matter having been purloined by him between New York and Boston, before his detection and arrest by the late Mr. Holbrook. His conduct while in prison is said to have been exemplary.

### "An Inside View."

Some of our friend Monsieur Tonson's recent remarks have brought forth the following from a postmaster, who is certainly an able champion of his order, and who shows that there is "something to be said on both sides" of a post office window. We fear that his directions to Monsieur, as to the mode of obtaining an "inside view," will lead to the detection of the venerable traveller "between Boston and Buffalo" should he attempt to follow them.

B———T, January, 1865.

As far back as I can remember, and that is quite a journey if you retrace my steps, there was, among other pictures, in a primer given me the last day of school, a representation of an ancient female in a high-backed chair, and very prominent spectacles, armed with a needle and thread, industriously searching after rips and rents in divers garments, while underneath, in order that very small children should understand, it were the words—

"A stitch in time saves nine."

Who shall ever determine the potency and influence this maxim has exerted in the formation of character? I venture to say that there is not an old bachelor living, who has executed the remarkable feat of sitting upright in an arm-chair and sewing a button on the back side of his waistband, with no greater derangement of his general anatomy than a left circular elongation of the eyeball, and a *spiral* in place of a spinal column, who will not say he is indebted more to this maxim for the perseverance that carried him through, than to any immediate individual necessity.

While commending it to all who tie up packages for the mails, I would not forget to report progress, and the arrival of parcels the past month, in a very good state of preservation. For this improvement we are indebted to the columns of the "*Mail*," wherein the mild stimulus of suggestion has an active and searching ally in the person of our ubiquitous friend between Boston and Buffalo.

It is true that the diminution of labor under the recent changes, gives to the employed in all offices ample opportunity to understand their duties thoroughly, and while they are all trying to do their best to please the "dear people," and, if possible, convince them there is no "necessity *for a change*," I am still inclined to apologize for the country postmasters where they have "no excuse," and pour a little oil upon the rigor of public censure, that many of them unjustly and silently suffer. It is certainly no less work to wait at the delivery port hole than ever before. Now-a-days all the "forefathers of the hamlet" and their posterity expect a letter from the army every time an empty bag comes in from the cross-roads, *and they don't all come at once, either.* They are too cunning for that—they are spaced off, in regular order from grandsire to titman, and are certain they will get it—"*only keep the old cuss poking them over.*"

It takes just as long for the postmaster who "whips the cat" in his own office for a livelihood, to leave the last lift on a bout-heel bull pegged, to satisfy the mental torture of "John Coony or James Mulviny," as it ever did.

Molasses, like oil stock, has been watered so that it runs a little faster than it did before the war; but you must sit down the measure half emptied, to satisfy the impatience of Misses Flip-and-Wiggle, as the words, "in haste," are upon the envelopes of all her letters. The poor man [illegible] the same time, sold arsenic for [illegible] soda until it deranged his business, and he finally died a victim of mental exhaustion.

There is "no excuse" for missending letters; still I will apologize for you if you get one, as I did the other day, directed to "Michigan New York County, Vermont."

There is no excuse for giving letters to wrong persons; but I will apologize for you if you have nine Smith families in your delivery, and John sometimes gets hold of J. Smith's private correspondence. And here I will relate an incident. One of my Smiths goes by the name of "Posy." Being of the male genus and void of "stamina," the name is quite appropriate, still he is a sensitive plant that don't wilt much at that name, but fires up exceedingly. A letter came addressed to Rosy Smith, and my clerk, without thinking but that Posy was the flower referred to, gave him the letter, and you ought to have seen the fire fly. "The whole postal system was an insult and outrage on humanity." "Postmasters are d——d scoundrels, and their clerks insulting pups." "Old Abe had better appoint a Nigger, for it's nothing but a Nigger constitution from top to bottom,"—and "*I'll never buy another stamp at this office!!*" After this effervescence he cooled off, and was soon as quiet as the summer sea.

There is no excuse for introducing outsiders to help assort the mail, and I shall not apologize for you if you do it, and while there is less excuse than formerly for carelessness, &c., I will still stand up in your defence, for I know your many and sore afflictions, and that ignorance, stupidity and meanness encompass you round about and make daily and incessant assaults upon the frail tenure by which you hold your patience and forbearance.

While I disclaim any desire to get our friend on a "string" or a strike, I am still earnest in wishing him to get an "inside view." No trouble in getting in—and here I condense a synopsis of a "Pass." Tell the postmaster that you wish to write a word or two—that you wish to consult the List of Post Offices—that you want to inquire about postage, knowing you have been cheated by a neighboring office—that you are a superannuated postmaster, and are getting subscribers for a "new work"—that you contemplate giving a "free lecture" for the benefit of the soldiers, and want to consult—that you are a candidate for the office of constable, and want him "to lay pipe." If all these fail, tell him. *You want to swap a ten dollar greenback for postage currency*, and he will "open Sesame." Once inside, you can stay as long as you choose, that is, if fifteen hours, which is an ordinary day's work in a country office, will answer. To satisfy the postmaster you are not an official, which is essential to your success, step up and examine all the letters in the boxes, haul out some subscriber's paper from one of them, and sit down to read it. The postmaster will mildly object, and quietly replace it in the box as he ought, but you have "pulled the wool" over his eyes, and can complete your observations unsuspected. You will see him tie up packages—you will notice he has legs, arms, and hands—you will conclude he is a perfectly formed human being—but he is not:—look a little closer, and you will discover his "*fingers are all thumbs*," and that's the reason he ties "granny knots" with such a perfect looseness.

CICOT.

SAVANNAH POST OFFICE RE-ESTABLISHED.—The post office at Savannah has been re-established, and the President has appointed Mr. J. G. Mills, Postmaster there. Mr. Mills is an old citizen of Savannah, and has resided there through the whole period of the rebellion, remaining a firm and consistent Union man. His appointment is a fitting recognition of his faithfulness among the faithless.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE, P———, *Jan. 23d*, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Your reply, through the *Mail*, to the following, is solicited:

1.—Article 2. *a*. Account Current, requires a separate entry for postage due on two kinds of letters received, (viz: Dead letters returned to the writers, and valuable dead letters, not billed,) from the ordinary unpaid letters received.

The return dead letters received at this office come through Philadelphia D. P. O., and are charged on the post bill with the other unpaid letters.

If I separate the bill, so as to make a distinction between the two kinds, and enter in Mails Received Account the amount of the bill, less the sum due on the return letters (entering them in a special column) my account of Mails Received from Philadelphia will not compare on examination with the Account of Mails Sent at that office.

If I enter the whole face of the bill, dead letters included, the amount goes to Article 2, Account Current, and no sum appears for Article 2 *a*. Now in making out the quarterly account, credit is to be taken in Article 11, *a*, for such return letters again sent to the Dead Letter Office, but if no charge appears for such letters received, it does not look well to take credit for them, although they are accounted for in another item: either mode above described has its objections—which is proper? Can you suggest a better? Would it not be well for the Department to adopt a Dead Letter post bill?

2.—If an advertisement appears in a newspaper requesting replies by mail, addressed simply to the No. of a box in the post office, has a postmaster the right to give the name of the owner of the box, when requested to do so by another party, if the box holder has given no notice to the postmaster that he did not want his name to be made known? P. M.

1.—In reply to the first question: Enter the *full amount* of unpaid matter charged on the Philadelphia bill, in the unpaid column of your sheet of Mails Received for Delivery. Then keep an account of the Return Dead Letters separate from that of the ordinary unpaid letters, and, when making out your Account Current, enter at Article 2, the amount due on all ordinary unpaid letters received during the quarter, and at Article 2 *a* the amount charged against your office on return dead letters which have been received by you during the quarter. Then credit yourself, at Article 11 *a*, with the amount of postage due on return dead letters which being unclaimed are sent back by you to the Department, at the end of the quarter; and, at Article 12, with the postage due on unpaid letters remaining on hand at the end of the quarter.

2.—A postmaster is not justified in revealing the name of a box holder without his express consent. The mere absence of any notice *not* to do so cannot be considered as authority for doing it.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Will you answer a query or two for a know-nothing, viz: Can I send a letter to a foreign country with the United States postage only, paid: and if so must I charge double the unpaid postage, according to other underpaid matter.

[illegible] all arrears in postage and box rent are paid.

By answering the above you will much oblige a *reader* of the *Mail*. ASS'T P. M.

1.—Letters to foreign countries must, if prepaid, be prepaid *by stamps* at the full rates indicated on our Table of Foreign Postages. If only *part* paid, they are to be treated as wholly *unpaid*, and in that case, if pre-payment on a particular part-paid foreign letter is *compulsory*, it is not forwarded, but is sent to the Dead Letter Office to be returned to the writers. If pre-payment is *optional*, it is sent forward charged as wholly unpaid.

2.—A postmaster is not allowed to deliver any mail matter till the postage thereon is paid; but he cannot detain *paid* matter for postage due on other matter, nor for arrears of box rent.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Please enlighten me on the following points:

Is that regulation still in force which requires a postmaster to deliver newspapers (not addressed) from a furnished list, provided the postage on the whole number is paid a year in advance?

Can a private individual send a letter free of postage to the President, or to any of the departments of the government? E. W., P. M.

We answer yes, to both the above questions.

POST OFFICE, P———Mass.———.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Will you oblige me as well as other post office officials in this section, by informing us through your columns, if any account should be kept of drop letters and transient newspapers prepaid by stamps and sent through the office under the new regulations? ASS'T P. M.

There is no account to be kept of *prepaid* matter of any description other than that of the "whole number of letters received for delivery during the last week of the quarter," which is to be sent with each quarterly account.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Is there any law requiring postmasters to *redeem* mutilated fractional currency? If so, what are the instructions in regard to it? ASS'T P.M.

There is no law requiring postmasters to *redeem* mutilated fractional currency. All persons presenting it *for redemption* at post offices should be instructed that the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, will redeem it (on the conditions set forth in a circular issued by the Treasury Department) when sent to him in sums of not less than three dollars.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—I see in the last issue of the *Mail*, a paragraph regarding the fractional currency and Treasury notes. In sending such notes to the Treasurer for exchange for those not torn or defaced, has the postmaster a right to frank the package, or must he pay the postage both ways?

It seems to me questionable whether he should be obliged to take them for stamps, and then to pay the postage to and from the Treasury.

By consulting the last law of Congress in regard to the Franking Privilege (which we again publish in another column of this number) our correspondent will find this question answered. *All* persons can send official letters to the U. S. Treasurer, on official business, *free*, and the Treasurer of course franks his reply.

With regard to this matter of torn and defaced fractional currency, we will state that the para-

graph in our last number was copied from the Regulations of the Treasury Department, and the same rules apply not to postmasters *only* but to *all* government officers who receive, officially, government funds.

W——, Vr.

*Editor U. S Mail :*—Will you inform me through the *Mail* whether it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver papers to the village subscribers free through the post office, the papers being published in the village. We have about 250 copies to so deliver weekly, and the publisher contends that it is our duty so to do.

Ass't P. M.

Under a decision of the Department, the law authorizing "newspapers to be *sent* free to subscribers within the county where published," is considered to apply to such papers as are *sent in the mail*, and not such as are deposited in a post office to be delivered therefrom to subscribers calling at that office for them.

*Editor U. S. Mail :*—Many persons are in habit daily of bringing their letters sufficiently prepaid by stamps to the post office and leaving them at the general delivery; or presenting them there and calling upon the postmaster to come forward and take the letters from their hands, when it would be just as convenient for them to drop the letters in the letter box provided for that purpose. Now is it the duty of the postmaster to step forward and receive or take up letters from the general delivery; or would it be right to refuse to take them, thus compelling the persons to drop the letters into the letter box themselves? And again—letters not prepaid are laid in the delivery and stamps called for; is it the duty of the postmaster to stand there and spend his time to place stamps on the letters; or is it not rather the duty of the person to receive the stamps and place them upon the letters himself, and then drop them in the letter box, and not make the postmaster spend the time for such duties which he has not to spare. Will you please answer through the columns of the U. S. *Mail*, and oblige.

Yours truly, A Postmaster.

A postmaster should not *refuse* to receive a letter at the general delivery; and he is not compelled to place stamps on them for those who wish to mail them. A courteous request to each person presenting a letter at the delivery, that *in future* such letters shall be placed in the drop, will, we think, remedy the difficulty. As for the stamp question, a postmaster is under no obligation to place them on letters, and he will be quite justified in refusing to do so—at least in the case of those persons who *habitually* require it of him.

*Editor U. S. Mail :*—In the blank "monthly sheets" for accounts of mails sent and received which have been furnished to this post office, there are only *six* columns for entry of the names of post offices to which I send or from which I receive unpaid mail matter. Suppose I send such matter to, or receive it from, *more* than six offices during the month—how can I find space to enter it? P. M.

By using as many of the sheets as are necessary for the purpose.

P. O. C——Ind. *Jan* 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail :*—Please inform me on the following matters:

1st. The Legislatures of Indiana hold sessions of 60 days, and many persons take Indianapolis papers, daily, during the sitting of the Legislature; in that case can the subscribers pay the postage on same for 60 days or two-thirds of quarter?

2nd. If a registered letter is sent to my office, and the person to whom it is addressed has moved to a distant part of the State, and requested that his letters be forwarded to him, of course I would want the receipt signed, sent with the registered letter.

What must I do with said letter?

Yours Respectfully, S.

1.—Postage cannot be paid at quarterly rates for less than *three months*. Charge the subscribers with postage for the official quarters during which their subscriptions begin, and enter the amount in that quarter's account. Although the sixty days' subscription may not expire until during the next official quarter, you will of course make no further entry.

2.—On the written request of a person to whom a registered letter is addressed, you will forward it (with the receipt) *as a registered letter*, to his address—of course charging an additional postage, but *not* an additional registry fee. The P. M. at the office of delivery will see to the signing and return of the receipt.

Sad Occurrence.—Mr. B. K. Lee, Postmaster at Port Royal, S. C., who recently came North on a short leave of absence, and while here was married, took passage on the Steamer Melville, which sailed from New York on the 5th inst., and on the 8th the vessel foundered at sea, going down with nearly all on board. Mr. Lee and his bride were both lost. He was an efficient postmaster and a gentleman of high character and agreeable manners.

Letters to Heads of Departments, Etc.—We republish from our issue of June, 1864, for the benefit of those of our subscribers and correspondents who appear to be in doubt on the subject to which it refers, the last law of Congress in regard to letters addressed to Heads of Departments, etc It will be perceived that letters written by *any person*, on official business, to the persons designated below, are entitled to pass *free* in the mails without *any* endorsement. By a previous Act, *all* letters to the President, and Vice-President have the same privilege.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO FRANKED MATTER.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled*—That all communications relating to the official business of the Department to which they are addressed, of whatever origin, addressed to the chiefs of the several Executive Departments of the Government, or to such principal officers of each Executive Department, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks, or one duly authorized by the Postmaster General, to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail, free of postage, without being endorsed "official business," or with the name of the writer.

Sentence of a Mail Robber.—On the 25th ult., Horace Duhian, lately employed as driver of the mail wagon between East Albany and Albany, was sentenced, at the U. S. Circuit Court, held in the latter city, to ten years and two days' imprisonment, for mail robbery, to which he plead guilty.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, *intentionally unpaid*.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce*.

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce*.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of January, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County. | State. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brenton, | Ford, | Ill. | 11,514 |
| Black Point, | Marin, | Cal. | Special |
| Big Sioux, | Union, | Dak. | 14,083 |
| Central City, | Putnam, | Mo. | 10,498 |
| Centre Creek, | Martin, | Min. | 13,530 |
| Colfax, | Jasper, | Iowa. | 10,955 |
| Downsville, | Dunn, | Wis. | Special |
| Last Fork, | Montgomery, | Ill. | Special |
| Ellenorah, | Gentry, | Mo. | 10,520 |
| El Dorado Canon, | | Ariz. | Special |
| Gardenville, | Erie, | N. Y. | " |
| Hobb's Station, | Jefferson, | Ky. | 9,506 |
| Hardyville, | | Ariz. | 14,456 |
| Johnsonburgh, | Elk, | Pa. | 2,773 |
| *Jones, | Vermillion, | Ind. | Special |
| John Day's City, | Wasco, | Oregon, | " |
| Knob City, | Spencer, | Ind. | 12,155 |
| Kenton, | Christian, | Mo. | Special |
| Kingston, | Lander, | Nev. | " |
| Loraoger, | Monroe, | Mich. | 12,531 |
| La Paz, | | Ariz. | 14,456 |
| *Muncy Bottom, | Sullivan, | Pa. | 2,493 |
| Martinsburgh, | Butte, | Cal. | Special |
| *Mount Hawley, | Peoria, | Ill. | 11,603 |
| *Pilot Grove, | Hancock, | Ill. | 11,751 |
| Paxton, | Harrison, | Ky. | Special |
| *Rocky Hill, | Jackson, | Ohio, | 9,282 |
| Rural Dale, | Grundy, | Mo. | 10,472a |
| * Spring Grove, | Warren, | Ill. | 11,739 |
| Stillwater, | Churchill, | Nev. | 14,626 |
| Soho, | Alleghany, | Pa. | 2,624 |
| *Salem, | Trigg, | Ky. | 9,682 |
| Sherman, | Marathon, | Wis. | 13,065 |
| *Saint Joseph, | Kitson, | Dak. | 13,564 |
| Union Centre, | Le Sueur, | Min. | Special |
| *Wilbur, | Douglas, | Oregon. | 14,897 |
| *West Warren, | Bradford, | Pa. | 2,450 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

| Name. | County and State. | Nearest Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Adair, | Marion, Ind. | Indianapolis, |
| Brunot, | Wayne, Mo. | Arcadia, Madison Co. |
| Bolton, | Williamson, Ill. | Stone Fort, |
| Brock's Corner, | Jackson, Ohio, | Richmd Dale, |
| Boulder, | Linn, Iowa, | Marion, |
| Bloomer Prairie, | Chippewa, Wis. | Vanville, |
| Crimea, | Muskegon, Mich. | Gd. Haven, Ottawa Co. |
| Carrick Furnace, | Franklin, Pa. | Fannetsburg |
| Davidson's Ferry, | Fayette, Pa. | Merrittstown |
| Dulany's Mills, | Baltimore, Md. | Towsontown, |
| Dry Branch, | Franklin, Mo. | Saint Clair, |
| Domestic, | Williams, Ohio. | West Unity, |
| Elk, | Decatur, Iowa, | Decatur. |
| Elm Grove, | Crawfork, Mo. | Steeleville, |
| Elm Valley, | Allegany, N. Y. | Andover, |
| East Elma, | Erie, N. Y. | East Aurora, |
| East Campton, | Kane, Ill. | St. Charles, |
| Fair Play, | Jefferson, Ill | Moore's Pr're |
| Four Locks, | Washington, Md. | N. Mountain, |
| Fleming, | Livingston, Mich. | Howell, |
| Fishing Creek, | Wetzel, W. Va | Beatty's Mills |
| Green Mountain, | Marshall, Iowa, | Marshalltown |
| Garis Grove, | Jasper, Ind. | Rensselear, |
| Graysville, | Sullivan, Ind. | Merom, |
| Hardwick, | Warren, N. J. | Millbrook, |
| Hermitage, | Owen, Ky. | Pleasant Home. |
| Hog Creek, | Allen, Ohio, | Herring, |
| Indian Spring, | Campbell, Ky. | Newport, |
| Kalarama, | Wayne, Ind. | Richmond, |
| Landmark, | Howard, Mo. | Greenland, Howard Co. |
| Lavona, | Fulton, Ohio, | Wauseon, |
| Linn, | Onondaga, N. Y. | Lafayette, |
| Laurel Pond, | Marion, W. Va. | Fairmount, |
| Luna, | Pepin, Wis. | Union Farm. |
| North Point, | Holt, Mo. | Forest City, |
| North East, | Steuben, Ind. | Angola, |
| New Market, | Van Buren, Iowa, | Iowaville, |
| Orbison's Mills, | Huntingdon, Pa. | Coffee Run, |
| Olive, | Noble, Ohio, | Caldwell, |
| Pleasant-Valley, | Ozaukee, Wis. | Cedarburgh, |
| Price, | Scott, Iowa, | Davenport, |
| Palermo, | Edgar, Ill. | Indianola, |
| Richie Line, | Richie, W. Va. | Richie, (Ch.) |
| South Stockton, | Chautauqua, N.Y. | Stockton, |
| Slate Cut, | Clark, Ind. | Sellersburg, |
| Shoemaker's Pt. | Merrick, Neb. | Brewer-R'ch, |
| Sterett's Gap, | Perry, Pa. | Sherman's Dale |
| South Carroll, | Coos, N. H. | Carroll, |
| Stringtown, | Ripley, Ind. | Milan, |
| Spring Fork, | Pettis, Mo. | Sedalia, |
| Three River Pts. | Onondaga, N. Y. | Baldwinsville, |
| Whitewood, | Berrian, Mich. | Laketon, |
| White Hall, | Hunterdon, N. J. | Clarksville, |
| West Gardiner Centre, | Kennebeck, Me. | Gardiner, |
| Winneshiek, | Winneshiek, Iowa, | Postville, |
| Wrightvale, | Lewis, N. Y. | West Leyden, |
| Wesley, | Hickman, Ky. | Columbus, |
| Walkersville, | Shelby, Mo. | Shelbyville. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Bristolville, Barry, Mich., to Johnstown.
Daniel's Rancho, Jones, Neb., to Big Sandy.
Glencoe, St. Louis, Mo., to Sherman.
Harvey 5 Points, Westmoreland, Pa., to Congruity.
Ice's Ferry, Monongalia, W. Va., to Laurel Iron Works.
John's Branch, Bedford, Pa., to Cypher's Cut.
South Hampton, Dakota, Min., to East Castle Rock.
The Clove, Ulster, N. Y., Big Indian.

### Presidential Appointments.

Elizabeth, Union, N. J., Chauncey Harris.
Belleville, St. Clair, Ill., Hugo Wangelin.
Muncie, Delaware, Ind., Samuel J. Watson.
Peekskill, Westchester, N. Y., Chas. McCutcheon.

### Re-opened.

Athens, McMinn, Te., Milton L. Phillips.
Cleaveland, Bradley, Te., James S. Robinson.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Brighton, Middlesex, Mass., Mrs. Sibbyl S Day.
Buena Vista, Clinton, Iowa, Mrs. Mary E. Walker.
Bloomingville, Erie, Ohio, Miss Viola P. James.
Blair, Randolph, Ill., Mrs. Jane Delany.
Hyattsville, Prince Georges, Md., Miss Cora C. Scott.
Jenningsville, Wyoming, Pa., Mrs. Louisa Graves.
Macon, Morrow, Ohio, Miss Elizabeth E. Hicks.
Newville, Do Kalb, Ind., Miss Laura J. Works.
Newville, Vernon, Wis., Mrs. Sarah J. Baldwin.
Poe, Medina, Ohio, Mrs. Harriet Tyler.
Rutland, Kane, Ill., Mrs. Mary Mann.
Taylorsville, Spencer, Ky., Mrs. Rose Ann Kerrick.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles....... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter addressed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months). | | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 8.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.30 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
South—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12¼ to 1¼ P. M.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

TO POSTMASTERS.

The position of postmaster affords the holder a very favorable opportunity to procure subscribers for periodicals. The publishers of

Harper's Magazine,

AND

Harper's Weekly,

would respectfully invite attention to the "CLUB" prices of their publications.

The wide spread reputation and universal popularity of the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY render it an easy and agreeable task to obtain ONE or MORE "CLUBS" in every village in the UNITED STATES.

TERMS:

Single copies, Magazine or Weekly, $4.00 per year.

"CLUBS."—For every Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, an extra copy will be sent, *gratis*.

When one club of SIX has been obtained, additions of single subscriptions may be made at the club price $3.33 each copy, *(without extras.)*

Address,

HARPER & BROS.,
New York.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink, . . . . . . 50 cents.
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . 50 cents.
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast.) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Grenada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles. | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England. | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | 42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England. | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.). | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian states, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail; via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. |
| To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the *single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.*

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of February, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Havana | U. S. | 1 | | Havana. |
| French | France | 1 | | France, via. Havre. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 4 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 8 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 11 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | 15 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 15 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 22 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 22 | | Havana, |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 23 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | Mch1 | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

[illegible] Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. V., NO. 6. NEW YORK, MARCH, 1865. WHOLE NO. 54.


(Original.)

## THE FATAL CONTRACT.

A STORY FOR P. O. CLERKS.

*Concluded.*

"No necessity for either suicide or resignation, my dear sir. I can point out a plan which will remedy the whole difficulty at once."

"Can you?" I cried; have you really a secret which will relieve me from this intolerable nuisance? Oh, tell it to me—tell it to me, and"—("heaven will bless you." I was about to say; but on reflection I thought that wasn't very likely, so I said:)—"and I shall be very much obliged to you!"

"I dare say you would, my friend," said, with a grin, the illustrious personage I addressed, "but I really couldn't sell out *quite* so cheap as that."

I realized the absurd nature of my proffered recompense, and was silent.

"My terms, however, are not hard," resumed Mr. B: "but first let me explain the means which I propose to furnish for your relief: You have not forgotten the letters you so unexpectedly found in the letter-case, addressed to some of my friends, whose names I gave you?"

I assured him I was not likely to forget them very soon.

"Very good. Now, I will insure (on certain easy conditions) that hereafter, whenever you are inquired of, by anybody, for a letter, you may safely answer 'Yes;' for there will surely be in that letter case, at any hour, a letter for any person who may ask for it. What do you think of the plan?"

"It is admirable!" said I "beautiful! and your terms are—?"

"Very low—ridiculously low. The only condition is that you are *never to say 'No'* to any person who may inquire of you for a letter."

"Is that all? No danger of my saying 'No,' I'll be bound. But may I inquire—suppose I *should* (accidentally, you know) *happen* to say 'No'—what would be the—the—"

"The penalty?—well,—ahem,—why, as to that—money's no object to *me*, you know, so I'm obliged to ask for something else—the usual article,—you probably understand, don't you?"

"I suppose so," said I, beginning to feel rather uncomfortable—"you want that is—in short, you want *me*, don't you?"

"Your quickness of perception does you credit—that *is* about the size of it. But don't distress yourself about that. There isn't the least probability of your being called on to pay forfeit—not the least. A young man of your shrewdness isn't likely to get himself into trouble by saying 'No,' when it's so much easier to say 'Yes;' is he now? I can assure you that most young men find 'No' the hardest word in the language; but 'Yes' is as easy as—as lying. However, there's no compulsion. Think the matter over, and take it or leave it—just as you please."

I did think it over, and the more I did so, the more it seemed to me improbable, if not impossible, that I should ever expose myself to the necessity of paying the dreadful penalty. By what possible concatenation of circumstances could I, with the most ordinary watchfulness and care, be likely to utter the fatal 'No?'

It would be so easy to keep a guard over the unruly member—so easy to drill myself by constant practice in saying 'Yes,' that 'No' would become an impossibility. There was no danger—and if there were? was I a coward? I would accept. I *did* accept.

"It's a bargain," said I.

"That's right—Bravo! I like to deal with a plucky, resolute fellow like you. I'll draw up the contract, if you'll lend me the materials—just a matter of form, you know—only a matter of form. There," said he, after having sat for a few moments at the desk; "I believe this is correct:" and he read the agreement. "Sign just here, if you please."

"With—with *ink*?" inquired I.

"Ink? Oh, certainly—you don't believe that nonsense about little matters of this kind being signed in *blood*, do you? Pooh, pooh! all nursery tales, stuff and nonsense. Ink can do all the mischief I want,—ha! ha!"

I placed my signature to the contract. Just as I had done so, some one tapped at the delivery window. It was poor old "Daddy Grimes," from the alms-house.

"Any letter for me to-day?"

My heart leaped to my mouth as I found myself on the very verge of uttering an impatient "No!" Fortunately, I remembered my fearful bargain in time, substituted "Yes," and looked in the case. There was the letter—"Mr. Grimes—Alms House." The old man tottered off with his unexpected acquisition, surveying it carefully with wonder-opened eyes. (I will mention here that he never called again.)

"You see," said the stranger, (no stranger now, unfortunately,) "that it works like a charm. No mistakes—everything quite correct. Suppose we experiment a little, just for practice?" and stepping outside, he called at the window for letters by the dozen, directed to all sorts of people—the Emperor of China—Queen Victoria—Louis Napoleon—Judas Iscariot—The Pope of Rome—Lord Palmerston—Captain Kydd—Artemus Ward—Oliver Cromwell, and a host of others, for all of whom I found at once a letter. I declared myself satisfied with the test.

"Well, my young friend," said the unmentionable one, "now that I've started the machine, I'll leave you to run it. I must be off, for I'm very busy—got an engagement this evening at a cabinet council in Richmond. Good-bye—be careful, that's my parting advice. I *may* call on you again, but it will be your own fault if I do—take care of yourself." And he was gone.

I had not long to wait for an opportunity to avail myself, in a practical way, of the advantages of this most convenient arrangement. The factory bell rang out the signal to cease work, and soon the girls came flocking, as usual, to my window with the familiar inquiry for letters. To each applicant I confidently answered "Yes," and to each I delivered a letter—to the undisguised astonishment of nine-tenths of them, who had not the least expectation of receiving such a thing. It was the same with every caller that day, and the next, and the next. It went on for weeks and for months. The letter-case was never exhausted, but promptly at each call was found to contain the wished-for epistle, and none went empty-handed away from the post-office. What these letters contained I never knew and never inquired. It was sufficient for me that there was always a letter for everybody who felt disposed to inquire for one, and that in consequence of this agreeable state of things I was relieved from the vexations of which I had previously complained. Each caller received his or her letter promptly, and as promptly hastened off to read it at leisure, leaving me at liberty to employ, in making up my mails, arranging the office accounts, seeking instruction from the book of Regulations or the columns of the *U. S. Mail*, and other necessary duties, the time I had been wont to waste in fruitlessly searching for non-arriving letters, and answering the endless inquiries, and allaying the unpleasant suspicions as to the probable cause of such non-arrival. I became so accustomed to the use of the affirmative monosyllable that it escaped me in reply to almost every question which was addressed to me, and I felt every day more and more confidence that I should be able to outwit even the astute personage with whom I had made the compact, and that the penalty could never be justly claimed by him.

I became the most popular man in the place. The praises of my promptness and obliging manners were in everybody's mouth; and save for one drawback, I should have been the happiest of mortals. But those letters from the army for Nellie Parker still continued to arrive with disgusting regularity, and I was obliged to deliver them, though I was by this time convinced that they were from a favored rival. I had visions of the arrival of a fierce and handsome warrior, with the star of a brigadier on his shoulder-straps, who would snatch the fair Nellie from before my eyes, make her his willing bride, and whisk her off in an express train to Washington. The ample leisure I now enjoyed gave me also ample time to torment myself in this manner; and though the coolness between Nellie and myself still existed, I was burning with a desire to satisfy myself as to the correctness of my suspicions. I became a monomaniac on the subject, and could scarcely think on any other.

At length, one fatal day a dark and desperate thought entered my brain: how easy it would be to confirm or dispel my doubts by *reading one of those letters!* I tried to banish the terrible idea, but in vain! It haunted me day and night, until at last it grew familiar to my mind, and I no longer recoiled from its contemplation. As letter after letter arrived for her, I would gaze on the superscription and on the seal with longing eyes, thereby only increasing my desire to penetrate their inner mysteries. The result was to be foreseen. A day arrived when I could endure the suspense no longer—I *must* read one of the letters, and know my fate—and, retiring to a corner of the office, I proceeded to open it carefully. Before I had time to read a word, a gentle "tap, tap" at the window caused me to start in alarm. Hastily cramming the opened letter into my pocket, I advanced to the window. There stood Nellie herself!

"Any letter for me, to-day, Mr. ———?" (she *used* to call me John—but that was over.)

Overwhelmed with shame and consciousness of guilt, I felt my color come and go—my knees trembled under me—a chill perspiration bathed my forehead—the office seemed to reel before my eyes—I lost all presence of mind—all memory—and in a broken, hesitating voice I answered:

"No!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" yelled a voice at my elbow. "Fool! your bond is forfeited! the penalty is due! Come, prepare to meet your doom—for you are mine! mine forever—body and soul—soul and body. Come!" and the demon fixed his burning grasp upon my throat.

I tried to beg for mercy—for a few moments' time—but my infernal creditor was inexorable. "Come!" he shouted, and "come! come!" screamed a legion of imps, who by this time had collected around me, mingling the cry with peals of mocking laughter. A pair of bat-like wings spread from the shoulders of the fiend—his grasp on my throat grew closer, and I felt myself rapidly flying through the air—when suddenly my head came in violent contact with some hard substance, and———I awoke, to find myself sprawling on the floor, where I had fallen from the stool upon which I had been seated, sound asleep. My first thought was of Nellie's letter—thank heaven, it was not in my pocket! The mocking laughter still rang in my ears, however. It came from a group of factory-girls who had been enjoying the sight of my slumbers and my tumble. At the window appeared the face of my old friend Mrs. Moloney, who greeted me, as I arose, with the old query:

"*Have ye iver a letther for me?*

P. S.—I may as well add that Nellie is now Mrs. D. P. M., having some time ago vouchsafed to inform me that those mysterious letters were after all only addressed to her to escape the watchfulness of the "stern parients" of a young friend of hers, whose military lover was not looked upon by them with favorable eyes, and that the outside was all *she* ever saw of them, the contents being intended for the exclusive perusal of the young lady referred to.

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### "Suffering" Communities.

B———T, *February*, 1865.

*Mr. Editor*:—Your correspondent in the January number of the *Mail* regrets the fact that there are localities where "a change would be a great relief to the long afflicted"—"to communities that have long 'suffered' from the negligence, and general incapacity and failure of postmasters to meet the expectations of the public." Now, I am an unworthy P. M. in a country office. I have been "among the mail bags" more or less for twenty years, and if you will permit, I would like to refer one day to these "great expectations," so that none of your readers may be in doubt as to what they really are. I live in a community where "suffering" is a very mild name for the chronic distress which prevails in it.

I conclude that what is true of our office is more or less true of all. If there are exceptions, they belong to offices of the first or second class, where, for many reasons, a P. M. may take a more positive position without censure, and is not himself brought in personal contact with the afflicted public. His clerks face all the discordant music, and he heeds not or hears not. He may close his office on a holiday, a thanksgiving day, or a fast, and nobody complains. He can open and close his office with less regard to regular business hours. He may live up to a rigid construction, while others must smooth over and conciliate, or think they must, by yielding a little here, and a little there, till they are sunk in the mire of official looseness beyond the hope of resurrection. The one is powerful and independent, while the other is weak and dependent. The one communes only with the higher powers, and fears not to follow the rigid line of official duty. The other is in greater fear of his patrons, and must retain their approval by an accommodating spirit. To be popular in the community he feels that he must be less exact in his duties to the Department.

He may escape the Argus eye of the Special Agent, and run his account current unscathed through the official gauntlet, but he cannot escape the inevitable petition of a "suffering community" for his removal. The one may act upon "instructions" to his own convenience and the diminishing of labor in his office. The other wants *positive law* to protect him from public censure. The one may bar out local papers from free distribution in his office; the other *must* distribute them or incur the hostility of the editor, who immediately becomes "a sufferer," and consequently his enemy. It strikes me that all postmasters should be protected by positive law from such expectations and exactions. If a P. M. "*may* deliver a few copies of a local paper free in a spirit of accommodation," it is easy to see that he becomes a free horse at once, and must be ridden to death. He must deliver all they want him to, and the consequence is there is not a country office where a local paper is printed that does not handle from two hundred to four hundred copies per week "to accommodate."

The most difficult thing for a postmaster to do is to collect postage in advance. I have endeavored to do it, and I know they "expect" I will not do it, and "suffer" if I do. I have had several cases of very aggravated "suffering" because I charged postage on letters already paid by Revenue Stamps.

They "suffer" because I will not take all their mutilated postage currency. They suffer because I wont allow more than twenty families to occupy one box.

I have seen great "suffering" in very cold days because there was no fire in front of the boxes, so that it would be more comfortable for loafers and boys. Now and then the "suffering" is divided, as when a subscriber fails to get his paper; for instance, he suffers the loss and I the consequences. I have known them to "suffer" the pain of waiting a few minutes longer than usual, when I had three or four extra bags to distribute, and sometimes their "suffering" is so acute that I am tempted to throw the whole hatch into the crowd to satisfy them of my desire to expedite matters by making as prompt a delivery as possible. I heard one "sufferer" say that he would be justified in smashing in the glass and taking out his paper; it was *his* box and *his* paper, and "pity if a man can't steal his own trunk."

There is a good deal of "suffering" because I won't mail boots and plug tobacco at paper rates, as "other postmasters do;" and there is great distress when we unearth briar-wood pipes and fine-cut in transient papers, but these last are not of so malignant a type; yet the names of the "sufferers" will generally occupy a good deal of space on a petition for the appointment of a more accommodating postmaster. I might mention other cases of "suffering," but I forbear, trusting I shall live to see the day when occasion for it is mostly removed, when the system is entirely a prepaying one, and positive law entirely shields every individual official from public censure in the line of his duty. CICOT.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

That often-quoted mythical individual, "the oldest inhabitant," will certainly have to put on his thinking cap and run his memory back through a long line of years to find a counterpart to the wintry severity of the initial months of 1865. I call myself a traveller—in fact, I may say that I prefer to be constantly on the go. Vague hints about "rolling stones gathering no moss," and the importance of having one's life insured, are occasionally dropped by disinterested friends; but, as I am a firm believer in the doctrine that "whatever is to be will be," I trouble myself but little about piles of moss or policies of insurance. I am fond of new places and new faces. Afloat or ashore, it is exceedingly irksome to me to be stationary. Delays vex, annoy, in fact, almost provoke me, whether they are caused by collisions, explosions, head-winds, dead calms, blow-ups, break-downs, ignorant pilots, reckless engineers or sleepy switch-tenders.

Liberal allowance must be made for marine disaster and trouble when Old Neptune, in his fretful moods, sets his mad waves dancing to the music of the unchained winds; and for railway accidents and detentions when spring floods wash away, or snow storms cover up the tracks; but for the thousand and one unnecessary stoppages, I know of no plausible excuse which can be made to satisfy the growling, swearing sufferers at every station and in every passenger coach on every railroad in the country.

It may seem strange to some that by my own election I run the risk of immersion, elevation, or annihilation, in venturing on transportation in such precarious weather—it seemed strange to me the other day when the train ran off into a snowbank, where we were forced to remain in a car in company with a cold stove for five hours—yes, five mortal hours, and every one of them big with impatience and anxiety. But I was on my way to the oil regions—that explains the whole matter. Hitherto I have been proof against all the extraordinary inviting investments from which colossal fortunes were certain to flow. Every new scheme to vex old Mother Earth and tear from her bowels gold, and silver, and lead, and iron and coal, have been regarded as humbugs of a progressive order—but Petroleum found a vulnerable spot and struck in—and here I am, poring over maps and plans by day, and by night in dreams boring for oil in a hundred places at once, from many of which the fragrant fluid jets up and falls around one, for all the world as water falls gracefully about some classic fountain figure in a public park. But I don't want you to suppose, my dear sir, for a moment, that Petroleum has usurped the place in my brain where my post office hobby quarters. No, sir! there is room for both, and both can be properly looked after. It don't follow, because my head is full of oil, that I cannot see official misconduct. My spectacles are never-failing. It is the easiest thing in the world to tell at a glance whether a postmaster realizes the responsibility of his official position, or whether he only holds the office for the sake of the salary.

On the one hand, he is always about, knows to a demonstration what is going on in his office, is familiar with complaints and inquiries, and is always ready with satisfactory explanations and replies for all, poor or proud, ignorant or intelligent. His clerks are dignified and polite; decorum and order are marked traits of his establishment. On the other hand, you may visit some offices a hundred times and never find the postmaster; and if you have official business and inquire for him, you are stared out of countenance by his representative, who apparently feels deeply surprised that anybody should expect to find him *there*. And open doors, dusty floors, mail bags scattered around and trampled on, boisterous clerks, whistling and singing loud enough to crack the welkin, or shying packages of papers or letters at each others heads; pert or curt answers to applicants for letters, which create a laugh; and many other interesting oddities, show unmistakably the office which runs itself. The most unskilled fault-finder imaginable can easily perceive the difference.

Upon the whole, however, I think there is more attention given to business and more carefulness displayed in the management of post offices of late; but whether the improvement is attributable to an earnest desire to be faithful, or to the fear of something to come after the 4th of March, is beyond my comprehension.

It gives me much pleasure to see the efforts you are making to open the eyes of your readers at large to the repeated attempts of fictitious firms and individuals to swindle them by means of bogus lotteries and other nefarious schemes, and I am confident that you have done much to thwart many of their well-laid plans; but there is another class of fictitious letters, countenanced, I fear, by post office officials in many places, which is worthy of more than a slight notice—I mean the correspondence between young girls and young men—strangers to each other—under assumed names, and unknown to parents and guardians. This pernicious and reprehensible custom, so fraught with danger to the young and inexperienced, is familiar to many postmasters, who regard it as pardonable pastime, or juvenile indiscreetness of no importance; but if these gentlemen only knew how many hearts have been crushed, high hopes blasted, and hearth-stones desolated by such means, they would use every influence to stop the baleful practice, not only by apprizing the families of the thoughtless and misguided young females, whenever the parties are known, but by strict injunctions to their employees to avoid aiding or abetting either the innocent or designing ones, by receiving and delivering such correspondence secretly.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

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### Sorrows of a Route Agent.

The following is a copy of a letter from a Route Agent to one of the officers of the Department, giving a doleful picture of the ills he is called upon to encounter in the performance of his official duties. The "Dead Fall" referred to is a certain railroad, the name of which we omit. Doubtless there are many Presidents, Superintendents and Directors whose conscience will suggest the proper name to insert in the blank:

SIR:—In submitting this effusion for your perusal, I do so, not for the purpose of "bothering" you in the discharge of your arduous duties, but to report the condition of the railroad on which I have been placed, through the influence of the *Pub. Func.* from my district, as a Route Agent on this line. I feel it my duty as well as my privilege to write to you. "I can a tale unfold"—in fact, I *will* unfold it—for the benefit of the authorities of Washington, especially those of the P. O. D.

I have been running on the ——— "Dead Fall" for the period of about five months; since which time I have been taken by guerillas, rolled in the ditch, run out of clothing, been scared to death (almost), starved for days at a time, got in debt, and———well, I can't say what will happen next; but this enumeration of ills has all been realized for the purpose of facilitating the mail in ——— and other States.

The probability is, that the mail *has* been facilitated some—a *little* more than if it had gone by stage; yet the time has come—yea, already "arriven"—when "facility" is played out, from the fact that the ——— "Dead Fall" is on its last pegs. The road has been running for years and no repairs have been added or made; and now we—that is the Route Agents and others—are compelled to get off the train and walk over bridges, in order to make sure of our lives! the engineers of this road even leave their engines, to pass the frail works called bridges. At night (our work is all done then), we dare not lay our heads upon the soft side of a leather mail sack stuffed with *Pub. Docs.*, for fear that Morpheus will take possession of our tired spirits; and whilst revelling in the land of dreams, thinking of mail sacks and the next station, a cursed broken rail will crawl through the bottom of the car, tearing our "muchly" worn trowsers, or throwing our neat and well-furnished (?) cars down some embankment, knocking us around, irrespective of persons, with the rest of the mails.

The question is, can't something be done? We have two mail cars in the ditch, and the other will be before night; and Goodness only knows (and Goodness won't tell), how we are to run the mails. As for box-cars, cattle-cars, and such like, I shrink back from them in horror, as we will freeze to death anyhow, and I can't bear the idea of going off from *terrestrial* to *celestial* scenes in any such conveyance. Our pay is about fifteen dollars per week, and our expenses about eighteen. I am not much of a book-keeper or accountant, but where the *money is made here* "I can't see."

This is all true, if it is spoken, or rather written in a style of *a la brevity*.

You will probably hear from the other agents before long.

I submit this in all candor.

Very Respectfully,

Yours, in trouble,

———

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### Letter Addresses.

To New York city is the way
Which this must go to Francis Fay:
The number's 94 Old Slip—
Be kind enough to "let her rip."

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This letter is for Henry Pell,
Who, when in funds, is an awful "swell."
At number 9 of the street called Pine
You'll find him, though he has no sign.
For "E. & P." he is chief clerk,
And ne'er was known his work to shirk.
New York city is his location—
Student-at-law is his vocation.

---

Mrs. Harry A. Miller,
Though the wife of a tiller,
Near Camp street lives she,
As happy as happy can be,
County of Adams so great,
All in the famed Prairie State,
Care and kindness of N. Miller.

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Send this to Po'keepsie, to Susan A. Bates,
In care of John Keech, who makes no mistakes.
If her sister should get it, 'twould be all the same.
She lives on North Bridge street, the fourth house
from Main.

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For "Sanford" this letter's intended,
"George H." is the rest of his name;
He dwells in the town of *Oneida*,
In *Madison county* of fame.
Send in care of Pat. Farrell, who cries
To every poor traveling sinner—
"Here's cold oyster-soup and mince pies,
And you'll have ten minutes for dinner."

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A soldier writing from Dixie to the De Witt (Iowa) *Observer*, backs his epistle as follows for the edification of postmasters on the route:

Like lightning traversing the Devil's half acre,
Transport me, I pray thee, to *S. H. Shoemaker*:
He edits a paper that's arsenic to traitors,
And is death and destruction to all Union-haters.
No shadow of comfort can from it be drawn,
For low, crawling reptiles like Billy G. Hann,
Now punch up your bulgine and make the thing git,
For I'm dying by inches to reach old *De Witt*;
All hail to the morning that opens the day,
That ends my long journey to old *Iowa*.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK. MARCH. 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington Oct. 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*

To J. GAYLER Esq. *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ Although it is our desir and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### The New Postal Law

We publish in another column of the present number the act relating to the postal laws, which has just passed both Houses and received the signature of the President. We have been obliged to delay the issue of the *Mail* for some days in order to be able to lay the law before our readers in the present number, and have not space to refer at length to its provisions. We call special attention, however, to the fact that the first section provides that all domestic letters deposited *wholly unpaid* in any post office are to be forwarded at once to the Dead Letter Office at Washington; if *part* paid, they are to be forwarded to their destination, charged only with the unpaid postage—not *double* the unpaid rates, as heretofore.

☞ Look out for a fellow who is visiting post offices representing himself as a Government Detective, and, by threats and otherwise, extorting money from postmasters. He is about fifty years of age, has light hair, full, light or sandy beard, and deep-set eyes; wears a blue under coat, light over coat, and light-colored pants and vest. Arrest him at once, and notify the nearest Special Agent. Every Agent of the P. O. Dep't carries with him evidence of his authority, which every postmaster is entitled to see, and should see.

☞ Fred. A. Shears was arrested by Special Agent Sharretts on the 28th of December last, for purloining letters from the Danbury, Conn., Post Office, in which he was then a clerk, and was to have been tried before the U. S. Court, at New Haven, on Tuesday, February 28, 1865, but failing to make his appearance, his recognizance was forfeited.

☞ Service in the mail department in India must be attended with difficulties. Lately, the native who acts as carrier between Barria and Saigon, being some time overdue, the commander of the place sent a detachment to see what had become of him, when, after an hour's march, the troops found the unfortunate Indian perched at the top of a high bamboo, while two enormous tigers were at the foot rolling over the letter-box. The courier was then released from his uncomfortable position, and enabled to continue his journey.

CARELESS POSTMARKING. We receive from postmasters complaints that the addresses of letters which reach them for delivery are often so defaced by the postmark being impressed on the names of the persons for whom the letters are intended that it is next to impossible to ascertain who those persons are. A very little care in the matter will remedy this difficulty.

POST-OFFICE BURGLARY.—The post-office at Delhi, N. Y., was entered by burglars on the night of 25th Feb., and robbed of a portion of its contents. Only the letters in the general delivery boxes (in which was a package put up for the Dead Letter Office, were disturbed. The drawers were rifled of money and stamps.

### Mutilated Currency.

The following circular has been prepared by the Post Office Department, and issued in reply to the numerous inquiries from postmasters on the subject of mutilated currency:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Finance Office, Washington,* 1865.

SIR:—In accordance with the request of the Treasury Department, the Postmaster General directs you to receive, in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, United States Notes, of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes, of which not more than one-tenth is missing, if clearly genuine.

You are not required to receive mutilated notes or currency except in the regular course of business, nor currency in amounts exceeding five dollars at one time, especially if it would embarrass you in meeting the orders or drafts of this Department. Neither will you receive them when so much soiled or defaced that their genuineness cannot be clearly and satisfactorily ascertained. And in whatever amounts received, you should require them to be arranged and marked, as directed under Rules 2 and 3, below.

Those unfit for circulation will be returned to "*Treasurer U. S., Washington, D. C.*," according to the following rules, established by the Treasury Department, for the redemption of defaced and mutilated notes.

When the value of a package is one hundred dollars, or upwards, it may be sent by the Adams Express, at the cost of the Treasury Department. If sent by mail, it should always be registered.

Each Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the United States, or National Bank, designated as a Depositary of the United States, will redeem fractional currency, *not mutilated*, as shown by the annexed rules. Through such agencies, also, mutilated currency can be transmitted to the Treasury Department. To them, all applications should be made, when practicable.

Postmasters should specially report to this office any accumulation of uncurrent money that is likely to become embarrassing.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*Third Asst. P. M. General.*

*Postmaster at* ——————

RULES.

FIRST.—Mutilated notes, that have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly, satisfactorily genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

SIXTH.—Until further orders, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the "*Treasurer of the United States.*" A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, for the amount allowed, will be returned by mail, to the address of the person remitting the same.

These rules, promulgated on the 18th of May, 1862, for the redemption of mutilated United States Notes, are not intended to apply to such notes of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions. Such are not understood to be mutilated notes within those rules. They are regarded as entire notes, and when of the issue known as Demand Notes, are receivable for customs duties.—(*October* 9, 1862.)

1. All fractional currency, *not mutilated*, when presented for redemption to an Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the United States, or a National Bank, designated as a Depositary of the United States, must have been assorted by the holder, according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the packages.

2. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces; it must be securely pinned, with a paper strap at least one inch wide, and on the strap must be written, in ink, the number of pieces, denomination, date of deposit, and the name of the owner.

3. The entire deposit must be securely done up in one package, and upon the wrapper, endorsed with ink, the date of the deposit, the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner.

4. No less sum than three dollars will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order, as to time, in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

5. All Government officers will receive for public dues all United States notes of the several kinds, and on account for which they are respectively receivable, as per Treasury Circular of October 9, 1862, in explanation of the rules promulgated May 18, 1862, no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and so that it is certain that not one-twentieth part thereof is missing. But all such notes as are unfit for reissue, so received, should be kept separate and distinct, and, as occasion may require, be returned to the Treasury of the United States, to be retired from circulation. Fractional currency, from which not *one-tenth* part is missing, will be received in the same manner.

### The Franking Privilege.

The following is a copy of a letter in reply to one addressed to the Postmaster-General by members of the United States Senate, requesting that certain documents bearing their frank, and intended to aid in a most praiseworthy and patriotic enterprise, might be permitted to pass free in the mails, although not strictly entitled to that privilege. It will be seen that, though the benevolent object referred to has of course the hearty sympathy of the Postmaster-General, he is unable, for the several reasons given in the letter, to comply with the request of the Senators. As a clear and explicit definition of the limits of the franking privilege of Members of Congress, we commend the perusal of the letter to postmasters, as also to those who solicit (and, we regret to say, sometimes obtain) from M. C.'s the use of their franks to cover business letters and circulars. If the franking privilege cannot rightfully be extended beyond the prescribed limits, even in aid of our soldiers "sick and in prison" for their country's sake—how much less can it be so extended for the purpose of saving the expense of purchasing postage on letters, circulars and pamphlets, intended to further schemes of private advantage.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Appointment Office, Washington, Feb.* 16, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—I am instructed by the Postmaster General to acknowledge the receipt of your joint letter of the 15th inst., and to say, that while he fully appreciates the importance of furnishing the public with the information on the subject of the treatment and sufferings of our brave men who unfortunately are prisoners in the hands of the rebels, and would willingly lend all proper aid in his power to accomplish this object, he cannot, with his sense of official duty, direct the Postmaster of Boston to respect, at his office, the franks of Members of the Senate or House of Representatives while they are sojourning at the seat of Government. Nor can he authorize the use of *fac simile* stamps for the purpose of franking matter passing through the mails.

The franking privilege to Senators and Members of Congress is a personal one, and travels with the party entitled to it, and cannot be exercised in two or more places at the same time. By the terms of the law, it is "to cover correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceedings, debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them," thus limiting the privilege to the matter herein named. Consequently, if it come to *the knowledge* of a postmaster that a package bearing a proper frank is composed of matter not named in the law, it becomes his duty to disregard such frank, and charge postage thereon.

The standing regulations of the Department provide that "no privileged person can authorize his clerk, or any other person, to write (or stamp) his name for the purpose of franking any letter or packet." "The personal privilege of franking travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised in but one place at the same time."

"No privileged person can leave his frank behind him to cover his correspondence in his absence." "If letters or papers be put into a post office bearing the frank of a privileged person, who notoriously has not been in that vicinity for several days * * * it is the duty of the postmaster to treat them as unpaid." "Postmasters are requested to report to the Department all violations of the franking privilege."

The use of a *fac simile* stamp for franking letters or packets by Senators or Members of Congress has never been authorized or approved by this Department in any way; but, on the contrary, the Postmaster General has invariably decided against the use of such stamps whenever the question has been brought to his notice; for the reason, among others, that it affords opportunity to perpetrate frauds upon the Department and its revenues to an almost unlimited extent.

From the foregoing you will see that the Postmaster General cannot with consistency or propriety comply with the request contained in your letter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. RANDALL,
*First Assistant Postmaster General.*

Hon. ———,
Hon. ———,
*United States Senate.*

### The New Postal Law.

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE POSTAL LAWS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:* That all domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines, in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the Dead Letter Office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guerillas," approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to cases of loyal postmasters, where, by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post office is destroyed and the postmaster looses the fixtures and furniture or postage stamps and stamped envelopes; and also to cases where such losses are occasioned by armed forces other than those of the so-called Confederate States.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That, in addition to the items of rent, fuel, light, and clerks, enumerated in the fifth section of the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow, at his discretion, out of the revenues of the office at New York, and of offices of the first, second, third, and fourth classes, a just and reasonable sum for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, as well of the foregoing items, as of furniture, stationery, printing, and other items of expenditure required at offices of those classes, to be adjusted upon a satisfactory exhibit of the facts; and that he be authorized to pay out of the proceeds of the money-order business the cost of stationery and such other incidental expenses as are necessary to the transaction of that business.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Postmaster General to allow for the publication, in newspapers, of the list of non-delivered letters at any post office, compensation at a rate not to exceed two cents for each letter so advertised.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the seventeenth section of the act entitled "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to restore, from the date of its passage, to the Special Agent of the Post Office Department in the Pacific States and Territories, his regular salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, under act of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, with an allowance thereto, of a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem, to provide for his actual travelling and incidental expenses while actively employed in the service. And the postmaster General is hereby authorized to appoint an additional Special Agent for the Pacific States and Territories, and two additional Special Agents to superintend postal matters connected with the railway mail service of the United States, who shall receive the same salary and per diem allowance for travelling and incidental expenses, to be paid out of the appropriation for mail transportation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter Special Agents of the Post Office Department, other than those appointed for the Pacific States and Territories, or those appointed under the authority of the seventh section of this act to superintend postal matters connected with the railway service of the United States, shall be allowed for their necessary travelling and incidental expenses, while actively employed in the service, a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, for defraying the necessary expense of preparing and publishing a set of post-route maps, arranged by States and groups of States, and showing all the permanent mail routes, distances, and post offices thereon, in the United States, with other statistical information.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of assorting and distributing letters and other mail matter in railway post offices, the Postmaster General may, from time to time, appoint clerks, who shall be paid out of the appropriation for mail transportation: provided, that the salary of each head clerk so appointed and employed shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of other clerks shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars each per annum.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, be, and the same are hereby, modified so as to authorize the Postmaster General to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between ports of the United States, touching at a foreign port, by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the mails so conveyed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That no steamship or other vessel departing from the United States for a foreign port or ports, shall be permitted to receive on board or convey any letters or letter packets originating in the United States, which have not been regularly posted at, and received from, the post office at the port of departure; and it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to grant clearances of vessels, to require as a condition of clearance, from the master or commander of such steamship or vessel, an oath or affirmation that he has not received on board his ship or vessel, and has not under his care or within his control, and will not receive and convey any letters or letter packets addressed to a foreign country, except as hereinafter excepted, which have not been delivered to him from the post office at the port of departure: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any letters or letter packets which relate to the cargo and are addressed to the owner or consignee of such steamship or other vessel, or to any letters or packets which are enclosed in a United States stamped envelope of a denomination sufficient in amount to cover the United States postage legally chargeable thereon, if such letters or packets had been posted and transmitted by the regular mail.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to establish a postal money-order system," approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or in any other act, shall be so construed as to prevent deputy postmasters at money-order or other offices from depositing in the national banks designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as public depositories, to their own credit as deputy postmasters, money-order or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster General, nor to prevent their negotiating drafts, orders, or other evidences of debt through these banks, as they may be instructed and required by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the balance which may remain unexpended of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to meet any deficiencies in the proceeds of the money-order system during the present fiscal year, under the thirteenth section of the act approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, may be used, as far as may be necessary, to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the aforesaid system during the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receiving boxes established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States for the safe deposit of matter for the mails and for delivery; or shall wilfully aid and assist in injuring, tearing down, or destroying any such box or boxes, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than three years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any clerk or other person employed in any of the departments of the Post Office establishment shall wilfully and unlawfully remove from any letter posted at or received in any post office or branch post office, established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, any postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

SEC. 14 *And be it further enacted,* That the yearly advertisement for proposals to carry the mails of the United States shall be published hereafter for a period of six weeks in one or more, but not to exceed five, newspapers, printed in the State or Territory where the mail service is to be performed, one of which shall be printed at the seat of government of such State or Territory.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," for the delivery of letters and other mail matter from post offices where the system of free delivery by carriers has not been established: provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That the system of free delivery shall be established in every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of the office thereof, and at such other places as the Postmaster General, in his judgment, shall direct: And further provided, That the prepayment postage on drop letters in all places where free delivery is not established shall be one cent only.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be admitted into the mails of the United States; and any person or persons who shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office or branch post office of the United States, for mailing or for delivery, an obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication, knowing the same to be of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being duly convicted thereof, shall for every such offence, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Hereafter, each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* will bear a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches marked **54**, or a lower number, will please remit at once.

☞ The difficulties causing the suspension of the overland mail to California have not yet been removed. The delay caused by the turning back of mails already on their way at the time of the suspension, caused many inquiries for missing letters, which letters have now nearly all made their appearance to the great relief of anxious wives and agitated business men.

### Answers to Correspondents.

[We receive (and are glad to do so) a large number of inquiries and communications from our subscribers, referring to postal matters, and we endeavor to give careful and correct answers in most cases. It is impossible, however, to reply to all the questions which we receive, and we are obliged to select those which seem to be the most important. It cannot fairly be expected of us to reply specially to those inquiries, an answer to which will be readily found by consulting the standing columns of information which appear every month in our paper; nor to those which ask whether the writer may, for the convenience of himself or others, disregard what he knows to be the law or a regulation of the Department; nor to those which merely give opinions as to what the law *ought* to be; nor to those which do not refer to postal matters. A careful and attentive perusal of the Law or Regulation upon a subject in regard to which information is desired may very often render the matter so clear as to obviate any necessity of further inquiry. At the same time, we hope none of our subscribers will hesitate to address us in reference to any postal question on which they may be really in doubt after such perusal.]

*A. S. S., of R——, Pa.*—Rate on letter paper, two cents for four ounces. Buckskin gloves, letter rates.

*M. T. E., of P——, Ct.*—We have no means of assisting you in procuring a reconsideration of the matter you refer to.

*A. B. R., of S——, Ct.*—Collect *regular rates* in specie if offered. The premium in that case is to be regarded as an *overcharge*, and you will take credit for it accordingly.

*E. Y., of I——, Ia.*—You are to enter on your account of mails received the *full amount* (including dead letters) charged on the bill from the D. P. O. from which you receive them, but you should keep a *separate account* of the dead letters, and then, in your *account current*, separate the two classes of unpaid matter as described in the February number. Make no alterations in the printed figures of the blanks furnished by the Department.

*S. S., of C——, Ills.*—None but *sworn* carriers can legally carry the mail, and a P. M. is not justified in delivering it to the custody of any person who may volunteer to carry it. Report to Department if the practice continues.

*T. L. M., of ——, Ohio.*—You cannot be too careful in the delivery of mail matter. "Uniform practice," although "approved by nine-tenths of the people," cannot justify a P. M. in the violation of the Law or Regulations, and he has no right, for the purpose of saving either time or trouble, to deliver one citizen's mail matter to another, unless he *knows* the latter to be authorized to receive it. If a letter reaches your office addressed to John Smith, you fulfill your whole duty in retaining it until that gentleman, or some one *duly authorized by him*, calls for it. We should think that a tolerable memory, and the exercise of ordinary discretion, would enable you to come as near to "pleasing all classes" in this matter as it is possible for most P. M.'s to do. The "practice of reading off the addresses of letters and papers as soon as the mails are opened and handing them out to all who may claim them," seems to us to be an objectionable one in several respects, and we have known serious trouble to arise from it. If a letter or paper is worth having, it is worth asking for—and it seems to us that no very long time would be required to enable you to know how to deliver the correspondence which reaches your office, correctly. As for the "scoldings" of your neighbors, no reasonable person will scold you for being *too careful* in so important a matter—while the *unreasonable* ones will never be at a loss for *something* to scold about.

*G. M. B., of W——, Ind.*—All such losses should be reported, at the time, to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington.

*T. C. R., of S——, Ohio.*—All quarterly or yearly postage must be prepaid in *money*. Stamps can only be used in the prepayment of transient postage.

*P. M., of A——, Ohio.*—A P. M. has nothing to do with the contents of a registered letter, nor should he state the amount of such contents in the receipt. The amount of the registry fee does not depend at all on the amount contained in the letter. It is evident that you need to study the regulations in regard to registered letters, and we recommend you to do so—carefully.

*R. M. V. F., of Y——, Mich.*—It is a sufficient answer to your question to remind you that the law requires all box rents to be paid *in advance*.

*J. R. S., of L——, Me.*—Postage on clothing to soldiers is not rated by the *ounce* but by every *four ounces*, or fraction thereof. So that a package weighing four ounces and a half is charged the same as one weighing eight ounces, &c.

*P. M., of ——, ——.*—You are not obliged to write the names on the papers of club subscribers.

*D. F. B., of S——, Mass.*—Postage cannot be paid at quarterly rates for a less term than three months, under any circumstances. A six-weeks' subscriber must either pay transient postage for that time, or three months' postage at quarterly rates.

*P. M. of ——, ——.*—A P. M. at a small office is not expected to sell a large quantity of stamps to one individual, if, by so doing, he is likely to exhaust his stock before he can obtain a further supply.

*C. S. Jr., of W——, Pa.*—In case of a dispute as to whether a paper is entitled to the privilege of a "small, religious or educational paper," send a copy to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and request a decision of the matter.

*C. D. J., of P——, W. Va.*—Revenue stamps are not to be recognized, under any circumstances, as paying postage on mail matter to which they may be attached. A package bearing revenue stamps of ten times the value of the postage should still be treated as *unpaid*.

*E. V. W., of N——, N. Y.*—You will find in your account current an item under which you are to credit yourself with the amount of compensation due you for the quarter.

FILE THE "MAIL."—We earnestly recommend to our subscribers that they shall keep a file of the *Mail*. It is intended for *reference* as well as perusal, and if preserved may often be found useful for that purpose. We frequently receive from old subscribers questions which have been two or three times answered in our columns. A consultation of back numbers, if they had preserved them, would have saved time and trouble to them and to us.

☞ We have to apologize for the late appearance of our paper this month. It is caused by the unavoidable absence of the editor on official business, and by delay in procuring a copy of the new law, which we were desirous of placing before our readers in this number of our paper.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the new postal law, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, *intentionally unpaid.*

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with double the amount of unpaid postage, according to section 36, of the act of March 3, 1863.

When unmailable letters are sent to this office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto.

### Congressional Mails.

Under the order of the Department, postmasters are required, in making up letters and papers for Members of Congress, to place them in separate packages, and write distinctly on each package the word "Congress, Washington, D. C.," embracing only mail matter for Senators and Representatives. This will enable any distributing office through which they may pass, to place them, without delay, in the "Congress" bags, which, on arriving at Washington, are delivered to the Congressional Messenger, and do not go into the Washington office at all—thus saving the time necessarily required to select out this class of letters at the Washington post office.

These instructions are only applicable to offices which do not bag to Washington, and yet are in the habit of making up direct packages of letters for that city.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

Rule for rating letters to Great Britain, &c.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

Depositories.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J., Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of February, 1866:

ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County. | State. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Albany, | Clinton, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| Bratton Mills, | Bracken, | Ky. | Special |
| Boyd's Corners, | Putnam, | N. Y. | 1,039 |
| *Bradley, | Jackson, | Ill. | 16,699 |
| Beverly, | Christian, | Ky. | 9,075 |
| Black Walnut, | Ogle, | Ill. | Special |
| Benton Harbor, | Berrien, | Mich. | " |
| Cumberland Ford, | Knox, | Ky. | 9,595 |
| Cedar Grove, | Lucas, | Iowa. | 11,057 |
| *Cato, | Pulaski, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| Centralia, | Columbia, | Pa. | 2,340 |
| Coon Valley, | Vernon, | Wis. | 13,207 |
| *Confidence, | Wayne, | Iowa. | 11,081 |
| Dry Mills, | Cumberland, | Me. | 142 |
| *Fleming, | Livingston, | Mich. | 12,625 |
| *Florence, | Morgan, | Mo. | 10,569 |
| Grantville, | Dauphine, | Pa. | 2,329 |
| Haddock, | North'mpton, | Va. | 3,204 |
| Harrison Junction, | Hamilton, | Ohio. | 12,007 |
| Hart, | Oceana, | Mich. | 12,701 |
| Hope, | Providence, | R. I. | 816 |
| House's Store, | Clay, | Ky. | 9,596 |
| Hexford, | Hexford, | Mich. | Special |
| Herman's Store, | Washington, | Ill. | " |
| *Kresgeville, | Monroe, | Pa. | 2,393 |
| Louisville, | Carroll, | Md. | Mail miss'd |
| La Grange, | Grand Isle, | Vt. | 415 |
| Lotus, | Union, | Ind. | 9,401 |
| Lawrence, | Schuyler, | N. Y. | 1,352 |
| Millerstown Station, | Perry, | Pa. | 2,201 |
| Miller's Station, | Harrison, | Ohio. | 9,005 |
| Muller's Station, | Lake, | Ind. | 12,501 |
| Mount Auburn, | Benton, | Iowa. | 10,962 |
| Norris, | Marshall, | " | 11,036 |
| Neoreta, | Todd, | Dak. | 15,651 |
| Odell, | Fountain, | Ind. | 12,137 |
| Prestonville, | Cameron, | Pa. | 2,783 |
| Pine Creek, | TrampealeauWis. | | 13,153 |
| *Poplar Springs, | Howard, | Md. | 3,236 |
| *Palermo, | Edgar, | Ill. | Special |
| *Pocahontas, | C'pe Gir'rdn. | Mo. | 10,696 |
| Round Island, | Clinton, | Pa. | 2,483 |
| Royalton, | Berrien, | Mich. | 12,529 |
| Sheridan, | Waupaca, | Wis. | 13,198 |
| Samsville, | Edwards, | Ill. | 11,849 |
| South Seabrook, | Rockingham, | N. H. | 601 |
| *Tollerston, | Lake, | Ind. | 9,051 |
| White Oak, | Mahaska, | Iowa. | 10,922 |
| Wilseyville, | Defiance, | Ohio. | 9,366 |
| Williamstown, | Wood, | W. Va. | 4,102 |
| Wenona, | Bay, | Mich. | 12,688 |
| Yuba, | Gr'nd Trav'se | " | 12,706 |

*Re-established.

DISCONTINUED.

| Name. | County and State. | Nearest Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Ada, | Ray, Me. | Camden. |
| Argo, | Winona, Min. | Enterprise. |
| Armenian, | Carroll, Ill. | Mt. Carroll. |
| Altoona, | Mason, Ill. | Mason City. |
| Bourbon, | Douglass, Ill. | Tuscola |
| Blue Ridge, | Shelby, Ind. | Mamilla. |
| Boggsville, | Jackson, W. Va. | Jackson, C.H. |
| Claytonville, | Brown, Kan. | Robinson. |
| Church Hill, | Luzerne, Pa. | Wilkesbarre. |
| Camp Creek, | Coffee, Kan. | Mineral Point, Anderson Co. |
| Chapel Hill, | Allen, Ky. | Scottsville. |
| Church Hill, | Trumbull, Ohio, | Girard. |
| Cedar Springs, | Allen, Ky. | Scottsville. |
| Cannalton, | Kanawha, W.Va. | Kanawha (ch) |
| Centreville, | Anoka, Min. | Little Canada.. |
| Dedham, | Houston, Min. | Yucatan. |
| Delhi, | Winnebago, Wis. | Waukan. |
| Dan Webster, | Henry, Ind. | New Castle. |
| Freedom, | Outagamie, Wis. | Appleton. |
| Frampton, | Clarion, Pa. | Clarion. |
| Fruit Hill, | Christian, Ky. | Hopkinsville. |
| Federal Hill, | Ritchie, W.Va. | Mole Hill. |
| Goshen, | Montgomery, Md. | Laytonsville. |
| Greetingsville, | Clinton, Ind. | Frankfort (ch) |
| Greenville, | Wabashaw, Min. | Plain View. |
| Hoover's Hill, | Ohio, Ky. | Hartford. |
| Hearin's Store, | Union, Ky. | Uniontown. |
| Harmony, | Owen, Ky. | Owenton. |
| Kandota, | Stearns, Min. | Sauk Centre. |
| Lakeport, | Dak. | Yanoton. |
| Lura, | Cass, Iowa, | Lewis. |
| Lodi, | Washtenaw, Mich. | Ann Arbor. |
| Lewisburgh, | Washington, Neb. | Fontanelle. |
| Marble Creek, | Fayette, Ky. | Walnut Hill. |
| Marvin, | Lawrence, Pa. | Enon Valley. |
| Mercia, | Rock Island, Ill. | Rock Island. |
| Oakwood, | St. Charles, Mo. | Wentzville. |
| Pekin, | Jessemine, Ky. | Nicholasville. |
| Prairie, | Racine, Wis. | Racine. |
| Palo Alto, | Louisa, Iowa, | Wapello. |
| Poplar Springs, | Howard, Md. | Lisbon. |
| Providence, | Saratoga, N. Y. | Whiteside's Corners. |
| Roberson's Mills, | Mills, Ky. | Kingston. |
| Rough and Ready, | Hancock, Ill. | Denver. |
| Rock Island, | Skamania, Wash. | The Dalles. |
| Spring House, | Montgomery, Pa. | Penllyn. |
| Shell-Rock Falls, | Greenwood, Kan. | Virdigris Falls. |
| Street's Run, | Alleghany, Pa. | Hope Church. |
| South Shenango, | Crawford, Pa. | Turnersville, |
| Sabetha. | Nemaha, Kan. | Albany. |
| Sparta, | Buchanan, Mo. | St. Joseph. |
| Still Water, | Wolfe, Ky. | Kiddville. |
| South Genesee, | Waukesha, Wis. | Genesee. |
| Tara, | Dubuque, Iowa, | Dubuque. |
| Union Centre, | Juneau, Wis. | Wanewoc. |
| Woodensburgh, | Baltimore, Md. | Reisterstown. |
| Wellington, | Monroe, Wis. | Wilton. |
| West Kortnight, | Delaware, N. Y. | Davenport. |
| Wesley City, | Tazewell, Ill. | Pekin. |
| Westville, | Walworth, Wis. | Sugar Creek. |

NAMES CHANGED

Bloom Garden, Maries, Mo., to "Clifty Dale."
Comptonville, Erie, Pa., to McLane.
East Barrs, Huntingdon, Pa., to Saulsburgh.
Ellery Centre, Chatauqua, N. Y., to Ellery.
Granville, Bradford, Pa., to Granville Centre.
Keweenaw Bay, Houghton, Mich., to L'Anse.
Month of Poca, Putnam, W. Va., to Raymond City.
New Paltz Landing, Ulster, N. Y., to Highland.
Plymouth Hollow, Litchfield, Conn., to Thomaston.
Peralta, Valencia, New Mexico, to Los Pinos.
Painesville, Chittenden, Vt., to Essex Junction.
Umstead, Berks, Pa., to Monocacy.
Victoria, Daviess, Mo., to Alto Visto.
West Barre, Huntingdon, Pa., to Neff's Mills.
Woodside, Preston, W. Va., Hutton's Switch.
West Carleton, Orleans, New York to Kuoksville.

**Female Postmasters Appointed.**

Adamsburgh, Westmoreland, Pa., Mrs. Ann Krider.
Confidence, Wayne, Iowa, Miss Mary Ann Westfall.
Harbor Creek, Erie, Pa., Miss N. Josephine Sherwin.
Jefferson, Lincoln, Me., Mrs. Hannah Ohisam.
Kendall Creek, McKean, Pa., Mrs. Betsy Hicks.
La Clair, De Kalb, Ill., Mrs. Ann Banfield.
Lambs, Venango, Pa., Miss Phoebe A. Tyrrell.
Meadow Gap, Huntingdon, Pa., Miss R. J. Stevens.
Shirley, Tyler, W. Va., Miss Mary Underwood.
Urbana, Frederick, Md., Mrs. Ann R. Smith.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps. If not prepaid, the double rate to be charged.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

Rates of letter postage between offices in the United States, and to and from Canada and other British North American Provinces

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. . . . . . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles. . . . . . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

Postmasters are authorized to pay for each letter addressed to the United States by any sea-going vessel from a foreign port, (not carrying the mail,) two cents, and for each letter conveyed to the United States brought by any vessel on inland waters, (not carrying the mail,) or brought coastwise from one domestic port to another, one cent; but to entitle the carrier to such payment, the letters must be promptly delivered to the post office upon arrival. At the post office where deposited, such letters will be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected at the office of delivery: that is to say, six cents for the single weight if mailed, and four cents the single weight if delivered at the office; but if such letter has been prepaid by United States stamps, at such double rate of postage, no additional charge will be made. If only partly prepaid by stamps, double the unpaid balance will be charged and collected on delivery.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months). . 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " . . 10 "
For Weekly, " " . . 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . . . 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . . . 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . . . 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . . 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . . 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . . 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions —that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, is to be amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers or periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose or conceal* a letter *or other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland 25, 26 | | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Danver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah | 30 to 40 |

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Honiton and Eastport, Me.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California and Oregon Territory, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utoh, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other mails.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces: *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Inebon, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.30 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
South—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
**ENVELOPES,**
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Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

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**P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.**
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

**A Picture for Postmasters.**

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink, . . . . . . 50 cents.
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . 50 cents.
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Acapulco... | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | . | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | . |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | ... | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | .. | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | . | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | .. | 38 | 6 | . |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. .. | | *30 | | . |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | .. |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | . |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | . | . |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | .. |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | .. | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| Argentine Republic, via England | . | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | . | .. |
| Ascension, via England | . | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | . | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | ... |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | . | ... |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | .. |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | ... |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | ... |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | .. | .. |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | ... |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | .. | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | . | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | ... |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | . |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | . | ... |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | . | .. |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | . |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | . |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | .. |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | .. |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | . | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles.. | ... | 53 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton... | .. | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | . |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | ... |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | .. |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | . | *30 | 6 | . |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | ... |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail... | *21 | *42 | .. | ... |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | . | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | .. |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England. | | 45 | 4 | . |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | . | *10 | 2 | . |
| Canary Islands, via England. | 33 | 45 | 6 | .. |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.). | . | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | . |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do by British packet. | . | 5 | 2 | .. |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .. | ... |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | .. |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | . |
| Carthagena | .. | 18 | 6 | .. |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | . | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | .. |
| do do do by British packet | .. | 5 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | ... |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | . |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | .. |
| Chili | ... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | . |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | .. | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | . | . |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | .. |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail. (if prepaid 38c) | . | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | .. | *32 | . | . |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | . | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | .. | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | . |
| do French mail.. | *15 | *30 | ... | ... |
| Costa Rica. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | . | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | . |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | . | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | . |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | . | 68 | 13 | ... |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | . | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | .. | 64 | .. | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Ecuador | . | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) British mail, via Southampton. | | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez.) Prussian closed mail. | . | 36 | 6 | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | . | ... |
| do do French mail. | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | .. | 33 | 4 | ... |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail. | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | .. | *40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt... | ... | 5 | 2 | . |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | ... | 33 | 4 | . |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | . | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | . | ... |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | .. | ... |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | ... | 21 | 4 | I |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | I |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | . | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | . | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | ... | 21 | 4 | .. |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | ... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .. | ... |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | . | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | . | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .. | .. |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do in British pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | . |
| do do via England, by private ship | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | .. | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| Honduras | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | .. |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | ... | 30 | .. | |
| do Prussian closed mail. | ... | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | .. |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | . | *38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do British mail. | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | . |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do open British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Jerusalem, British mail | ... | 33 | 4 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .. | ... |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | . |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | . |
| do French mail | ... | 53 | .. | ... |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | ... | *33 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | . | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | . | 33 | 4 | ... |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .. | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | ... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | ... |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Majorca, British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Martinique, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| do to places excepted above | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | ... | 33 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 10 | ... |
| do French mail | ... | 60 | ... | ... |
| Montevideo, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | ... | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | ... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do Brit. pkt | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| New Brunswick | ... | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| do by mail to San Francisco | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | ... | *46 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .. | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Panama | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Peru | ... | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | .. | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *25 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | ... | ... |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | . |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | ... | 34 | ... | . |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | . |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | . |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | ... | 44 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | .. | *28 | ... | ... |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | .. | *42 | ... | ... |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | ... | *37 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *29 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 2 | . |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | ... | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.). | .. | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid. | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .. | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid. | .. | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .. | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do do when prepaid. | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .. | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | ... | ... |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do do via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | ... | 47 | 6 | ... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ... |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British packet. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | ... | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | ... | ... |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | ... | 18 | 6 | ... |
| do via Havana | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | ... | 53 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | ... | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | ... | *35 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | ... | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | ... | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | ... | 21 | ... | ... |
| do do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *32 | ... | ... |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do by British pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| Turk's Island | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | ... | *42 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| do British mail, via England | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | .. | 38 | ... | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | ... | ... |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | ... | *40 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | ... | 21 | 4 | ... |
| do do do by British packet | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | ... | 45 | 4 | ... |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | ... | 33 | 6 | ... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | ... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | ... | 38 | 6 | ... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | ... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | ... | 34 | 6 | ... |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | ... | 28 | 6 | ... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | ... | *30 | 6 | ... |
| do do when prepaid | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | ... | 21 | 2 | ... |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | ... | ... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | ... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | ... | ... |

†Pamphlets ... Periodicals ... its each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States. ‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, &c., ... per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ These Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail:" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of March, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| French.... | France... | 1 | ..... | France, via. Havre. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S..... | 3 | ..... | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Hamburg.. | U. S..... | 4 | ..... | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales..... | U. S..... | 4 | ..... | Queenstown. |
| Cunard ... | Gt. Brit... | 8 | ..... | Liverpool. |
| *Havana.. | U. S .... | 8 | ..... | Havana. |
| Bremen... | U. S..... | 11 | ..... | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales..... | U. S..... | 11 | ..... | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S..... | 13 | ..... | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard... | Gt. Brit... | 14 | 15 | Liverpool. |
| Havana... | U. S..... | 15 | ..... | Havana and Mexico. |
| Dales..... | U. S..... | 18 | ..... | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Nicaragua. | U. S..... | 20 | ..... | Nicaragua. |
| Cunard ... | Gt. Brit... | 22 | ..... | Liverpool. |
| Havana ... | U. S..... | 22 | ..... | Havana, |
| Jamaica... | Ja....... | 22 | ..... | Kingston, Ja. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S..... | 23 | ..... | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen... | U. S..... | 25 | ..... | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales..... | U. S..... | 25 | ..... | Queenstown. |
| Nassau ... | Gt. Brit... | 25 | ..... | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard ... | Gt. Brit... | 29 | 30 | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| *Havana. | U. S .... | 30 | ..... | Havana. |
| French.... | France... | 29 | ..... | France, via. Havre. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. V., No. 7. NEW YORK, APRIL, 1865. WHOLE No. 55.

## Money-Order Instructions.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY, FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY-ORDER DIVISION.

The attention of Postmasters at Money-Order Offices is respectfully called to the following instructions, with which they are requested to familiarize themselves and render faithful compliance:

MAKING UP ACCOUNTS.

For the convenience of the Auditor's Office, accounts should be made up in the following uniform manner: It more than one sheet be *necessarily* used, the account should commence with money orders issued, and the *summary* of business should always be upon the last (*outside*) page. Avoid lastening the sheets together at the edges, as they have to be separated in the Auditor's Office in order to form them into books.

The sheets must not be lengthened out by cutting and inserting more paper between the parts, nor should anything be pasted on to extend beyond the original sheet.

In folding the account *avoid rubbing down* the fold with any hard substance, as it breaks the paper.

Great care should be taken in entering the names of the *remitter* and *payee*, and the *amount* of the order; and to secure the requisite accuracy in this respect, it is necessary to *call off* the entries after they have been made, and correct any errors that may have occurred. Errors *too frequently* occur both in the name of the *payee* and the amount of the order.

The *addition* of the columns of issued and paid orders should always be performed *independent of the books*, and the result compared therewith; and if correct, the aggregate should be carried into the summary. Proper care to secure accuracy in the above respects will save postmasters much future trouble and the Auditor's Office much annoyance.

It is desirable that the weekly account should be made on a *single sheet*, where it can be done so intelligibly; to accomplish this, the following suggestions are made: If more space is wanted for money-orders *paid* than is contained in a single sheet, the pen may be drawn through the heading of "advices of orders drawn and not presented," and the entry of paid orders extended to the bottom of the page. The "advices" in that case may be entered on the reverse side, if the space is not otherwise occupied, in which case the proper heading must be entered in writing. The advices may also be *interlined*, if the lines are lar enough apart to admit it, or two columns may be entered in the space intended for one, by ruling an extra column, thus:

" *Advice of orders drawn and not presented,*" &c.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | 40. | Oswego... | $11 00 | No. | 1309. | Nashville | $20 00 |
| " | 105. | Philada... | 8 00 | " | 81. | Annapolis. | 30 00 |
| " | 913. | Nashville.. | 30 00 | " | 82. | " | 30 00 |
| " | 198a. | Philada... | 8 00 | " | 83. | " | 30 00 |

*But this privilege of entering extra columns must never extend to issued* or *paid orders*; only to advices. *Interlining*, however, may be allowed to a limited extent in case of both issued and paid orders, if the lines are wide enough apart to admit it.

In following these suggestions it is expected that postmasters will exercise judgment and discretion.

The object of this economy is not merely the saving of the blanks, though that would be commendable, but it is *necessary in order to accommodate the returns to skeleton books which have been prepared for their preservation, and in which there is generally room for only one sheet.*

Where, by following these instructions, the business of any office would absolutely require the use of more than one sheet, more must be used.

The instructions under this head are intended especially for a class of offices next below the larger size, but it is equally desirable that all the larger offices should profit by them and get their returns into as small compass as possible, with due regard to intelligibility.

PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS.

Before making payment of money orders, it is necessary to examine the letter of advice and see that the proper signature is affixed to the receipt. As a general rule the receipt should conform strictly to the advice, and must never be inconsistent therewith. Thus, if an order is payable to *J. B. Brown & Co.*, the receipt or endorsement should be *J. B. Brown & Co.*, and not Geo. Brown, though the latter may be a member of the firm. If payable to *Geo. Brown*, the receipt should be *Geo. Brown*, and not J. B. Brown & Co. If payable to the *Register of Deeds*, the receipt should be *A. B., Register of Deeds*, and not merely A. B. It payable to a newspaper, as *The Farmer*, it should be receipted *C. D., Pub'r, of Farmer*. The object being to conform to the established usage of banking associations.

Where orders are payable at a bank, the usual signature of the proper officer is sufficient. It is also sufficient that an order be signed with the initials in part, thus: G. W. Brown, though the advice may be George Washington Brown. If any material discrepancy appears between the signature and advice, payment should be refused till the discrepancy is removed. If the discrepancy is immaterial the postmaster should pay it, being careful to notice and explain the discrepancy on the margin of the order.

The prefix of Mrs. and Miss, though given in the advice, should never be required in the receipt; yet, if signed voluntarily in that manner, there will be no objection.

REPAID ORDERS.

*Repaid* orders should never be *entered with* nor added to the *paid* orders. Nor should any other item of debit or credit ever be added to the amount of orders issued or paid. Repaid orders should be receipted by the remitter, and the word *repaid* written across the face of the order. If more than one repaid order enters into the same account, they should be added together on some other part of the statement, unless there is a place in the summary for that purpose, and the *aggregate* carried into the credit column in *one item.*

WITNESS TO SIGNATURE.

It is desirable that the signature to the receipt should be in English. If in other than English or German characters, the name should be written in English by the postmaster or some person designated by the payee, and witnessed, and the name of the witness written opposite. It is not necessary that the witness should be personally acquainted with the payee, though the name must be read to him, and he must acknowledge that he is the identical person named, and that the name as read to him is correct.

DEPOSITS.

Many accounts are returned to the Auditor's Office in which credits are claimed for deposits several days, sometimes weeks, before the certificates of deposit relating to such credits are received, thereby rendering it necessary to suspend the settlement of the account. In order to avoid this delay, it is requested that remittances be made some days before the date of making up the account. As a general rule, it is *suggested* that remittances made *before* Friday be entered as credits; but if made on Friday or Saturday, that credit therefor be taken in the *next* weekly statement. If, on making up the account under this rule, the balance proves larger than is authorized to be retained as a reserve, the surplus must be remitted, and a note thereof made on the lower margin of the account, lest the postmaster should render himself liable to the charge of retaining funds contrary to the rules.

*Certificates of deposit should always be forwarded immediately after the receipt of the money.*

Where the deposit in any one account, either as debit or credit, is composed of more than one item, a detailed statement thereof should be made either on the upper part of the account above the summary or on a separate slip of paper and enclosed, and the *aggregate* carried into the summary in *one item*. In the new blanks a place is provided for this purpose in the summary.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Before mailing the account it should always be examined carefully with reference to the following points:

*First.* To see that all the money orders issued during the week are *entered*, that the numbers follow in regular order, and that none are *omitted at the close*

*Second.* That *all* the *paid* orders are entered, that the *number* of *paid orders* enclosed corresponds with the *number* of *entries* thereof, and that all the orders are *stamped.*

*Third.* That the *additions* are correct, and that the *correct balance* is brought forward.

*Fourth.* That the *repaid* orders are enclosed in the statement.

*Fifth.* That the *dates* are all *filled in* at the top, and that the account is *signed.*

E. SELLS,
*Auditor.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 1, 1865.

NOTE.—The words in italics in the foregoing generally signify that postmasters are remiss in those particulars. Should another copy of these instructions at any time be received by the postmaster, with red lines drawn underneath certain words, he will understand that he is remiss in the manner indicated.

For the U. S. Mail.

### One of the Mysterious Cases.

P. O., G———, Pa., *March* 1, 1864.

*Editors Mail*:—"Uncle Sam" has doubtless a good many delinquencies to answer for. Whether any Pater Familias, with equally numerous dependents, could manage his extensive household with less well-founded complaint, or without an occasional "loosening of the screws" of the well-adjusted machinery necessary to the efficient administration of so large a government may be a question for fair discussion. That the old gentleman, however, is often held responsible for misdoings, with which neither he nor his agents have anything to do more than "the man in the moon," is certainly true. Of this the readers of the *Mail*,—and every P. M., *ought* to be a reader—are kept apprised from time to time. Of this I am reminded by one of those "mysterious" losses by mail, which occasionally trouble conscientious P. M's., and baffle sharp witted Special Agents—the *denouement* of which may probably furnish the key to the solution of other cases equally mysterious.

In July last Mr. B., a prominent merchant of this place, received notice that in March preceding, Rev. H., of J———, Pa., had mailed him a letter enclosing $20, which had not been acknowledged. Mr. B. replied that no such letter had been received—that there must have been some mistake about the mailing of the letter, as he had a box in the office at this place, the contents of which were daily lifted by himself, or a trusty clerk, and that in the course of a large business, involving frequent remittances to him by mail, he had no recollection of ever losing anything, etc.

The reply to this was a letter from Rev. H., asserting positively that the letter, with $20 enclosed, had been mailed on the 6th of March, accompanied by a *certificate from the P. M. at J———*, that on the 6th of March he had mailed two letters from his office, including one deposited by Rev. H., with $20 enclosed. An examination of the Register of Mails Received, showed that the P. O. at L. was credited with two letters, rated 6 cents, prepaid by stamps, way-billed March 6. This, of course, made out the case, and traced the missing letter to this office. Further examination, however, failed to develop any light on the subject. The matter seemed involved in an impenetrable mystery, and as all the parties in interest were above suspicion, Mr. B. concluded to pocket the loss, and credited Rev. H. with $20 on account.

So the matter rested until a few weeks ago, when Mr. B. received another letter from Rev. H., *enclosing the missing letter*, with $20 untouched, with the explanation that in taking a book from his library the letter dropped out. *It had never been mailed at all!* Rev. H. of course was honestly under the impression that he had mailed the letter, but will learn the propriety of less positiveness in relying upon a treacherous memory; while the worthy P. M. at J——— will doubtless be more guarded in future in giving positive certificates, however respectable the authority on which they may be based.

The solution of the mystery in this case may furnish the key to others equally mysterious, and as such I give it to you—simply vouching for the truthfulness of the facts as herein presented.

Respectfully Yours, B. A. C.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

The general purpose of my letters ought to be understood by this time, by those for whose immediate benefit they are written; yet, it appears, exceptions are taken to my fault-finding in that, I expect perfection of system, and the performance of impossible duties, in post offices. That's an error. I neither expect nor desire anything of the kind. The circle may be squared, perpetual motion may be discovered, the circumnavigation of the air may become as safe and certain as land and water travel, and balloon lines may compete successfully with railroads and steamships for patronage; elephants may be found on "John Brown's tract," whales in the Ohio river, petroleum on Nantucket shoals, but official perfection—ah: that's another thing entirely. I do not profess to understand all the ramified duties of post-office officials, nor will I gainsay their right to haul me over the coals when I make statements which cannot be sustained; but having taken a good deal of pains to get at the most of the facts which I have heretofore communicated, I am inclined to believe that I am too near the truth to take back anything. I have made no new discoveries, I have only given tangibility to what, in many localities, is common rumor—and any one who will interest himself as much as I have, and go over the same ground, will find much for censure which I benevolently passed over. I do not wish to be understood as attaching blame to every post office—not I, indeed; many of them are skilfully, popularly and correctly managed, and have won and worthily wear well merited public approbation—but many are not, and these are the ones to whom I would be a missionary. And here again comes up the interogatory—mildly, if you please: "Pray Monsieur Tonson, what business is it of yours whether post offices are illy or ably conducted?" "None in the world, my dear sir, except a desire to promote the public good." And, in addition, I would say to my imaginary interlocutor, I do not confine my self-established censureship to the postal arm of the Government—for through public channels I find means to impart words of rebuke, tempered with comfort and encouragement, to apparently inefficient or passive functionaries in the other departments; but if the question were asked by some one connected with a well regulated office, I should shield myself under the wing of "Mr. Toodles," and reply, "not that ma-an—but another man."

I take the ground that if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well; and assuming that official duties are worth doing, my opinion is that they should be well done—which means carefully, energetically, cheerfully, satisfactorily and promptly. The adherence to ancient rules and customs, sometimes given as an excuse for the careless and indifferent and eminently unsatisfactory administration of official duties, is contrary to the spirit of progress. If this idea had been impressed upon and followed by our forefathers, where would we be now? But enough of didactics for this time.

I would not have the assurance or temerity to interfere with the domestic comfort of any postmaster or his clerks, but I venture to suggest that I think it highly improper to close an office where mails arrive daily while the aforesaid and abovementioned go a long distance to their dinners. It is certainly patience-trying, after having hastened on limited time to the post office for an anxiously expected letter, to find the doors locked, and to be told by the gentleman overhead, across the street, or next door, that "the office will be open in about an hour," accompanied with the invitation to "come in and take a seat." Indeed, the effect on some temperaments might superinduce the use of profane language—just think of it.

In a former letter I spoke of the impropriety of delivering letters to children—the practice still continues in may places—and I suppose, of course, frequent losses occur. Just imagine a chubby little four or five year old, waddling up near enough to the delivery window so as to be not hid from view entirely, and shouting out at the top of his young lungs, "Is you dot a wetter for my mama?" and if there is a letter it is handed over, and the child goes forth with it, to lose it, or to carry it home, as luck, not judgment, may decide. It is a singular fact that, at offices where such indifference to the safety of letters is manifested, the boy element is an important feature. When a mail arrives and is being opened, they collect by scores in the vestibules, and in the language of the great American traveler, Daniel Pratt, "they raise Cain generally."

They play "tag" and take advantage of the openings between elderly gentlemen's legs to escape from their pursuers; they play "hide and seek" and ensconse themselves beneath the elderly gentleman's coat tails, who, unaware of the fact, attempts to step rearwards and "comes down with a run;" they push and pull, and wrestle and fight, but they are not disturbed in their pleasing juvenile exercises—while from numberless pursed up mouths ear-splitting whistles are forced in every key, flat, sharp or natural, from the gravest to the shrillest note in the musical scale. These interesting youths know well enough that their "*innocent* pranks" are not distasteful to the *maitre de la poste*, and as it is nobody else's business, they continue uninterrupted until the mail matter is ready for delivery, when they make a simultaneous rush for boxes and drawers; and having obtained their letters and papers, they leave the premises with yells and whoops, and females and old people are then able to help themselves or to be helped, as the case may be.

The recent floods having materially interfered with my petroleum interest, by a general wiping out and washing away; and railroad travel, generally, being very risky, I have laid up in ordinary for several weeks, but as soon as it is safe to recommence my wanderings, I will be up and off again.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

THAT "SECRET AGENT" AGAIN.—One "James H. Hammond," *alias* Lewis—the same individual to whom we referred in a paragraph in our last number—is still at large, and representing himself as a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and also as a "Secret Agent of the U. S. Secret Service," acting under authority from Gen. Dix, has been lately, with more or less success, attempting to victimize postmasters by obtaining money under threats of prosecution for passing counterfeit money, &c. Any of our subscribers on whom he may attempt to practice his "little game," will confer a public benefit by securing for him an introduction to a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

As a sample of this gentleman's mode of operation, we give a copy of a letter lately received by a postmaster in the interior of New York:

*J. H. E., Postmaster*—Sir: There is much dissatisfaction in certain quarters because you have been appointed postmaster. A long string of complaints have been made against you to the Postmaster General. You will probably be visited soon by one of the special Post Office Agents, be sure and have your office and all its things in order, &c., &c. You have enemies who are determined to crush you; it will be for your interest to have everything in good order, so that if you have a visit from a government agent, he will find you all right. The report in Utica is that you are a counterfeiter, &c.

Truly, &c., J. P. WETHUSE.

This was soon followed by the appearance of the "agent" (who, it is needless to say, was himself the writer of the above.) The "counterfeit money" dodge was "tried on," but wouldn't fit—and "Mr. Hammond" generously left with his intended victim the following certificate:

[OFFICIAL.]
S———, N. Y.,
MARCH 8, 1865.

*To the Postmaster of S——— and all others interested:*

In pursuance of an order issued under Martial Law, from the Northern Department U. S. Army, dated March 3, 1865, to me directed, I have made such examination as in my judgment circumstances seemed to justify, of the nine complaints preferred against the Postal Agent—Deputy E. I do not find anything as a base on which these charges can be sustained, and I sincerely believe the complaints to have been originated in *malice* and *ill-will*, nor can I find cause for any criminal service against the person of Deputy Postal Agent E.

I am happy to find the Postal records, &c., kept in a suitable place and in a suitable manner, and I am happy in testifying to the fact that the said agent for postal matters in S———, is, in my opinion, well qualified for a faithful, attentive and impartial performance of the duties pertaining to the postal agency, and I do not find any dereliction from duty on his part, and with pleasure I can truly exonerate him from any undue intention towards the U. S. government. I also sincerely believe him to be an honest, worthy and loyal American citizen, and that he is worthy the confidence of all well-disposed persons.

Each charge as set forth against him in the complaints have *no* foundation in *truth*, and by virtue of authority, I pledge the aid of the government in bringing his accusers to justice. By virtue of authority. JAMES H. HAMMOND.

*Secret Agent of the U. S. Secret Service.*

Endorsed on the envelope "Official." "Delivered in person, March 8, 1865."

THE "DAWK WALAS," OR MAIL CARRIERS OF BENGAL.—The manner of conveying the mails between the different stations of the Bengal Presidency is in small boxes or bags, slung on bamboo poles over the shoulders of the carriers—the boxes containing small packages and the bags the letters. The dawk walas, who usually belong to the coolie caste, carry their burdens at a smart trot, a distance of from eight to ten miles; that being the length of road between each dawk station. Having completed this run, which is accomplished in about an hour and a quarter, the bags, &c., are handed to a relay, who are waiting in expectation of their arrival at the next dawk-house, or shed—for it is, in most cases, little better than four mud walls and a thatched roof. The dawk is then transferred to the shoulders of the expectant relief with as little delay as possible, often without halting. The men relieved then take their seats in the shed, and untie from their girdles a small bundle of parched rice, which, with a cup of water, forms their frugal repast. These restoratives are followed by a smoke from the never-absent "goorgoory," or pipe; and after a rest of an hour or so the down dawk arrives, and the hard-working fellows are ready to convey it to the station from which it started in the morning. Thus the same party of dawk walas are kept running on the same ten miles of road; and are almost sure to have wives and families at one extremity of this distance.

At night a mussalchie, or torch-bearer, is added to the number of runners, who usually travel in parties of three or four. The mussalchie performs the double office of showing the road on a dark night, and, by waving his torch about, scaring any tigers or other wild animals that may be prowling near. In many parts of the road this precaution is absolutely necessary for the safety of the men, especially between Burdwan and Sheerghantly, this portion of the grand trunk road being much infected with tigers; and it is by no means a rare incident for the peon sent out in search of letter bags to find them in the road, and the poor runner no one knows where.

During the Sepoy rebellion in India, the dawks were frequently stopped by the mutineers and the letters "looted" (stolen.) This gave rise to various ingenious contrivances for concealing the communications between beleaguered parties of English—one method being to enclose the missive, written in Greek, in a quill. This plan was employed by the besieged party at Lucknow to communicate with General Havelock

### A Comprehensive Toast.

Hon. Robert H. Morris, at a dinner given on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Postmaster at New York, made the following remarks:

"Gentlemen, please fill your glasses for a toast. As I intend to toast a man you may not know, I deem it necessary, before mentioning his name, to tell you what sort of a man he is.

"He rises at 4 o'clock in the morning and works assiduously during the whole day, until 7 o'clock in the evening—goes wearied to bed, to rise again at 4 o'clock, and again to work assiduously.

"If the gentlemen of the press—and there are some among us—incorrectly direct their newspapers for subscribers, it is the fault of the man I intend to toast, if the papers do not reach those to whom they should have been addressed.

"If a publishing clerk omits to address a newspaper to a subscriber, it is the fault of the man I intend to toast that the subscriber does not get his paper.

"If a man writes a letter and seals it, and neglects to put any address upon it, it is the fault of the man I will toast, if the letter does not reach the person for whom it was intended.

"If an officer of a bank addresses a letter to Boston instead of New Orleans, it is the fault of the man I shall presently toast, if the letter is not received at New Orleans.

"If a merchant's clerk puts a letter in his overcoat, and leaves that coat at his boarding-house, with the letter in his pocket, the man I will toast is to blame because the letter has not reached its destination.

"If a merchant shuts up a letter he has written, between the leaves of his ledger, and locks that ledger in his safe, the man I will toast has caused the non-reception of that letter

"If a poor debtor has no money to pay his dunning creditor, and writes a letter that he encloses fifty dollars, but encloses no money, having none to enclose, the man I will toast has stolen the money.

"If a good, warm-hearted, true friend, receives a letter from a dear (?) but poor friend, asking the loan of five dollars; and, desiring to be considered a good, warm-hearted, true friend, and at the same time to save his five dollars, writes a letter, saying, 'Dear friend, I enclose to you the five dollars,' but only wafers into the letters a small corner of the bill—the man I will toast has stolen the five dollars out of the letter, and in pulling it out torn the bill.

"If a railroad bridge is torn down or the draw left open, and the locomotive is not able to jump the gap, but drops into the river with the mail, the man I will toast has caused the failure of the mail.

"This, gentlemen, is the stranger to you, whom I will toast. I give you, gentlemen—A POST-OFFICE CLERK!"

☞ On 22d February, Special Agent C. J. Leonard arrested, at Quincy, Ills., W. D. Donaldson, late a clerk in the St. Joseph, Mo., Post Office, on a charge of embezzling a valuable registered letter containing $5,000. The prisoner made a full confession, and Mr. Leonard succeeded in recovering nearly the entire amount. The robbery was committed on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

### Letter Addresses.

This letter is to Wangelin,
Whose surname it is Dick;
Who for one hundred days did go
The Rebels for to lick.
He is with big Dave Porter's boys,
One forty-second Illinois,
Where he is acting Orderly,
Somewhere near Memphis, Tennessee.

Postmaster, My Dear Sir:—Please send this to no man
But *Barnum P. T.*—that illustrious showman:
He tickles the parents, the sons and the daughters;
They "laugh and grow fat," as he pockets their quarters.
Inventive, ingenious, instructive and funny,
He gives to the world the full worth of its money:
His speeches and essays are learned and witty,
His *Museum*, so famous, is in *New York City*.

Miss S—e E. S—n, here's a letter for you,
So open it please and read it quite through,
You know who it's from without seeing my name,
For I once lived near you in Wiscasset, Maine.

"To Albert Roberts this letter is sent:
The postage is paid; three cents I've spent:
In *Kent, Connecticut*, he does reside,
Where picking tobacco-worms is his pride."

"Speed the letter, speed thy flight,
'Till in Leeds, Greene Co., N. Y., you alight.
There lives William P. Chichester, and 'tis his right,
To secure this letter on Tuesday night."

"To Patrick O'Connor, in Minnesota State,
At Vernon Post Office—the distance is great:
The place where in Winter you will almost freeze,
And where you spend the Summer in catching fleas."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. *All Papers stopped at the expiration of the term of subscription, unless a new subscription is remitted.* All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR, I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To. J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR to the usefulness of the UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER Esq *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **55**, will please remit at once if they desire to receive the paper hereafter.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO MONEY ORDER POST OFFICES.—We publish on the first page Instructions recently issued, additional to those heretofore furnished to Money Order offices. They should be read not only by the postmasters of those offices, but also by those of other offices, in order that they may familiarize themselves with duties which they will be called on to perform should the system be extended so as to include the offices under their charge.

### Postage to Ionian Islands.

The rates of postage to the *Ionian Islands* via *British mail via England*, have been altered as follows, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a letter not exceeding ½ oz. | | 35cts. |
| " " above ½ and not exceeding | ¾ oz | 49 " |
| " " " ¾ " " | 1 " | 84 " |
| " " " 1 " " | 1¼ " | 98 |
| " " " 1¼ " " | 1½ " | 1.54 " |

and so on for heavier weights adding 14 cents for every additional ¼ oz. or fraction thereof, and also 42 cents for every additional ounce.

### Mails for the North-West Coast of Mexico.

We are requested to state for the information of the public, that all letters mailed in the United States for the North-West Coast of Mexico, embracing the States of *Sinaloa*, *Sonora* and *Lower California*, should be endorsed "*Via San Francisco*," as letters for those States forwarded by way of San Francisco, reach their destination much earlier than by other routes.

MAILS FOR NEWFOUNDLAND BY CUNARD PACKET VIA BOSTON AND HALIFAX.—We are requested to state, for the information of merchants and others having correspondence with Newfoundland, that letters for that Province intended for transmission by the Cunard Packets from Boston to Halifax, N. S., should be specially addressed "*via Boston by Cunard Packet*," and prepaid the U. S. inland postage charge of 5 cents per single rate.

Letters for Newfoundland not so addressed, which are prepaid at 10 cents per single rate, are forwarded by the land route through New Brunswick to Halifax, &c.

THE WILMINGTON POST OFFICE RE-OPENED.—The Post Office Department, 31st ult., appointed Mr. Vassal a Special Agent to proceed immediately and re-open the post office at Wilmington N. C. All its arrangements are to be put in active operation with the least possible delay.

COOL.—The Route Agent between Charleston and Branchville, S. C., has presented to the Post Office Department a claim for compensation for his services since the secession of that State.

### Postmasters and their Pay

The New York *Tribune*, in commenting on the letter of a correspondent who advocates an abandonment of the principle of rotation in office, and urges the substitution therefor of the plan of making the tenure of office depend solely upon good behavior, says:

"Our great fundamental mistake consists in *making office pay better in the average than productive industry*. Reduce its emoluments so that a thrifty merchant or lawyer could not *afford* to take the post office of his village, and we might give it to some clergyman's or soldier's widow—who could just live by it, and to whom it would be most welcome."

It seems to us that this view of the case is an exceedingly one-sided one, in that it ignores entirely the *object* for which post offices, village and other, are established. If that object is simply to furnish employment for certain persons for whom it is necessary, for one cause or another, to provide, and whose efficiency and faithfulness are matters which concern and affect themselves and their own interests merely; if post offices and postmasters are a sort of necessary evil—burdens which for its sins the community is obliged to bear; if the number of those who are intended to be benefitted by the operations of the post office is confined to those who hold the positions connected with it; in that case, it is certainly sound policy to provide for those persons as cheaply as possible—to lighten the burden by every available means—to make postmaster the man who, with too little energy, business capacity or education to do anything else efficiently, is yet good enough for that occupation—leaving out of view all other considerations but this: since there *must* needs be postmasters, let us make the office so undesirable that none but those who cannot earn a living in any other way will be stupid enough to take it.

But if the office of postmaster is something established, not merely or chiefly for the benefit of the person holding it; if the community are directly and vitally interested in the intelligent and faithful performance of its duties; if the question "Who is willing to be postmaster?" is less important than "Who is likely to be a faithful and competent postmaster?" it would seem that some other considerations than that of cheapness ought to enter into the subject of such appointments. A traveller would hardly care to patronize (knowingly) a railroad or steamer on which the engineers' sole qualification was their willingness to accept the lowest wages; a bank run by a "cheap" cashier, assisted by "cheap" tellers, would be not unlikely to give the stockholders some dear experiences: a newspaper conducted by low-priced editors one would scarcely care to read; manure costs money—but a farmer who dispenses with its use will regret his short-sighted stinginess when he gathers his pitiful crop at harvest-time. Even slaveholders admit that slavery—apparently the cheapest form of labor—"didn't pay." And we do not see why this phase of the inexorable law of compensation [illegible] the transactions of private business, does not equally apply to the conduct of public affairs in the matter of the employment of those to whom they are entrusted. Economy in the administration of the Post Office Department is certainly desirable—indispensable, even—but *not* niggardliness; and *efficiency* is, after all, the primary essential feature which should characterize it.

It cannot, of course, be expected, that at those post offices where the amount of business done produces but a trifling revenue to the Department, the compensation of the postmaster should be sufficient for his support, independent of some other occupation. At such places he generally accepts the office more in a spirit of accommodation to his neighbors than for the sake of its petty emoluments; and, of necessity, the public must rely more on his conscientiousness and public spirit to fulfill its functions properly, than upon the incentive of gain. The amount of labor incident to his office is not sufficient to justify large payment. But at post offices of greater importance a salary as large as their receipts will fairly allow—a salary equivalent to a just compensation for the performance of the duties required and sufficient to secure the intelligence necessary to their proper performance, ought to be paid. The policy of paying either "a soldier's or clergyman's widow," or any one else, only so much as that "they could just live by it," we do not believe to be consistent either with true wisdom or true economy.

If it be a mistake to "make office pay better in the average than productive industry," we regard it as equally a mistake to make it pay *less* in the average than productive industry—unless *all* offices are a mistake, and office holders "superfluous members of society." While offices continue to be a necessity, it follows that some one must fill them. That they ought to be *well* filled, all will admit: and we cannot think that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will be hastened by any efforts to render them not worth filling by those fit to fill them.

### Post Office Robberies.

We have several times cautioned postmasters in regard to the insecurity of their offices. We have been notified of several post office robberies recently following in quick succession, and we doubt not but it is the work of the same organized band of thieves who periodically visit the rural districts for purposes of plunder. We can scarcely believe that postmasters who are subscribers to the *U. S. Mail* have been caught napping after all our warnings, and if the victims who are not subscribers will retrieve themselves, they will at once enrol themselves on our list, and learn not only how to guard against depredators, but how to avoid many errors of omission and commission which engender a good deal of bad feeling among their more (thanks to the *Mail*) intelligent brethren.

### Canadian Post Office Department.

We have before us the Report of the Canadian Postmaster General for the nine months ending 30th June, 1864. The report is a very satisfactory one, clearly showing that the Post Office Department of our neighbors is in a very flourishing condition. Our space will not permit our going into the report in detail; we will content ourselves by giving a few of the leading points, which we consider may be of interest to our readers. Total number of offices in operation, 30th June, 1864, was 2,055: new offices established during the period covered by the report, 89. A large portion of the report is taken up with a description of the Traveling Post Office branch, which is highly interesting to us at this particular time, as our own department is adopting this system on our leading lines of railways. The Railway Mail Service has been established about eleven years and employs sixty-one clerks. These clerks, whilst the trains are in progress, sort the letters and newspapers, record the registered letters, make up mails, and generally receive and distribute the correspondence passing over the road or between the general stations on the way.

The average weekly travel assigned to a Railway Mail Clerk is 706 miles.

The Postal Revenue for the nine months was $622,000. The expenditure for the same period would amount to $557,972 71.

Correspondence with the United States has continued to increase. In 1863 the advance was at the rate of 17 per cent upon the year 1862, and now the account for the period of 1864, embraced in this report, shows a rate of increase as compared with the return of 1863 of 32 per cent.

In connection with the Postal Department is a Parcel Post, which has yielded a revenue, for the nine months, of $2,056 69. The number of parcels sent has been estimated at 6,513.

By this medium a parcel may be sent within the Province to or from any place, however remote from the ordinary lines of traffic conveyance, on prepayment of a postage rate of 25 cents per lb., provided that the weight or size of the parcel does not exceed the carrying capacity of an ordinary mail bag; and provided that the contents of the parcel are not of a character to injure the rest of the mail.

No losses were sustained by fraud or otherwise in the Money Order operations during the nine months of this return.

The number of Canadian Money Order offices now in operation is 332.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—The number of registered letters passing through the mails has not materially varied since last year's return, when the enumeration showed the total to be about 520,000 per annum.

### Losses of Army Letters.

The losses of valuable letters from and to our soldiers in the field and in hospital still continue, though their number has somewhat diminished. While there is no doubt that many of these losses are occasioned by imperfect direction, and some through the dishonesty of post office employees, there is still less doubt that the great bulk of them are chargeable to depredations which are committed on the correspondence of the soldiers before it reaches a regularly established post office, or after it has been delivered to persons authorized to receive it. We suppose it is impossible to make such arrangements as to the custody and forwarding of soldiers' letters as would ensure their safety in camp or during the operations in the field; but we know from personal observation that officers in charge of hospitals, and in command of permanent military posts, have been too often neglectful of the interests of the men in this respect. The "military postmaster" at one of the posts in the immediate vicinity of New York, has just been detected by the post office authorities in extensive depredations on the correspondence of the soldiers, and is now awaiting a trial by court martial—the long series of losses resulting from his rogueries having been of course set down to post office account. Similar cases elsewhere have been numerous. A proper degree of discretion on the part of officers in the selection of those who are entrusted with the care of soldiers' letters, would have diminished, by at least one-half, the number of complaints of the loss of such letters to which postmasters and Special Agents are compelled to listen without being able to find or suggest a remedy for the grievance.

POLITICS AND DUTY.—We have recently met with several complaints on the part of citizens that they were not treated with proper courtesy and consideration at certain post offices on account of the political differences between themselves and the postmaster or clerks. Some of these indignant gentlemen even go further, and state that they are deprived of the postal benefits to which they are justly entitled, and are subjected to various annoyances by the detention of their papers, &c. No doubt, a great many of these grievances are entirely imaginary; but it should be the care of all postmasters carefully to avoid all just cause for such complaints against either themselves or their subordinates. A man's political opinions may be in the eyes of a postmaster utterly detestable, but they should not be made the ground for any undue discrimination to his prejudice in postal matters, and his rights should be as scrupulously respected, and as much consideration should be shown him, as though those opinions were of a totally opposite character. Whatever they may be, they do not alter the fact that he is one of the people, and, as such, has rights which every postmaster is bound to respect. To whatever extent he may be wrong, discourteous treatment and injustice will not go far towards changing his erroneous views; while impartiality, courtesy, and fair treatment received from a political opponent may, perhaps, have that desirable effect.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Adjustment of Postmasters' Salaries.—*J. P., B. R. Falls Wis. (and others)* The Postmaster General was required *by law* to adjust the salaries of postmasters, upon the basis of the average emoluments of each office for the two years preceding July 1, 1864. This has been done, and doubtless the result has been that in nearly all cases the compensation remains the same as before the passage of the law, while in some other cases the operation of the system reduces it somewhat. We cannot suggest any remedy; and it seems to us that even if the Postmaster General were disposed to make an increase in exceptional cases, the law invests him with no authority to do so, until the expiration of two years.

Old Style Postage Stamps, &c.—*W. P. D., C——, Ky.*—The old style of postage stamps, such as were used previous to 1861, are not to be recognized as paying the postage of mail matter to which they are affixed. Postage at quarterly rates cannot, under any circumstances, be paid for less than *three months*. Mail carriers are *not* obliged to deposit in post offices the newspapers they are authorized to carry outside of the mail. Irregularities in the postal service, which become known to postmasters, should be reported to the Department; but sometimes a report also to a Special Agent may be of service in procuring a remedy.

"Letters Received for Delivery"—*J. M. D., B——, Wis.*—The "whole number of letters received for delivery during the last week of the quarter," which you are required to report with your quarterly account, does not include letters *mailed at* your office for other offices, but only such as are received from all sources to be delivered *from* your office. All letters arriving during that week from other offices, and also all drop letters, are to be included in the return.

Rating Stamps, &c.—*A. S. D., L——, Col.*—Post offices whose annual receipts exceed $75 are entitled to marking and rating stamps and scales. No entries of other than *unpaid* matter are to be made in the sheets of mails received or sent.

Mail Messengers, &c. *P. M. H——, Station, Ind.*—1. On railroad and steamboat routes the mails are to be carried to and from the post office by persons employed by the contractors, when the post office is within eighty rods of the station or landing. 2. It is the duty of the postmaster or his assistant to change the mail. It cannot be done by the "Station Agent." 3. No circulars or other printed matter are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. See Sec. 9 and Instructions. Act of March 3, 1863.

New York Mail Contracts.—*J. E. P., M——, N. Y.* The bids for the mail service on the various routes in the State of New York, for the ensuing four years, were received up to March 31. The decisions and awards will be made by 19th April inst.

Delivering Letters to Order.—*J. N. C., C——, Ills.*—You are bound to deliver all mail matter to a person presenting a proper order therefor. If you are satisfied that all the signatures to the order are correct, it makes no difference as to the number of them, and you would not be justified in refusing to deliver the letters, &c. Whatever the person presenting the order is thereby authorized to receive, you must deliver to him—whether for one person or a hundred. If a person obtains letters from your office on a *forged* order of this kind, he is liable to imprisonment for from two to ten years.

Mail Messengers.—*P. M., S——, Iowa.*—In these evil days of railroad mismanagement and disregarded time-tables, it is doubtless the fate of many mail messengers to be obliged to "wait for the arrival of the mail train." It is a difficulty for which there is at present but one remedy—patience.

Changing the Mails.—*P. M., S. W.*—Seven minutes are allowed for changing the mail; but if through the negligence of the contractor you receive "three mails in one," and he leaves the mail at the expiration of the allotted time, report his irregularities promptly to the Contract Office.

Foreign Postage in Specie.—*P. M., S. W.*—You should *not* "charge specie rates" on letters *to* Ireland—nor on any letters to be sent *from* the United States. Specie rates are to be charged only on unpaid letters arriving *from* certain foreign countries. See column of "Miscellaneous Information."

Unsworn Mail Drivers, &c.—*L. H. G., R——, Vt.*—Chapters 31, 32, and 33, Regulations of 1859, give full information as to the necessary qualifications of mail drivers, and prescribe the duty of postmasters as to reporting the employment of improper persons by contractors in carrying the mail.

Postage on Missent Letters.—*E. S. A. P——, N. J.*—A postmaster has no right to charge postage for forwarding a letter which has been sent to his office through an error, unless the error be in the *misdirection* of the letter. If it is properly addressed, and reaches his office through the mistake or carelessness of a post-office official, it should be forwarded to the office for which it is intended, without extra charge.

Lottery Circulars.—*R. G. W., of B——, Ind.* You *may* "safely tell your inquiring neighbors" that the circulars you refer to are issued by swindlers, and that the magnificent promises made therein are only baits to catch those who have "more money than brains."

Furnishing Lists of Names.—*C. T. T., W——, Ills.*—By all means *refuse* to send a "list of the names of persons residing within the delivery of your office." The person who sends the request *sells* the names from those lists at so much per head to swindlers of all kinds, who thereby obtain the means of reaching honest people with their rascally circulars.

"Outsiders" in Post Offices.—*J. McI., P——, Ind.* There is a regulation which forbids any other person than the postmaster or a *sworn* assistant from handling the mail or being allowed access to it, and it is your duty to enforce this regulation whether it gives offence or not.

Postage on "Suspended" Newspapers.—*J. D. P., H——, Mass.*—If a subscriber to a paper pays a year's postage in advance, and during the year the publication of the paper is suspended for four months (or for any other time), the subscriber, in our opinion, is not entitled to have his paper delivered free of postage for a corresponding time during the next year. Such a practice would lead to confusion and embarrassment. The subscriber takes the risk of such "suspensions," and his losses thereby should be a matter for settlement between himself and the publisher.

Forwarding Unpaid Letters.—Several correspondents inquire how they shall obtain credit for the unpaid postage on letters which they forward by request—such unpaid postage being charged against them on the bills from the office at which the letters were originally mailed. All such amounts are to be treated as *overcharges*. When making out the quarterly account, charge yourself (article 2) with all unpaid postage upon letters received from other offices; and credit yourself (article 10) with the amount due on such of these letters as you forward to other offices.

Delinquencies of Mail Contractors.—*R. J., G——, Cal.*—If a Mail Contractor "fails to deliver the mail according to contract" or "insists on delivering the mail in a paper package without lock," you certainly should not "sign a certificate that the mail has been carried in all respects according to the contract." You should note such delinquencies on the register of arrivals and departures of mails; use your utmost endeavors to effect a reformation, and also report the facts to the Contract Office without delay. See chapters 31, 32, and 33, Regulations of 1859.

Clothing to Soldiers.—*A. M. H., Ft. A——, Wis.*—The rate on clothing to soldiers is 8 cents per 4 oz. Postmasters who forward it at newspaper rates violate the law; and you may so inform those who abuse you for not doing business as "cheap" as your neighbors. Clothing to civilians should be charged *letter* rates.

Charges on Forwarded Letters.—*W. A. K. M. C——, Oregon.*—Letters forwarded by request should be charged an additional rate of postage, as well as the amount originally due on them.—A letter due six cents when forwarded, is chargable with nine cents on delivery.

Wrappers on Printed Matter.—*C. S. R., P——, Pa.*—Letter postage should be charged on all printed matter which is so wrapped that its character cannot be ascertained without removing the wrapper. The official instructions on this point are explicit.

Letters to D. P. O.—*R. M. M., M——, Me.*—Letters not sent direct should be sent to the Distribution Office through which they should *first* pass on their route to the place of final destination.

Post Office Letter Balances.—*J. W. V., M——, Ind.*—Fairbanks & Co., New York, have the contract for P. O. letter balances, and we presume they can be bought of that firm.

Wrapping Single Letters.—*J. C. W., G——, Pa.*—When letters are forwarded singly in the mail, a paper wrapper must be used.

Married Women as P. M's.—*P. Y. Jr. B——, N. Y.*—A married woman cannot act as Postmaster. There is no such office as *Postmistress.*

WRAPPING AND TYING.—We regret to hear so many complaints of the loose and careless manner in which the important duty of wrapping and tying mail matter is performed at some post offices. One postmaster writes: "My mail matter reaches me a confused mass of letters and string;" another says that "a good portion of the mail matter to this office comes in such a state that it more resembles the sweepings of a post office than anything else." This, of course, is all wrong. The regulations require that packages of two or more letters shall be *securely* tied with string—that is, in such a manner that the string will retain the letters in its folds until they reach the office of destination, and not slip off or come untied within a short time after the pouch has started on its journey, as seems to be too often the case now. Moreover, *all* single letters are to be *wrapped in paper* as formerly, and the wrapper addressed to the office for which the letters are intended. This regulation is also extensively neglected. We have received many requests to call special attention to this matter, and hope that one doing so will help to produce a reform.

GOOD WORDS.—On the 4th ult., *P. H. Agan, Esq.*, Postmaster at Syracuse, N. Y., entertained the employees of that office at his residence, and after the gastronomical duties of the occasion had been attended to, Mr. Agan addressed to the gentlemen present some appropriate remarks, principally relating to the obligations and duties of those connected with the postal service. His observations were characterized by sound sense and a just appreciation of the importance of a proper administration of postal affairs. In order that a portion of them may reach a larger audience than that to which they were originally addressed, we give a few extracts:

"We, who are here assembled, are the servants of this government, and bound by the strongest obligations to a faithful execution of the duties we have assumed. There is no branch of the government, whose subordinates are brought more frequently or more closely in contact with the people than that of the Post Office Bureau. Entrusted with all the social, domestic and business correspondence of the country; compelled to deal with persons of all gradations of temperament and shades of opinion; forced to heed the many yet necessary requirements of the laws regulating the administration of this complicated department, they have a responsibility resting upon them not subordinate to that imposed upon the employees in any other branch of the public service. It is our duty, as it should be our purpose in all that we do, to meet and discharge this responsibility in accordance with the strictest moral and legal requirements."

* * * * *

"Our deportment towards the public should be uniformly respectful. As I have heretofore observed, we have to deal with a great variety of people, and instances are not rare in which our patience is put to the test in our intercourse with them; but we should never permit our tempers to be ruffled by any criticisms upon our conduct, which in haste or thoughtlessness may be indulged. Quarrels, in these cases, are unseemly, and should be scrupulously avoided. If we discharge our duties faithfully we may cheerfully overlook these petty annoyances, and let them pass without a serious thought or reflection."

* * * * *

"The man who voluntarily assumes the functions of a public office, binds himself to a personal supervision of the duties appertaining to his position. He cannot lawfully renounce this obligation, nor do so without detriment to the public interests. If his private affairs are made paramount to those of the public, and lead him to favor the former at the expense of the latter, he should withdraw from the service and give place to some one who is willing to subordinate his personal welfare to that of the public weal. No man can be an efficient servant of the people who habitually neglects their interests to subserve his own."

PRESENTATION AT THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—Mr S. J. Parsells, one of the clerks of the post office, attached to the box delivery, having resigned his position, which he held for more than ten years, was recently presented by the delivery clerks with a handsome tea-set in silver, as a testimonial of their esteem. The assistant superintendent of that department, Mr. E. D. Stephens, made the presentation address. Remarks were also made by Mr. Strong, the superintendent, and by Mr Babcock.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the Instructions attached thereto; also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of March, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aillson, | Dubuque, | Iowa. | Special |
| *Blue Ridge, | Shelby, | Ind. | 12,062 |
| Bethel, | Polk, | Oregon, | 15,005 |
| Bath, | Cerro Gordo, | Iowa. | 11,119 |
| *Bulltown, | Braxton, | W. Va. | 9,632 |
| Bryn Ffynon, | Scott, | Tenn. | 9,632*a* |
| Cambria, | Niagara, | N. Y. | 1,291 |
| *Cabell, | Cabell, | W. Va. | 4,122 |
| *Clay Hill, | Barry, | Mo. | 10,629 |
| *Cookerly, | Vigo, | Ind. | 12,107 |
| Calistoga, | Napa, | Cal. | 14,867 |
| *Davidson's Ferry, | Fayette, | Pa. | 2,626 |
| Dairy Grove, | Jasper, | Iowa. | Special |
| Eagle Lake, | Will, | Ill. | " |
| East Sandy Creek, | Oswego, | N. Y. | 1,144 |
| Fair Point, | Goodhue, | Min. | 13,555 |
| *Harmony, | Washington, | Mo. | 2,345 |
| Junction, | Pulaski, | Ill. | 11,507 |
| *Julian Furnace, | Centre, | Pa. | 2,504 |
| Kill Mills, | Warren, | N. J. | 2,037 |
| *Linn, | Onondaga, | N. Y. | Special |
| Leighton, | Mahaska, | Iowa. | 10,901 |
| Liberty Centre | Warren, | Iowa. | Special |
| *Lewisburg, | Wayne, | " | 11,078 |
| Louisville, | Dunn, | Wis. | 13,162 |
| New Haven, | Adams, | " | 13,084 |
| Nevada City, | Madison, | Montana. | 14,621 |
| *Owenton, | Owen, | Ky. | 9,521, 9,532 9,533 |
| Piercevile, | Van Buren, | Iowa. | 10,911 |
| Providence, | Saratoga, | N. Y. | 1,098 |
| Rock Creek, | Wayne, | Ky. | 9,632 |
| Scott Land, | Jefferson, | Kan. | 14,169 |
| Sherwood's Mills, | Mason, | Wash. | 15,256 |
| Shenandoak, | Schuylkill, | Pa. | 2,345 |
| Sherman, | Johnson, | Kan. | 14,153 |
| Tipton Grove, | Hardin, | Iowa. | 11,037 |
| Thomasboro, | Champaign, | Ill. | 11,507 |
| Union Town, | Washington, | D. C. | 3,249 |
| Vera, | Fayette, | Ill. | 11,512 |
| West Sidney, | Kennebec, | Maine. | 8 |
| *White Sulphur, | Scott, | Ky. | 9,520 |
| Walkerville, | Greene, | Ill. | Special |
| Wisconsin, | Warren, | Iowa. | 11,089 |
| Wellington, | Esmeralda, | Nev. | 14,602 |
| Young America, | Washington, | Wis. | 13,215 |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Atkinsonville, | Owen, Ind. | Spencer. |
| Buckner's Store, | Anderson, Ky. | Lawrenceburg |
| Baltimore. | Warren, Ind. | Williamsport. |
| Buckeye Furnace, | Jackson, Ohio, | Dawkin's Mills. |
| Blair, | Randolph, Ill. | Sparta. |
| Cass Centre, | Jones, Iowa. | Anamosa. |
| Densmore Mills, | Walworth, Wis. | Troy. |
| Dale, | Campbell, Ky. | Newport. |
| East Boston, | Madison, N. Y. | Cana-tota. |
| East Barre, | Washington, Vt. | Barre. |
| Franklin, | Lane, Oregon. | Eugene City. |
| Grahamville, | Kent, Mich. | Nelson. |
| Honey Point, | Macoupin, Ill. | Hornsby. |
| Hector, | Dodge, Min. | Mantorville. |
| Haynerville, | Rensselaer, N. Y. | Centre Bruns'k |
| Hollandsburg, | Park, Ind. | Rockville. |
| Ida, | Fillmore, Min. | Chatfield. |
| Japan, | Franklin, Mo. | Brookville. |
| Lecompton, | Knox, Ind. | Princeton. |
| Lilly Dale, | Perry, " | Troy. |
| Lewisvile, | Greene, Ill. | Carrollton. |
| Lawn Arbor, | Polk, Oregon. | Amity, Yam Hill Co. |
| Kreischerville, | Richmond, N. Y. | North Shore. |
| Mosher, | McLean, Ill. | Bloomington. |
| Monroe City, | Monroe, " | Waterloo. |
| Polkville, | Warren, Ky. | Bowling Green |
| Putnam, | Winona, Min. | Minneska. |
| Point of Rocks, | Col. | Fort Lyon. |
| Poule, | Utah, | Salt Lake City. |
| Porter, | Delaware, Ohio. | Kingston C'tre |
| Pickaway, | Benton, Iowa. | Vinton. |
| Prairie View, | Ringgold, " | Mount Ayr. |
| Pittsburg, | Hickory, Mo. | Hermitage. |
| Rough and Ready, | Warren, Ky. | Bowling Green |
| Sugar Ridge, | Putnam, Ohio. | Leipsic. |
| South Bend, | Winnebago, Ill. | Rockford. |
| Wolf River, | " Wis. | Fremont, Waupaca Co. |
| West Bridgewater, | Williams, Ohio. | Bridgewater. |
| Wood Valley, | Pueblo, Col. | Pueblo. |
| Young's Mills, | Franklin, Mo. | Potosi, Washington Co. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Allensville, Switzerland, Ind., to East Enterprise.
Bank Mills, Santa Clara, Cal., to Saratoga.
California, Clermont, Ohio, to Afton.
Farmington Centre, Trumbull, Ohio, to Farmington.
Farmington, " " to West Farmington.
Little River Village, Androscroggin, to Me., Lisbon Falls.
North Hampton, Clarke, Ohio, to Dialton.
Ontario, Wayne, N. Y., to Ontario Centre.
Saxe's Mills, Franklin, Vt., to Highgate Springs.
Summerville, Green, Ky., to Allendale.
Tomkins, Hamilton, Ohio, to California.
Unionville, Waupaca, Wis., to Symco.
Woostertown, Scott, Ind., to New Frankfort.

### Presidential Appointments.

Athens, Athens, Ohio, Eli C. Crippen.
Bellsfonte, Centre, Pa., W. W. Montgomery.
Bloomington, Monroe, Ill., Jos. G. McPheeters.
Bedford, Bedford, Pa., Colin Loyer.
Bowling Green, Warren, Ky., Chas. Asher.
Centralia, Marion, Ill., Edwin S. Condit.
Cedar Falls, Black Hawk, Iowa, H. A. Perkins.
Chester, Dalaware, Pa., Jos. R. T. Coates.
Cape Vincent, Jefferson, N. Y., John H. Moore.
Chicago, Cook, Ill., Samuel Hoard.
Franklin, Venango, Pa., Robt. Brigham,
Geneseo, Henry, Ill., Geo. A. Hobbs.
Glasgow, Barren, Ky., N. S. Reynolds.
Ionia, Ionia, Mich., Lewis D. Smith.
Jeffersonville, Clarke, Ind., Geo. W. Twomey.
Jerseyville, Jersey, Ill., John J. White.
Madison, Jefferson, Ind., W. McLeland.
Monmouth, Warren, Ill., John M. Turnbull.
Newton, Jasper Iowa, John A. Lamb.
Oil City, Venango, Pa., F. Bishop.
Olney, Richland, Ill., John L. Campbell.
Oroville, Butte, Cal., James F. Reed.
Port Royal, Beaufort, S. C., Chas. R. Brayton.
Princeton, Bureau, Ill., Daniel McDonald.
Plattville, Grant, Wis., Benjamin F. Wyne.
Quincy, Adams, Ill., Harrison Dills.
Rock Island, Rock Island, Ill., John B. Hawley.
Rockford, Winnebago, Ill., Anson S. Miller.
Rolla, Phelps, Mo., Enoch P. Terrell.
Sterling, Whitesides, Ill., Emily J. C. Bushnell.
Saint Paul, Ramsey, Min., Jacob H. Stewart.
Three Rivers, St. Joseph, Mich., Wibur H. Clute.
Wheeling, Ohio, W. Va., Archibald W. Campbell.

### Re-opened.

Guilford, Accomack, Va., J. T. Johnson.
Pulaski, Giles, Tenn., Robert Caldwell.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Andenreid, Carbon, Pa., Miss Mary E. Lazarus.
Blue Creek, Kanawha, W. Va., Mrs. Elizabeth S. Osborn.
Blue Grass, Scott, Iowa, Mrs. Mary E. Acton.
Bennington, Shiawassee, Mich., Miss Ordelia Norris.
Charloe, Paulding, Ohio, Mrs. Amanda A. Adams.
Cumberland Valley, Bedford, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Haney.
Dunbar, Fayette, Pa., Mrs. Sophia Devan,
Gambier, Knox, Ohio, Mrs Surah R. Andrews.
Graeffenburgh, Shelby, Ky., Mrs. Mary Blythe,
Jackson Station, Erie, Pa., Mrs. Susan J. Wilsey.
Jeffersonville, Montgomery, Pa., Miss Mary Beard,
Lutherville, Baltimore, Md., Miss Elizabeth Burnside.
New Hope, Lincoln, Mo., Mrs. Mary Ann Campbell.
Northfield, Rice, Min., Miss Harriet F. Kinsley.
North Ashford, Windham, Ct., Mrs. Mary Carpenter.
Nelson's Junction, Bullitt, Ky., Mrs. Mattie Marriman.
Maytown, Lancaster, Pa., Miss Mary E. Johnson.
Owenton, Owen, Ky., Mrs. E. J. Roberts.
Quincy, Logan, Ohio, Miss Belle Piatt.
St. Mary's, Marion, Ky., Mrs. Catharine Hughes.
Sterling, Whitesides, Ill., Emily J. C. Bushnell.
Titusville, Ripley, Ind., Clarissa Rine.
Wolf Creek, Tama, Iowa, Mrs. Minerva E. Perkins.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid, at the rate of two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce, by postage stamps.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles... ..... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months). | | | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | .. | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | .. | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 1 | Nebraska | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. | 1 |
| Colorado Ter. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me. | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 2 | Port Royal | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa | 3 | Quebec, Ca. | 2 |
| Denver City | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo. | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min. | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio | 2 |
| Key West | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 8 | Oregon | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 2 | Wash. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis. | 2 | Ind. Terr'y. | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca. | 2 | Utah. | 30 to 40 |

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

Depositories.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

District No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

District No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

District No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

Showing the difference in routes, time required, and dates of departure from and arrival at London, of China and India, Australia and other mails.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 13th and 27th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 2d and 19th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.30 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
South—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. See back numbers of the Mail for prices, or send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by Richter. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap." *U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink, . . . . . 50 cents.
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . 50 cents.
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r: Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts. | Cts. | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 38 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r: Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

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| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters: Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r: Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cta. | Cta. | Cta. | Cts |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 14 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except onl etters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of April, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | U. S. | 1 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 3 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 8 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | 12 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 12 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 13 | | South Pacific &c. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | Hamburg | 15 | | Hamburg. |
| Havana | U. S. | 19 | | Havana, |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Liverpool. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 22 | | Bremen. |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 22 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Kingston | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 24 | | South Pacific &c. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | 26 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 26 | | Havana. |
| French | France | 26 | | France, via. Havre. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 29 | | Southmp'n via Hamb |
| Dales | U. S | 29 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. V., No. 7. NEW YORK, MAY, 1865. WHOLE No. 56.


### In Memoriam—Abraham Lincoln—April 15, 1865.

[The following poem was read by its author, who is connected with the New York Post Office, at a meeting of the employees of that Office held April 20, to give expression to their feelings in view of the recent great national calamity.]

I.

The startled nation, with suspended breath
One instant stands,
Like a good vessel as it strikes the sands,
And reels, in audience with such a death,
And then—and then—
There surges o'er the tide of mourning men
Such sorrows as no land hath ever known
In any era or in any zone.

II.

O crime accurst!
By treason nursed!
Though shining marks were stricken down
When soldier martyrs won their crown,
And though along the battle's front
Fell those who bore the battle's brunt,
Still, still, oh! feeble tongue or pen,
Where are the words to utter, when
A nation in her sackcloth lies
And weeps a President who dies.
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,
Just flushed with news of victory,
And now, the shadow of a crime
Blacker than any known to time,
Darkens the hearthstone and the wall,
The mansion and the cottage hall,
And thirty million hearts express
Their sorrow and their sore distress.

III.

Our outward grief but faintly shows
How deep the stream of feeling flows;
And words scarce yield the faintest sense
Of suffering made the more intense
By knowledge that our President,
In royal purpose and intent,
Like "Saul above his fellows" stood
In statesmanship's high rectitude.
So often tempted, still so true—
His greatness with occasion grew,
And through the gloom and through the dark
He bore the nation's vital spark
Till Victory's eagles perched above
The banners of fraternal love!
We followed where he chose to lead,
And felt him equal to our need;
The love of Union in his breast
Was such, we trusted all the rest,
The heritage our fathers gave
Was safe with him, as o'er the wave
It breasted treason dark and dire,
Till, purified by flood and fire,
It stood transfigured in the land,
Borne up by honest Lincoln's hand.

IV.

O name made sacred now by death!
O name 'gainst which no human breath
Dare fall. While party spite and spleen
Are as if such had never been!
O name, no purer now to history known,
In honor equal unto Washington—
Where are the laurels green enough for him,
Or where be found a fit funereal hymn?
A sadder, sorer grief we could not know!
A darker, deeper crime time cannot show!
And if this mighty nation's pulse beats low
In token of this sudden weight of woe,
What need of wonder if as men we stand
As though a pestilence had touched the land?

V.

Our chieftan sleeps!
A nation weeps!
And far and near, and loud and strong,
Its wail of anguish floats along.
A deed so curst,
Whose horror burst
Like thunder in clear sky of noon,
To startle action out of tune,
And make us all like weeping children go
Wringing our hands, and saying, *is it so?*
*It cannot, cannot be, such depth of crime*
*Should mark the annals of this Christian time.*

VI.

For us, who knew
No man more true;
For us, whose bands
In closest bands
Had clasped the champion of the hour,—
All thoughts are weak!
We cannot speak,
Or twine the wreath
His name beneath,
In memory of the fallen tower
That straight and strong,
Against all wrong
Had held so long,
And held so strong
The grand Shekinah of our hope!
When Lincoln fell—
(Oh! saddest when!)
A nation's knell,
The wail of men
Went forth along the nation's slope,
And young and old,
In field and fold,
Had only tears
And only fears
Whose shadow darkens all the years.

VII.

O day so dark,
O form so stark,
O land so sudden desolate!
What wonder that the hand of fate
Thus seen, we cannot understand,
Or why should fall upon the land
Calamity so dire, so deep,
So sudden, that—as if asleep—
It still seems all a dream, a dream,
It still seems all a dream,
The President, the President,
Our honored, honest President,
Our grand and noble President!
And now—and now—
O, day of grief! oh, day of pain!
Such day can never come again.

VIII.

As in the desert, in the dark,
The camel driver sends across
The sand the sound that serves to mark
His safety,—or in sign of loss—
And as no word comes answering back
From those who've wandered from the track,
And echo only through the gloom
Sends back the story of their doom,—
So, in the desert of our grief,
We call in vain the nation's chief!—
Lost to the nation's bitter cost,—
Lost, in the hour we loved him most,—
And through the gloom and through the night
We cannot catch one gleam of light,—
And waiting anxiously and long
We only hear the sounds that through
Death's chamber, and we know at last,
All hope and recognition past,
We, like these sand-lost travelers stand
A stricken people, in a mourning land.

WILLIAM E. PABOR.

*Harlem, N. Y., April 20th, 1865.*

[OFFICIAL.]

### INSTRUCTIONS

#### Under the New Postal Law.

We have received from the Department an advance copy of the Official Instructions to Postmasters, about to be issued with the Act of March 3d, 1865, which we published in the March number of the *Mail*. We also republish the sections of that law to which the Instructions refer:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That all domestic letters except letters lawfully franked, and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the Dead Letter Office, in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

INSTRUCTIONS.—(*a.*)* Letters lawfully franked must be forwarded free as heretofore under section 42, act approved March 3d, 1863, and instructions therewith issued, modified by act of June 1, 1864, which provides substantially: That all communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the Executive Departments of Government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to chief clerks of Departments or bureaus, or one authorized by the Postmaster General, to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage, without being franked or endorsed "Official Business."

(*b.*) All domestic letters *partly* prepaid, and soldiers' and sailors' letters duly certified according to Instruction 27, issued with act of March 3d, 1863, must be forwarded to their destinations charged with the amounts of postage due, at prepaid rates, to be collected on delivery, except letters bearing requests for their return to the writers if unclaimed, which, whether partly or wholly unpaid, must be marked "*Held for postage*," and immediately returned to the writers, with stamps *not* canceled.

(*c.*) All domestic letters wholly unpaid, including "Drops," (except "Request" letters above described) must be immediately marked "*Held for postage*," post-marked, and specially sent to the "Third Assistant Postmaster General," accompanied by a *list of persons addressed*, a copy of which must be preserved by the Postmaster for reference. The package must be marked outside, "*Held for postage*."

(*d.*) All domestic letters upon which *less than one full rate* of postage is prepaid, must be treated as if wholly unpaid; the stamps must *not* be canceled.

(*e.*) Section 30, Laws and Instructions of 1863, relative to forwarding letters, remains unchanged.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by Confederate forces or rebel guerillas," approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same are hereby, extended to cases of loyal postmasters, where, by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post office is destroyed and the postmaster loses the fixtures and furniture or postage stamps and stamped envelopes; and also to cases where such losses are occasioned by armed forces other than those of the so-called Confederate States.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Postmasters seeking relief either under the act of April 29, 1864, or under its provisions as above extended, will make a statement, under oath, as to the value of each particular item destroyed or stolen (as the case may be), and all the attending circumstances, and transmit the same promptly to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, accompanied by all other evidence that can be obtained in the particular case.

Where a claim is made for money so destroyed or stolen, the postmaster must also be able to state, positively, that it was the property of, and belonged to the United States, and that he had no claim to the same, or any portion thereof, by reason of commissions or salary due to him by the Department, or from any cause, matter, or thing, whatsoever.

Incontestable evidence must be produced of the past and present loyalty of the claimant.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the items of rent, fuel, light, and clerks, enumerated in the fifth section of the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby authorized to allow, at his discretion, out of the revenues of the office at New York, and of offices of the first, second, third and fourth classes, a just and reasonable sum for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, as well of the foregoing items, as of furniture, stationery, printing, and other items of expenditure required at offices of those classes, to be adjusted upon a satisfactory exhibit of the facts; and that he be authorized to pay out of the proceeds of the money-order business the cost of stationery and such other incidental expenses as are necessary to the transaction of that business.

INSTRUCTIONS.—The necessary expenses of the first four classes of offices for the items named in the section, may be paid "in whole or in part" *when authorized by the Postmaster General*. The items of clerk-hire, rent, fuel, and lights, will be fixed by an order to be made on the receipt of an estimate from each postmaster, and shall remain for one year, or until otherwise ordered. Other items of expense (for furniture, stationery, &c.) under this section must be made under special authority from the Postmaster General, and applications must be made to him for such authority *previous to incurring such expense*, accompanied with estimates.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Postmaster General to allow for the publication, in newspapers, of the list of non-delivered letters at any post office, compensation at a rate not to exceed two cents for each letter so advertised.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Postmasters who advertise letters in newspapers under Instruction No. 7, issued with act of March 3, 1863, are authorized to pay two cents for every letter so advertised. This charge is to be marked on each letter and collected on delivery.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to establish a postal money-order system," approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or in any other act, shall be so construed as to prevent deputy postmasters at money-order or other offices from depositing in the national banks, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as public depositories, to their own credit as deputy postmasters, money-order or other funds in their charge, under the direction of the Postmaster General, nor to prevent their negotiating drafts, orders, or other evidences of debt through these banks, as they may be instructed and required by the Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Any postmaster who desires to deposit in the mode prescribed by this section, the public moneys in his custody, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a public depository, should make written application to the Postmaster General for permission to make such deposits. The application should state explicitly the locality and name of the bank, together with the names of its officers, and also the date of its designation as a depository of public moneys.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously injure, tear down, or destroy any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receiving boxes established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States for the safe deposit of matter for the mails and for delivery; or shall wilfully aid and assist in injuring, tearing down, or destroying any such box or boxes, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year, nor more than three years, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any clerk or other person employed in any of the departments of the Post Office establishment shall wilfully and unlawfully remove from any letter posted at or received in any post office or branch post office, established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States, any postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Postmasters will report to the Department any violation of this section of the law, with the evidence relied on to prove the charge.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be so construed as to repeal or modify the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one," for the delivery of letters and other mail matter from post offices where the system of free delivery by carriers has not been established: provided, nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted, That the system of free delivery shall be established in every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of the office thereof, and at such other places as the Postmaster General, in his judgment, shall direct: And further provided, That the prepayment postage on drop-letters in all places where free delivery is not established shall be one cent only.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Postmasters at offices where free delivery is not in operation—if in their opinion it will be beneficial to the service—may nominate one or more suitable persons to act as Penny Post-men. Application for the appointment of such men must be made to the First Assistant Postmaster General. The general rules applicable to the free delivery system, as shown in Instructions under law of March 3d, 1863, will apply to the Penny Post delivery, except so far as relates to compensation of carriers.

Penny Post-men will receive no compensation other than the fees they may receive for delivering and collecting mail matter. They will demand not exceeding one cent for each letter, and one half cent for each newspaper they may deliver. The rate of postage on drop-letters, where free delivery does not exist, will be one cent, always to be prepaid by stamps, which will be furnished to postmasters upon application to the Department; but at free delivery offices the prepaid rates for "Drops" will be two cents as heretofore.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.—Section 417, Regulations of 1859, and Instructions under section 32, act of March 3, 1863, are so modified as to require that every registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, with its appropriate bill, shall be mailed in *a sealed envelope or wrapper, addressed to the Postmaster* of the office to which it is destined, but in the same package with the unregistered letters sent from the mailing office by the same mail to the same destination. When registered letters are to pass through a distributing office, they must be billed and mailed to such distributing office, *as if they were for delivery there*, the letters "D. P. O." merely being added to the heading of the registered letter bill. *Never send a registered letter in a package of letters intended for distribution.*

The latter part of the last paragraph of Instruction, No. 28, Act of 1863, is so modified that no account need be kept of "Request" letters received from other offices for delivery to the writers; and in place of sending to this Department *copies* of the accounts required to be kept by the first part of said paragraph, a simple statement of the whole number of such letters sent back to the writers during each quarter, must be sent by special letter to the "Third Assistant Postmaster General" never to be included in the quarterly returns.

Attention is also called to the necessity for erasing the *whole* original address, and properly marking such letters before returning them to the writers, as directed by Instructions aforesaid, as well as to the requirements of section 10, Law of 1864.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Spring time is upon us, and the trees which have with unsheltered head and naked arms, withstood the shock of a wild, fierce winter, are beginning to shoot out buds and blossoms from their branches; and soon their green crowns will sway gracefully in the balmy air, redolent with the perfumes of flowers and musical with the sweet cadences of the joyous song-birds.

Perhaps I ought to rhapsodize a little just here, but I couldn't if I would, and wouldn't if I could.

Spring and Love are so identified with each other, so perfectly commingled, that it would be impossible to apostrophize the one without the other, and as to composing an ode or singing a ritornella about Love, without introducing Spring, or about Spring without introducing Love, it is not only preposterous but palpably impossible. In addition to this, it is my religious belief that there is enough of the ready-made article on hand for "Meet-me-by-moonlight alone" walks and talks, and other kindred common wants, to last for a century without going to the same pump, or fountain, if you please, twice. Of course, I don't expect everybody to agree with me, and I, perhaps, thought differently myself in earlier days. I know sonnets will be written and madrigals sung whether I like it or not: and I don't intend to give myself any uneasiness on the subject. I will leave these etherealities, therefore, to those who worship them, and from the substantial enjoyments of the delightful season now bursting in all its loveliness upon us, take my share by gratifying my propensity for travelling, and yielding to the allurements of rural scenes and sounds.

What delicious excitement it is to follow the tortuous windings of mountain streams and coax the wary speckle-backs from shady eddies, miniature cataracts and tiny whirlpools!

How invigorating equestrian and vehicular exercise over smooth roads and through green lawns! how interesting to watch the ploughman "driving his team afield!" how soothing and strengthening it is to feed on rustic diet, part of which is composed of fresh butter flavored by the crisp young grass cropped by the benevolent kine, new-laid eggs and spring chicken, and how indescribably luxurious the soft bed and sweet sleep after the day's legitimate and healthful exercise, where fire alarms, and the never-ending rattle of wheels do not prevent you from going swiftly to sleep, and where the hideous cry of the milkman does not drive slumber from your pillow before the day has taken down its shutters. With these ideas in my mind, I seated myself in the cars the other day, preparatory to a long ride and unlimited sojourn in the country my baggage, consisting of a large blue cotton umbrella, a green baize *carpet* bag, a loose coat—was placed carefully in the rack over my head, and adjusting my new spectacles, (a pair of Pike's best,) I was soon buried deeply in the perusal of a tract, "WHO'S YOUR FRIEND?" handed me by a very tall, very thin and very stern-looking gentleman. Before I was aware of it, our iron horse was dashing through the ever-changing landscape, through tunnels, over bridges, along high embankments and through deep excavations, now hid, and now leaping out into the light, and careering like a huge winged thing through space, and I grew wonderfully exhilarated, as I sat by the open car window.

Presently the whistle announced our approach to the station. Removing my glasses, and with my finger and thumb clearing out the corners of my eyes, I prepared for a survey of the crowd which always collects at these places upon the arrival and departure of trains; but instead of being gratified by the sight of a group of smiling, cheerful faces, I was horrified to see two stalwart fellows engaged in a regular combat, not with swords or pistols, not with clubs or knives, not with fists or feet, but with mail bags, thrown from the cars on to the platform, I presume, with which they were endeavoring to smash each other's empty heads. In a moment all my pleasant fancies vanished, and I felt as if nothing short of the penalty of death should be inflicted on the miscreants. Carefully folding up "Who's Your Friend," I stepped out for the purpose of "opening on them," but a sudden gust of wind kited my hat some distance in an opposite direction, and by the time I had recovered it, the train was under way, and it took all the wind and bottom I had to overtake it. Baffled in my attempt to administer a well-deserved rebuke to these varlets, which any good citizen would have done, I moodily resumed my seat, and thought over all I have said hitherto in regard to the neglect and ill-usage of mail pouches at railway stations, and I came to the conclusion that the fault was entirely with postmasters at those points.

Now is there no way of inducing these gentlemen to exercise the authority vested in them by their appointment—for I found upon inquiry that they are not only clothed with power, but are instructed to use it judiciously and effectually—to win or command respect for the mails within the limits of their deliveries? Should it not be a source of pleasure, as well as a matter of duty, to see that every bag is securely locked, properly tagged, and in sound condition before, and placed in safe hands when, it leaves the office? Yet every observant traveller will tell you that the very reverse of this is often seen and talked about. I have seen pouches myself lying at depots without locks and fastened simply by putting a stick through the staple, giving apparently a silent invitation to the curious to look inside when an opportunity occurred; and I have seen them scattered about to such an extent that in my opinion it required a good deal of sagacity to gather them up for the right route and the right time. How shameful this is! As an order-loving, neighborly, perhaps a little officious but not official citizen, I would ask every postmaster and every clerk to whom these presents may come, what additional labor, trouble, or time would be involved in giving strict attention to the condition and locking of bags and pouches before being sent from their respective offices, and the treatment they receive after they leave it between and at the stations and depots. An example made of some of the miscreants who kick and tumble them about before they are put on to cars and stages would exercise a most beneficial and enduring effect. Just try it.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

AN UNEXPECTED REVELATION.—A postmaster down in Maine, who is also the publisher of a newspaper, prints some of his curious official experiences for the benefit of his readers, and among them the following:

Speaking of "secrets" reminds us of an incident which occured in the office not many days since. A friend, a merchant in the place, was given permission to distribute to the boxes a circular which treated upon a lively subject called the "itch." One after another called quietly as usual for their mails, some treating the gratuitous distribution as a joke, and others receiving it as a piece of really valuable information, for which several took occasion to return and thank the Postmaster. Finally a good old lady, whose only fault appeared to be over-sensitiveness, appeared and received the contents of her box, perusing it over as she walked back towards the door, when our attention was suddenly called by a sharp voice cracking through the delivery—"*How did you know we had the itch at our house?*" Surprised at the suddenness of the attack, and desiring to compromise the trouble, we told her it was a common disease which every one was liable to. "Well," said she, her excitement rising higher, "I have always cautioned the children about *scratching in public*, and thought it was a secret."

[We suppose the words "gratuitous distribution" must be a mistake of the printers, as the postmaster, of course, knows that no circulars or other mail matter can legally be distributed gratuitously through post office boxes.]

### Letter Addresses.

Please hand to Mr. Hiram Kitely,
Of Simcoe's County, fair and sightly,
Penville Parish, supremely blest,
Amid the hills of Canada West,
And oblige Aggie.

Dear Uncle Sam just take me along,
(I've paid you three cents and I'll sing you a song,)
To Mrs. L. Mitchell, who is waiting us ever,
A short distance east of Post Office, Plum River;
And I'm from her husband, a cavalry boy,
From Jo. Daviess County, the State, Illinois.

Dear, worthy Postmaster, you must n't be late,
But send this to old Pennsylvania State,
Where they're crazy on oil, in Titusville town,
And have it delivered right there to Clark Brown.
Of course its supposed that he's living in style,
For every one does after once "striking ile."

Let every mail boy now attend
And take this letter to my friend,
He has a store in Minnesota,
In the nice village of Anoka.
There! I forgot to tell his name!
I think it's Wm. W. Payne.

Margeret County State of Winebego purches citybriggsville town of daves or elsewhere or to Douglass for John Dunn or Patrick obrien,
Intended for "Briggsville P. O., Winnebago Purchase, Marquette Co., Wisconsin."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1865.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. *All Papers stopped at the expiration of the term of subscription, unless a new subscription is remitted.* All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **56**, will please remit at once if they desire to receive the paper hereafter.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

☞ The Money Order office at City Point, Va., has been discontinued. Postmasters at other Money Order offices will draw no more orders payable at that office.

FOUND, in the New York Post Office, a gold medal bearing the name of a soldier belonging to a New York volunteer regiment. It is supposed to have dropped from a letter sent from Sherman's army to New York for distribution. Any of our readers to whom complaint may be made of the loss of such an article, will please forward a full description of it to the editor of this paper.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—It will be seen by the official instructions on the first page of this number, that registered letters are hereafter to be forwarded enclosed in sealed envelopes or wrappers, directed to the postmaster at the office to which the letters are to be sent. When sent to a Distributing Office, the wrapper or envelope must be addressed to the postmaster at that office; if sent *direct*, address the wrapper or envelope to the postmaster at the office of final destination. Follow the same rule in making out the accompanying registered bills and also the return bills.

### Instructions Under the New Law.

Of course no postmaster or post office clerk among our subscribers will fail to carefully read the Instructions under the Act of March 3, 1865, which are published in full on our first page, together with certain additional instructions modifying some former regulations. It will be understood that these Instructions, as now published, are to be observed *at once*, without waiting for the pamphlet copies which will soon be distributed by the Department to all post offices.

☞ J. W. ADAMS, Esq., late postmaster at Brockport, N. Y., to whom we and our readers are indebted for several lively and able contributions touching on postal matters, has retired from the charge of that office. We regret to lose Mr. A. from among the number of our "parishioners," and heartily wish him success in any new sphere to which he may be called.

### The Great Crime.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who but two short months ago stood at the portals of the nation's Capitol to take, for the second time, the oath of the high office to which he had been chosen, and to speak to the American people the calm, solemn yet trustful words of his inaugural address—Abraham Lincoln, who through four years of fiery trial had stood at the head of that people, and so borne himself through all that time of alternate despondency and hope, of victory and disaster, as to win from them the "well done good and faithful servant," which his triumphant re-election so plainly uttered—has passed from among us. Just as that portion of his great task which seemed least suited to his kindly nature—the conduct of a great civil war—was drawing to its close, and he was preparing, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," for that not less arduous but more congenial portion of his duty, which was to restore the blessings of peace and fraternal unity to the land—in an hour of relaxation, seated with wife and friends—the treacherous hand of a cowardly murderer struck down our beloved and honored chief. A third-rate strolling vagabond, a loose-living profligate, cunning, egotistical and vain, consumed with a morbid craving for notoriety (for we believe that to have been the real, underlying motive of the wretch) joins with certain other worthless villains in a plot of murder which he characteristically executes with melodramatic parade—and the deed of one half brute, half fool, has hung the land with mourning. The death of ten thousand such paltry fellows as he who so soon was tracked and shot like a noisome beast in his hiding-place, would be but a poor atonement for such a loss as we have suffered. And the greatness of his victim should not be allowed to elevate the murderer above the common herd of ruffians. "*Sic semper tyrannis*" were but empty words from his lips, familiar to stage clap-trap. He did not kill Abraham Lincoln because he believed him a tyrant, nor to "avenge the South," but from a vulgar desire to become a world's wonder through some stroke of startling infamy—the same ignoble motive which has impelled hundreds of other murderers before him. He was undoubtedly the tool of conspirators higher in station than himself, but so far as he was concerned we give him credit for no more respectable impulse to the act than prompts the veriest quack or mountebank in selecting some hitherto unheard-of mode of advertising himself. Looking at the self-conscious, smirking face of the fop as his photograph presents it, one can easily fancy him rehearsing before his mirror, with studied posture and grimace, his detestable part in the great tragedy. But enough of him: he died as the fool dieth, and let him and his name rot together.

The ranks of the noble army of martyrs in the cause of freedom and of man count none nobler than he who has just joined them. No purer patriot, no more honest man, could have been placed by the Providence of God in that exalted position from which he has been so barbarously cut off. None less deserved a tyrant's fate, none better deserved the martyr's reward. His name will shine on the page of history with a lustre untarnished by a single act of abuse of the vast power he wielded, undimmed by the remembrance of aught that would willingly be forgotten by the friends of liberty, humanity and progress throughout the world and for all time.

### Peace.

The great Rebellion is crushed. Inaugurated by the treacherous theft of forts, navy yards and arsenals, it finds a fitting end in the flight of its infamous originators, laden with the spoil of plundered bank vaults. Not the most sanguine of the friends of its accursed cause can now hope for its success. With every sea-port and nearly every important inland town in our possession—with the bulk of its munitions of war as well as its armies, captured, we may safely assume that its power for evil has gone, never to return. Peace is near at hand. Our four long years of blood and strife have ended in the triumphant vindication of the worthiness of the American people to inherit, and their power to uphold, the priceless gift bequeathed them by the fathers of the Republic. The blood and treasure that have been so freely expended have not been wasted—the united efforts of open and secret traitors at home, and the machinations of "neutral" foreign powers abroad, have failed to prove our great experiment of popular government a failure, and the smiling dawn of peace, dispelling the dark and tempestuous night of civil war, is about to shine over a land reunited and purified. Thanks be to God, to our brave soldiers and their generals; hallowed be the memory of those who have fallen for the right, and of him, our well-beloved President, whose funeral knell so cruelly jarred the harmonious chime of victory; all honor and reward to those who, having borne the flag through the battle's storm, still live to see it float once more over our undivided country.

### Give Particulars.

Postmasters, in reporting either to the Department or to a Special Agent the loss of letters, should be careful to give all essential particulars of the case—date and office of mailing, names of writers and of persons to whom the letters were addressed, amount of money (if any) enclosed. It is useless to report such matters (as some do) in this style:

"*Dear Sir:* I mailed a letter for a lady in this town a short time ago, plainly directed to a person in New York, and containing $5, which has not been received. I placed it in the mail myself, and am sure it left this office. What shall I do about it?

Yours, truly, J. DUMBTHUMP, P. M.

Such a "report" as this involves the necessity of writing to the sagacious postmaster to inquire the names of the "lady" and the "person," with the other particulars by which waste of time all chance of recovering the letter may be lost.

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY.—Quite a number of our correspondents seem to be somewhat in doubt as to whether they should regulate their official conduct by the suggestions and opinions of their neighbors, or by the Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department. More than one postmaster writes us every month to say that "his neighbors," or "the people around here," find fault with him for not sending boots, tobacco, &c., in the mails at newspaper rates, or in some other way violating what he knows to be the law, to suit their convenience, or ideas of right, and he helplessly asks: "What shall I do?" Sometimes he quotes the practice of some other postmaster in the neighborhood who is a wilful or an ignorant violator of the law, and asks whether he would be justified in following the bad example. We must admit that we are amazed that a postmaster should think it worth while to ask such questions; but to those who do, we would say: Comply strictly with the Postal Laws and Regulations in all official matters. If your neighbors complain, tell them courteously that your official oath requires you to obey those laws, which you cannot evade or disregard to oblige them, though every other postmaster in the State should do so. This should satisfy all but those inveterate "soreheads" known to every postmaster, and in our opinion life is too short to waste any portion of it in attempting to satisfy *them*.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

POST OFFICE, Z——, O.

*Dear Sir:* Did you ever wonder when you read in the local column of a newspaper, "thanks due so and so Express company for papers in advance of the mails," why they always forget to thank the Mail when it brings the papers in advance of the Express? P. O. CLERK.

We suppose it is for the same reason that few people remember to be thankful for their breath until they have had a touch of the asthma.

[For the U. S. Mail.]
P. O., S——, KY., *April*, 1865.

MONSIEUR TONSON tells the "small fry" some very good things; he says:

"I take the ground that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well; and assuming that official duties are worth doing, my opinion is that they should be well done—which means carefully, energetically, cheerfully, satisfactorily, and promptly." Now, this is first rate Post Office gospel, but just let "Monsieur" leave his old track, "between Boston and Buffalo," and come over this way and squat down in our little office for only one quarter. Let him receive and deliver, in the aggregate, about four thousand letters, and at the beginning of the next quarter make out his account with Government—find he has sold 1000 postage stamps, and see that the postage on papers due to the Department amounts to two thirds of his salary for the quarter (the half of which he has not received from his clever neighbors), then balance his account—credit himself with $9 25 for his three months' labor, and pay over $40 to the Department. Then if he will use the terms, "satisfactorily" and "cheerfully," I will set him down as a Christian.

The above is a correct description of our condition at the ending of the last quarter, and you say it can't be rectified. Why not then demand that the business be done gratis? Our salary was apportioned for the time we were in Dixie. Suppose during that time we had received *no* mails—then what?

Yours, H. L. E., *A. P. M.*

Our correspondent's case certainly seems to be a hard one, and we will refer it to our friend Tonson, who may perhaps be able to administer some consolation. In the meantime, we would suggest that one of the grievances complained of is chargable to no one but our correspondent himself. The law distinctly provides that "no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid:" so that if our friend's "clever neighbors" are allowed to receive their papers gratis and leave the postmaster to settle for the postage, it is clearly not the fault of the Department. There is no doubt that the assignment of salaries under the new law presses rather hardly in some individual cases, such as the above; but it would have been impossible, perhaps, to have framed a law which, while giving all the advantages secured by the act referred to, would have been free from that objection. General beneficial results to the public and to the Department must necessarily be kept more directly in view in postal legislation, even though entailing apparent hardships in individual cases; and we believe that the saving of time, trouble and expense by the substitution of the salary for the commission system has recommended it to the hearty approval of nine-tenths of the postmasters of the country, and even to the majority of those who, like our correspondent, are unfortunately pecuniary sufferers (temporarily) through its operation.

DELIVERING LETTERS TO CHILDREN.—We give below two letters which we have received on this subject during the past month:

C——, *N. Y., April*, 1865.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: Will you allow me to say a few words, suggested by "Monsieur Tonson," as well as by several others?

Why should *Monsieur* object to sending letters and delivering mail matter to children? In this place, and I doubt not that at most country post offices, many people are in the habit of sending their children for their letters and papers, and seldom go to the post offices themselves. If *they* are willing to trust their children and depend mostly on them to convey letters and papers to and from the post office, ought the postmaster to refuse to send and say they must come for it themselves? Would not that be contrary to the spirit of their instructions? True, the Regulations do not require postmasters in so many words to send mail matter by children, but they do require postmasters to be obliging and to perform the duties of their office in an *accommodating* spirit. If they refuse to send by a child what comes in the mail, why should they not refuse to receive a letter sent by a child to be mailed? Of course I would be duly cautious; I would not seek opportunities in the absence of orders to send mail matter by children. Nevertheless I do think it right to conform in some degree to the wants and wishes of the community, and if a letter be lost under such circumstances the fault would be with them, and not the postmaster. Children *may* be more liable to lose letters than grown people, but I doubt it. Children will be children, and will play "tag," and "hide and seek," but men and women are only "children of larger growth."

A. W. W.

J——, *Pa., April*, 1865.

EDITOR U. S. MAIL: As a sample of the reasonableness of some of the complaints which are made against postmasters, let me tell you what happened in our little town this week. Frank T—— (the eight year old son of lawyer T——), has been for the past year in the habit of calling at the post office for his father's letters. Two days ago I gave him three, one of which he happened to lose, delivering the other two. An or two afterwards his father called on me and abused me "like a pickpocket" for not knowing better than to deliver letters to a child of that age, and threatens to report me to the Department. Don't you think it took him a good while to find out my imprudence, when he had been getting his mail by the same juvenile carrier for a year back? and aren't you glad you don't keep a "post office store" and are not required by regulation to be civil to such customers? L. G. S., *P. M.*

A postmaster in delivering letters to children can only be guided by the same rule which applies to their delivery to grown persons, viz.: he must be satisfied that they are *authorized* to receive them. If the parents are willing to take the risk, it is no affair of his; but at the same time he should exercise prudence and discretion, especially where very young children are concerned. While it is true that a postmaster is not in any way responsible for the loss of letters that have passed from his custody to that of any authorized agent of the persons to whom they are addressed, yet it should be remembered that he is required to manifest a spirit of accommodation in his dealings with the public, and that it may be a greater accommodation, under some circumstances, to withhold a letter than to deliver it to a person obviously unfit to be entrusted with it.

### Government Request Envelopes.

Doubtless a considerable portion of the community is not aware of the law providing for the return of unclaimed letters, on the face of which such a request is endorsed; and many persons do not avail themselves of this provision, either through momentary forgetfulness of the fact, or because not familiar with the exact terms in which such a request should be made. Now, however, the form of such a request is to be printed on all stamped envelopes, so that the sender of a letter has but to fill in the blanks with name and post office address, to ensure its return if unclaimed.

With a view to bring the stamped envelopes into more general use among the business public, it has also been arranged that the names and post office addresses of parties may be *printed in full* on the envelopes, provided not less than 1,000 envelopes be ordered, at the same rates charged with the blanks unfilled.

We are gratified that this arrangement has been made, and we can but think that the very low rates at which these envelopes are offered by the Department, will commend their use to all whose correspondence is extensive.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Rating-Stamps and Balances.—*S. J., M——, Pa.*—The "gross receipts" of a post office *include* the amount received from the sale of stamps, and that amount is of course to be reckoned in deciding whether an office is entitled to marking and rating-stamps and letter-balances.

Soldiers' Letters.—*P. M., S——, Ohio.*—Soldiers' letters, when unpaid and properly endorsed, are chargeable with only single rate of postage when delivered. If they reach your office charged with *double* rates, charge single rates only on delivery, and notify the postmaster at the office from which you receive them, of his error. Enter in your account of mails received the full amount charged on the post bill, but enter in your quarterly account the sum erroneously charged, as an *overcharge*.

Overcharges and Undercharges.—*J. W. S., B——, Iowa.*—The amounts undercharged and overcharged on letters received from other offices are to be entered on the blank sheet furnished for that purpose; and at the end of the quarter the gross amount of the overcharges is to be *credited* in Article 10, quarterly account, and the amount of the undercharges is to be entered in Article 3.

Letters outside the Mails, &c.—*J. S., F——, Ohio.*—1. It makes no difference in the offence of carrying letters unlawfully out of the mails, whether they be sealed or unsealed, nor whether they are enclosed in envelopes or not. (Note, however, the exception in the law in regard to stamped *government* envelopes.) 2. A package of money is not a letter, and can be lawfully carried outside the mails. 3. The carrier should not be allowed to take the mail to his house on the evening previous to the day fixed for its departure.

Boots, Tobacco, &c., by Mail.—*H. B. W., B——, Ohio.*—Neither boots nor tobacco can, under any circumstances, be forwarded in the mails, at any other than *letter* rates of postage. *No* articles of clothing can be mailed to *civilians* at any other than letter rates. For full particulars as to rules and rates in regard to clothing mailed to soldiers, see column of "Miscellaneous Information."

Boxes owned by P. M.'s—*Z. W., C——, Ind.*—The Department will not allow you the value of your boxes, though you built them yourself, and pay over their rent to the Department: because, among other reasons, you still receive, in the form of salary, the same amount you formerly received as box-rents. Postmasters' salaries were adjusted upon the basis of their emoluments—*including box-rents*—for the two years preceding July 1, 1863.

Letters Wrongly Addressed.—*D. P. M., N——, Iowa.*—A letter which reaches your office addressed to a post office which has *never existed*, should be returned to the office whose postmark it bears, marked "*Returned for Better Direction.*" If addressed to a *discontinued* office, send it to the office nearest to the one to which it is addressed.

Circulars.—*J. H. T. N., H——, Vt.*—A *written* circular is chargeable with *letter* rates of postage. "Auction notices and notices of merchants to their customers," when *written*, can only pass through the mails at letter rates. *All* letters, whether sealed or not, are chargeable with *letter* postage, (except free letters, and unpaid letters to foreign countries, the pre-payment on which is optional,) and are all equally under the protection of the post office laws while in the mail or in custody of a postmaster or other employee of the Department. 2. In counting the "letters received for delivery during the last six days in the quarter," they should *all* be counted, without reference to the postage paid on them.

Postage on Letter Paper.—*J. G. P., R——, Mass.* The new law *has* changed the rate of postage on letter paper. It is now two cents per four ounces. It is included under the head of "paper, plain or ornamental," referred to in Sec. 20, Act of March 3, 1863.

Postmasters' Franking Privilege.—*A. E. M., P——, Y.*—Postmasters *cannot* frank their communications to the *U. S. Mail*, nor to any other newspaper. Their franking privilege is confined to official letters to each other. They can also, like other citizens, write to Members of Congress, and send official letters to Heads of Departments, Chief Clerks, &c. (see column of "Domestic Postages") *free*.

Giving Receipts for Letters. *P. M., Camp N——.*—There is no law to compel a postmaster to give a receipt for an unregistered letter deposited in his office; but sometimes it is necessary in order to prove the mailing of legal documents, &c., that such a receipt should be obtained, and a postmaster should not refuse to give it under such circumstances.

Back Numbers. *J. W. B., I——, Ind.*—We are unable to furnish the numbers of the *Mail* you refer to, our files being exhausted. Neither have we any means of furnishing the list of new post offices.

Part Paid and Unpaid Letters.—*G. W. C., S——, Ill.*—Part paid domestic letters are, according to Act of March, 1865, to be forwarded, charged only with the amount unpaid; those *wholly* unpaid are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Dead Letters.—*A. R. B., T——.*—1. Letters sent to the the Dead Letter Office on account of being wholly unpaid should be endorsed "Held for postage." 2. All letters sent to the Dead Letter Office should be accompanied by a post-bill (see paragraph 14, Instructions appended to section 7, Act of 1863), but the unpaid postage charged therein is not to be entered on the account of mails sent. 3. *All* letters sent to the Dead Letter office must have marked upon them the *reason* for so sending them.

Extra pay to Mail Contractors.—*P. M., C——, Ill.*—No claim for additional pay on account of increased weight of the mail can be considered by the Department. Bidders must inform themselves on this point before sending in their bids.

Subscribers Changing Residence. *W. A. B., L——, Ill.*—When a subscriber to a newspaper or periodical has paid the postage quarterly or yearly in advance, and changes his residence before his subscription has expired, he should write to the publisher and request him to send the paper *direct* from the office of publication to his new residence. It will then be the duty of the office of delivery to deliver the same without further charge for the remainder of the quarter or the year, as the case may be, on the subscriber showing the receipt of the postmaster at his former residence.

Postage on Foreign Papers.—*T. W. N. B——, N. Y.* Newspapers *to* Great Britain and Ireland are chargable with two cents postage each. This is the United States postage, and *must* be prepaid. When they arrive at destination the British post office makes another charge. This is the British postage. Newspapers *from* Great Britain and Ireland are charged one penny *there*, which is the British postage; on arriving here they are to be charged two cents each, which is the United States postage. The postage belonging to each country is collected *in that* country, and neither country can collect the other's postage.

Letters Referring to Freight, &c.—*P. M., M. V——, Cal.*—It is lawful for a driver of a mail stage or conductor on a mail train to carry unstamped letters referring to freight carried at the same time on such stage or train.

Rent, Fuel, Lights, &c.—*P. M., E——, Kansas.*—Section 3, of the new Post Office Law, authorizes "*the Postmaster General, at his discretion,*" to allow a just and reasonable sum for the above and certain other items at offices of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th classes. It will be observed that it does *not* authorize *postmasters* to expend just what they please for those items.

Age of Mail Carriers.—*A. M. L., B——, N. Y.* No person can legally be employed to carry the mail who is under the age of sixteen years.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto; also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of April, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County. | State. | Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beech Wood, | Cameron, | Pa. | 2,483 |
| *Bloomfield, | Nelson, | Ky. | 9,508 |
| Bergen, | Hudson, | N. J. | Special |
| *Bach Grove, | Wright, | Iowa. | 11,118 |
| *Burnt Mills, | Montgomery, | Md. | 3,247 |
| Bear, | Richland, | Wis. | Special |
| Boltonville, | Orange, | Vt. | 446 |
| Crane Creek, | Fleming, | Ky. | 9,562 |
| Claytonville, | Brown, | Kan. | 14,178 |
| *Connersville, | Harrison, | " | 9,542 |
| Coloma, | Woodson, | " | 14,229 |
| Decker's Station, | Knox, | Ind, | 12,159 |
| East Burlington, | Kane, | Ill. | 11,658 |
| Egan Canon, | Lander, | Nev. | 14,626 |
| Express Ranch, | Baker, | Oregon, | 15,022 |
| Forest, | Clinton, | N. Y. | 1,123 |
| *French Camp, | San Joaquin, | Cal. | Special |
| *Fourche a Renault, | Pettis, | Mo. | 10,431 |
| *Freedom, | Outagamie, | Wis. | 13,230 |
| *Farrar's Mill, | Mason. | Ky. | |
| *Graysville, | Sullivan, | Ind. | 12,165 |
| Grant's Pass, | Jackson, | Oregon, | 12,591a |
| *Griswold, | Knox, | Ind. | 12,159 |
| Hume, | Whitesides, | Ill. | Special |
| *Jennerstown, | Somerset, | Pa. | 14,021 |
| Liberty, | Pawnee, | Nev. | |
| *Lancaster, | Atchison, | Kan. | 14,260 |
| Lime Rock, | Outagamie, | Wis. | 13,056 |
| La Plata City, | Churchill, | Nev. | 14,626 |
| Lincoln Centre, | Polk, | Wis. | Special |
| Laurel Creek, | Clay, | Ky. | 9,603 |
| Marsh Creek, | Gibson, | Ind. | 12,160 |
| Millegeville' | Appanoose, | Iowa, | 11,080 |
| Monte Vista' | Alameda, | Cal. | 14,759 |
| Marshall, (c. h.) | Umatella, | Oregon, | |
| *North Hampton, | Clark, | Ohio, | 9,175 |
| North Greenbush, | Reunselaer, | N. Y. | 1,075 |
| *North Point, | Holt, | Mo. | 10,523 |
| *New Salem, | Allegan, | Mich. | 13,151 |
| | | [13,152 | 13,008 |
| North La Crosse, | La Crosse, | Wis. | 12,040 |
| New Cumberland, | Grant, | Ind. | 12,040 |
| *New Frankfort, | Saline, | Mo. | Special |
| New Harmony | Sangamon, | Ill. | 11,623 |
| *Newstead, | Christian, | Ky. | 9,675 |
| Owl Prairie, | Daviess, | Ind. | 12,173 |
| Orel, | Jefferson, | Ky. | 9,502 |
| Pine Creek, | Butte, | Cal. | 12,591a |
| *Prairie, | Racine, | Wis. | 13,003 |
| Peru, | Dunn, | " | 13,164 |
| *Pekin, | Jessamine, | Ky. | 9,525 |
| Ridgewood, | Bergen, | N. J. | 1,001 |
| *Rough & Ready, | Warren, | Ky. | 9,519 |
| Rothrock Mills, | Harrison, | Ind. | 12,119 |
| *South Windsor, | Boone, | N. Y. | Special. |
| Springfield Store, | Queens, | " | 1,001 |
| *San Miguel, | San Miguel, | N. Mex. | 14,466 |
| *Spring Fork, | Pettis, | Mo. | 10,571 |
| Sandville, | Carroll. | Ill. | 13,003 |
| Spring Valley, | Douglas, | Col. | 14,454 |
| Shopville, | Pulaski, | Ky. | 9,608 |
| *Seafield, | White, | Ind. | 12,257 |
| Smith's Ferry, | Fresno, | Cal. | 14,777 |
| Scott Centre, | Fayette, | Iowa, | 10,999 |
| *Spring House, | Montgomery, | Pa. | 2,204 |
| St. Clair Station, | Churchill, | Nev. | 14,626 |
| Stony Point, | Crawford, | Pa. | 2,771 |
| Unionville, | Massac, | Ill. | Special |
| Wilson's Ranch, | Placer, | Cal. | " |
| Windham Depot, | Rockingham, | N. H. | 628 |
| White's Corners, | Waldo, | Maine, | 67 |

*Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| Name. | County and State. | Nearest Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Albany, | Orleans, Vt. | West Albany. |
| Allen's Springs, | Pope, Ill. | Golconda. |
| Aquilla Grove, | Winnesbiek, Iowa, | Springwater. |
| Anderson, | Clayton, Iowa, | Millville. |
| Buckshuten, | Cumberland, N. J. | Port Elizabeth. |
| Bowsherville, | Wyandott, Ohio, | Up'r Sandusky. |
| Covert, | Genesee, Mich. | Gaines Station. |
| Cunningham St'n | Harrison, W. Va. | Clarksburgh. |
| Clear Spring, | Kosciusko, Ind. | Pierceton. |
| Christy's Prairie, | Clay, Ind. | Washington. |
| Delaware, | Daviess, Ky. | Curdsville. |
| East Nantmeal, | Chester, Pa. | West Vincent. |
| Evansville, | Columbia, Pa. | Fowlersville. |
| Easton, | Monongalia, W. Va. | Morgantown. |
| Enon, | Bureau, Ill. | Princeton. |
| Elk Creek, | Jefferson, Col. | Granite Vale Park Co. |
| Folk's Station, | Harrison, Ohio, | Cadiz. |
| Flowersville, | White, Ind. | Monticello. |
| Gallant Green, | Charles, Md. | Horsehead, Prince George's Co. |
| Garlick, | Ontonagon, Mich. | Ontonagon. |
| Graham Station, | Mason, W. Va. | Racine, Meigs Co., Ohio. |
| Glendale, | Hardin, Ky., | Elizabethtown. |
| Kalisch, | Stearns, Min. | Torah. |
| Lambertville, | Monroe, Mich. | Sylvania. |
| Magnolia, | La Rue, Ky. | Hodgensville. |
| Massillon, | Allen, Ind. | Fort Wayne. |
| Mt. Washington, | Steuben, N. Y. | Bradford. |
| Marengo, | Nicholas, Ky. | Weston. |
| Monterey, | Owen, Ky. | Owenton. |
| Medill, | Athens, Ohio, | Lottridge. |
| New Somerset, | Jefferson, Ohio, | Knoxville. |
| Norma, | Webster, Mo. | Marshfield. |
| Ness, | Meeker, Min. | Forest City. |
| N'th Tewksbury, | Middlesex, Mass. | Lowell. |
| Noble, | Noble, Ohio, | Middle Creek. |
| Oshurn, | Rock, Wis. | Evansville. |
| Otoe City, | Otoe, Neb. | Nebraska City. |
| Ole, | Jefferson, Kan. | Springdale. |
| Oak Grove, | Josephine, Oregon, | Slate Creek. |
| Port Wine, | Sierra, Cal. | Laporte. |
| Pleasant Flats, | Wirt, W. Va. | Newark. |
| Pilot Grove, | Hancock, Ill. | La Harpe. |
| Pleasant Home, | Daviess, Ky. | Owenton. |
| Quebec, | Hardin, Iowa, | NewP'vidence. |
| Shoemakers, | Monroe, Pa. | Coolbaughs. |
| Spring Run, | Louisa, Iowa, | Columbus. |
| Summitville, | Madison, Ind. | Anderson. |
| Sconondoa, | Oneida, N. Y. | Oneida. |
| Springfield Mills, | Noble, Ind. | Wawaka. |
| Sidney, | Ralls, Mo. | Pigeon Creek. |
| Salina, | Jefferson, Ky. | Louisville. |
| Taylor, | Davis, Iowa, | Bloomfield. |
| West Alexander, | Lucas, Iowa, | Chariton. |
| Williams, | Benton, Iowa, | Vinton. |
| West Gilboa, | Schoharie, N. Y. | South Gilboa. |
| Walmore. | Niagara, N. Y. | South Pekin. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Elm Grove, Hancock, Ohio, to Lye Creek.
Hornville, Carbon, Pa. to Pleasant Corners.
Heffren, Washington, Ind. to Hitchcock's Station.
Hunt's Station, Kenosho, Wis. to Bassett's Station.
Hubbard, Clark, Ind. to Henryville.
Jones' Creek, Randolph, Ill. to Rockwood.
Kingsleys, Crawford, Pa. to Tawnville.
Kelso, Sibley, Min. to Sibley.
Konigsberg, Alpine, Cal. to Silver Mountain. (r. h.)
Lane's Depot, Ogle, Ill. to Rochelle.
Linn, Onondaga, N. Y. to Collingwood.
Mount Morris, Genesee, Mich, to Morris Station.
North Haverstraw, Rockland, N. Y. to Flora Falls.
Oxford, Johnson, Iowa, to Nemora.
Rhodestown, Columbia, Pa. to Numidia.
Rome Farms, Peoria, Ill. to Rome.
Rome, Jefferson, Ill. to Dix.
Star Furnace, Carter, Ky. to Coalton.
Tackett's Station, Bonhomme, Dak. to Chotean.

### Presidential Appointments.

Brockport, Monroe, N. Y. John H. Gould.
Burlington, Chittenden, Vt. Samuel Huntingdon.
Clarksville, Montgomery, Tenn. G. W. Wines.
Cumberland, Alleghany, Md. John H. Young.
Columbus, Hickman, Ky. George Stillman.
Easton, Northampton, Pa. John J. Horn.
Elkhart, Elkhart, Ind. R. R. Brush.
Fairhaven, New Haven, Ct. Henry B. Ball.
Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kan. Miss Elizabeth Graham.
Grass Valley, Napa, Cal. Dwight B. Nye.
Frederick, Frederick, Md. William H. Kelty.
Hastings, Dakota, Min. Archibald M. Hays.
Ilion, Herkimer, N. Y. Alfred E. Brooks.
Lyons, Wayne, N. Y. Bennett V. Ellis.
Mountain City, Gilpin, Col. J. H. Gest.
Miamiville, Clermont, Ohio, Hiram Bodine.
Niagara, Niagara, N. Y. Francis W. Parsons.
New Orleans, Orleans, La. Robert W. Taliaferro.
Ottawa, La Salle, Ill. Joseph W. Dow.
Oskaloosa, Mahaska, Iowa, W. E. Shepherd.
Oberlin, Lorain, Ohio, J. Frank Harmon.
Portsmouth, Rockingham, N. H. Joseph B. Adams.
Potsdam, St. Lawrence, N. Y. Abraham X. Parker.
Pontiac, Oakland, Mich. Solomon S. Matthews.
St. Joseph, Buchanan, Mo. William Fowler.
Tamaqua, Schuylkill, Pa. Daniel Eveland.
Virginia City, ———, Nev. Charles C. Warner.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Aughwick's Mills, Huntingdon, Pa. Mrs. Margaret Ann Price.
Bentonsport, Van Buren, Iowa, Mrs. Ann Appleton.
Clear Spring, Washington, Md. Mrs. Ann Newcomer.
Casbtown, Adams, Pa. Miss Susan Norris.
Clarksburgh, Montgomery, Md. Miss Mary L. Power.
Caroline Depot, Tompkins, N. Y. Mrs. Orra Stoddard.
Carroll, Carroll, Ind. Mrs. Nancy Welty.
Cornwallis, Ritchie, W. Va. Miss Lizzie McCabe.
Danube, Herkimer, N. Y. Mrs. Eliza A. Benedict.
De Kalb Centre, De Kalb, Ill. Mrs. Matilda Sickles.
Elkton, Crawford, Ill. Mrs. Catharine Delzell.
Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kan. Miss Elizabeth Graham.
Fayette, Lafayette, Wis. Mrs. E. M. Cornell.
Grafton, Ozaukee, Wis. Mrs. Margaretha Havekost.
Flatbush, Kings, N. Y. Miss Phebe J. Case.
Isabel, Jones, Iowa, Mrs. Almira Luce.
Koshkonong, Jefferson, Wis. Miss Ada Graham.
Mound City, Linn, Kan. Mrs. Margaret Fairbrother.
McComb, Hancock, Ohio, Mrs. Louisa A. Fisher.
New Petersburgh, Highland, Ohio, Miss Mary R. Parrett.
Pittsfield, Lorain, Ohio, Mrs. Clemina H. Kingsbury.
Pleasantville, Venango, Pa. Mrs. O. B. Watson.
Portage, Kalamazoo, Mich. Miss Alcmeda E. Lathrop.
Plain, Sauk, Wis. Mrs. Susan Elwood.
Roxborough, Middlesex, Mass. Mrs. Mary Jackson.
Russellville, Chester, Pa. Mrs. Elizabeth O'Niel.
Sheffield, Berkshire, Mass. Mrs. Abigail R. Ensign.
Sherman, Chatauqua, N. Y. Mrs. Harriet C. Bliss.
South Perry, Hocking, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth Wolf.
Salem, Henry, Iowa, Mrs. Rebecca Abbott.
Tioga, Tioga, Pa. Mrs. Sarah M. Etz.
Upper Dublin, Montgomery, Pa. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Knight.
Windham, Cumberland, Me. Miss Ellen K. Wiswall.
West Chazy, Clinton, N. Y. Miss Judith M. Dodge.
Waterside, Bedford, Pa. Miss Elizabeth Ralston.
Whiting, Addison, Vt. Mrs. Martha A. Pond.
West View, Cuyahoga, Ohio, Mrs. Minerva A. Vaughn.

### Re-opened.

Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Indian Ter. Daniel H. Ross.
Greenville, Green, Te. Lewis F. Self.
Hampton, Elizabeth City, Va. Kennon Whiting.
Jonesborough, Washington, Te. Elbert N. Griffith.
Morristown, Jefferson, Te. John F. Noe.
Mossy Creek, Jefferson, Te. Jonathan Ashmore.
New Market, Jefferson, Te. Jonathan Lawrence.
Panther Springs, Jefferson, Te. John C. Tate.
Russellville, Jefferson, Te. William Miller.
Rogersville Junction, Hawkins, Te. A. B. Keel.
Strawberry Plains, Jefferson, Te. William Matthews.
Talbott's Mills, Jefferson, Te. William Walker.
Tyner, Hamilton, Te. Robert L. Gamble.
Whitesburgh, Jefferson, Te., Pleasant Davis.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ...... 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles.... ... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " .. 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " . 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. .18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz... .................. 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz........ 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz......... ........ 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me.... | 2 | Memphis, Tenn. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y... | 1 | Nebraska .... | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico.... | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss.... | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La.. | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill.... | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio.. | 2 | Newbern, N. C.. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. ...... | 1 |
| Colorado Ter... | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me........ | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich...... | 2 | Port Royal........ | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa...... | 3 | Quebec, Ca... | 2 |
| Denver City ... | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo....... | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla... | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min..... | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. ...... | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo.. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas. .......... | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio.. ...... | 2 |
| Key West....... | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark....... | 8 | Oregon....... | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky......... | 2 | Wash. Terr'y.. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis....... | 2 | Ind. Terr'y.... | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca.......... | 2 | Utah........ | 30 to 40 |

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

East Mail.............................. 5.00 A. M
" ..................................... 1.30 P. M
" ..................................... 6.00 P. M
Erie Mail.............................. 5.00 A. M.
" (Way)................................ 3.00 P. M.
" ..................................... 4.15 P. M.
Freehold and Keyport.... ........... 2.00 P. M
Long Island............................ 5.00 A. M.
" " ................................... 2.00 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.............. 3.00 P. M.
New York Central R. R.............. 3.00 P. M.
North Mail............................. 6.00 A. M.
" " (Way .............................. 2.00 P. M.
" " ................................... 3.45 P. M.
South.................................. 5.30 A. M.
" ..................................... 4.30 P. M.
" ..................................... 5.30 P. M.
" .....................................10.30 P. M.
On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap." *U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink. . . . . . . 50 cents.
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . 50 cents.
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts | Cts. | Cts |
| Acapulco. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada. | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail. | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail. | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 0 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via. England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet, | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail. | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | *28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick. | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of. | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of. | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 44c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru. | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail. | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | [illegible] |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of May, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 6 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 6 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | 10 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 13 | | Hamburg. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 16 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S. | 17 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | | Liverpool. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 20 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Queenstown. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | 24 | Liverpool. |
| French | France | 24 | | France, via. Havre. |
| Havana | U. S. | 24 | | Havana. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 27 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 27 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 31 | | Liverpool. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. V., No. 9.** NEW YORK, JUNE, 1865. **Whole No. 57.**


### Stopping a Post Office.

BY J. HOLBROOK, ESQ.

One of the coolest and at the same time silliest pieces of post office rascallty that I have ever known, occurred a few years since in Rhode Island.

A small draft from the Post Office Department having been presented by a mail contractor to the postmaster of P., payment was refused, on the ground that the office had been abolished some time before, and that there was little or nothing due the Department. No time was lost by the contractor in apprising the proper officer at Washington, of the non-payment of the draft, and the reason assigned therefor; when reference was at once made to the official records. They, however, failed to show the discontinuance of the office.

Here was a mysterious and singular affair, and a letter was accordingly despatched to the seemingly delinquent postmaster, requiring an explanation of his course. A reply to this was very promptly sent to the Department, to the effect that some months previous he had received from the Appointment Office formal notice that his office had been discontinued, accompanied by an order to hand over all the mail matter remaining on hand, together with the mail key, and other property of the Department, to a neighboring postmaster, and that he had of course answered the demand.

A re-examination of the books still showing the office to be a "live one," he was written to, and directed to forward the original document upon the authority of which he had shut up his office. The papers were duly forwarded, and sure enough, there was the "Order," signed with the name of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, who was then at the head of the Appointment Office. It read as follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
March —, 18—.

SIR,—The Postmaster General having decided to discontinue the post office at P——, from and after the expiration of the present fiscal quarter, you will, at that time, please hand over all mail matter, the mail key, and all other property belonging to the Department, to the postmaster at M——, on his presenting this order. Very respectfully,
Your ob'dt serv't,

——————,
2d Asst. P. M. General.

Although a tolerably fair imitation of that officer's handwriting, it was at once pronounced a forgery. My services, as Special Agent, were called into requisition, and all the facts, as they then stood, communicated to me. As speedily as possible I visited the scene of this perplexing and extraordinary official mystery. Arriving at the site of the late post office, I found its former incumbent to be a highly respectable merchant, well advanced in years, and blessed with one of those countenances which, to a person at all accustomed to study character in that way, at once dispels all doubt and distrust. He was of Dutch descent, and, while intelligent on general subjects, was poorly "posted" in the arts and devices of cunning knaves. From him I received a full statement of the shutting up process, and obtained some additional facts, which afterwards furnished me with a clue to the whole mystery.

On one of the last days of March, Mr. G——, postmaster at another village in the same town, called on him in company with one of his friends, and presented what purported to be a copy of an order from the Department, directing him to close the office, and to give up the property in the manner already described. Of course the postmaster felt and manifested no little surprise, for the office had been established but about a year, and he had heard of no application or desire in any quarter for such a proceeding.

"It is all right, I suppose," said he, after carefully examining the "copy" which had been handed him without a word of explanation; "but I think, before I hand over the property, I ought to have the original order."

"Oh yes, it's all correct," responded the witness (who had seen the copy made from the spurious order, supposing that to be genuine); "I saw it compared with the original myself, and it's a true copy."

"But the quarter will not be ended till to-morrow," remarked the astonished official; "and, on the whole, I think I must refuse compliance, unless the original instructions are placed in my hands."

"Then I understand you as refusing to obey the order of the Department, do I?" said the applicant.

"Not at all." was the mild response; "I am perfectly ready to comply when I see the written command over the signature of the proper officer of the Department. It can be but little trouble to produce that, and I think, under the same circumstances, you would demand as much yourself."

"But do I not bring a reliable witness to prove that this is an exact copy of the original?" asked the visitor, impatiently.

"True, but my request is reasonable, and I think I will adhere to it," he replied; and the gentleman, with his companion, left the premises, simply remarking, "You will hear from me again, to-morrow." And sure enough, he did.

Towards sundown on the following day, the abolisher of post offices made his appearance, and, with an air of authority, without uttering a word, threw the extinguishing document upon the counter. The postmaster took it up, and after adjusting his spectacles, examined first the outside. It had the usual printed endorsement on the right hand upper corner, "Post Office Department, Official Business," was properly franked by the Second Assistant, post-marked "Washington," and plainly addressed to the "Postmaster, M——, R. I."

On withdrawing the letter from its covering, it had, sure enough, every appearance of genuineness, and no doubt remained that it was the official action of the Department. The post office effects were accordingly put in shape as hastily as possible, and handed over. But,

"The course of *knavery* never did run smooth."

Strong suspicions began to arise that the neighboring postmaster, before mentioned, was the author of the whole transaction, and when the knowledge of a motive on his part was supplied, his guilt became to my mind clear and positive.

It appeared that at the time of the establishment of the now defunct post office, there was a tremendous opposition, in which he took an active and leading part, but the member of Congress for that District favored the application for the new office, and it was finally granted. Being but two miles from the old establishment, there was, as had been anticipated, a considerable falling off in the receipts of the latter. The snake was "scotched, not killed," or, in other words, postmaster number one had bottled up his wrath, and was biding his time. The affair had now become with him a matter of pride as well as interest, and when joked, as he frequently was, about his defeat in the post office contest, he was often heard to say that the new post office was "short-lived any way."

He was quite an active, prominent politician, and when a new nomination for Congress was to be made, he thought he saw his way clear. He struggled hard for the selection of a personal friend, and succeeded, not only in the nomination, but in the election. But when the pinch came, the Honorable member failed him, and could not be persuaded to take the responsibility, for the new post office had proved really a great convenience to many of his constituents and to some of his friends, personal and political.

With the advantage of this information obtained from the ex-postmaster and one or two other citizens of that vicinity, I proceeded to visit the office which at one gulp had swallowed up the other, without apparent injury to its digestive organs. The postmaster was absent, and the office in charge of his wife. This was a piece of good luck, for it would enable me to examine the books and papers to greater advantage, and what was better, to interrogate the lady and her lesser half separately. Two or three points were very important.

Might not some wicked wag in the Department, knowing all the circumstances of the case, have prepared the letter in question, and sent it as a hoax? This could be easily settled by referring to the account of mails received, for the record in that event should show the receipt of a free letter, either direct from Washington, or from the Distribution Office at New York. Then another test, was a comparison of the "order," with the handwriting of the postmaster. But the most troublesome point of all to reconcile, was, how the official envelope had been obtained, for that was beyond a doubt genuine.

Introducing myself to the lady assistant, who happened to be alone in the office, I remarked,—

"I am in pursuit of a letter which should have come here from New York in March last, and I wish to see if your New York packages, during that month, were all regularly received. Where do you keep your transcripts, the books, or sheets, you know, upon which you copy your post-bills?"

They were taken from a desk and laid before me. Turning to the record of the month in question, not a single free letter was entered as received at that office for the last two weeks in March, from any quarter!

"Who made the entries in this book?" I inquired. "My husband," was the prompt answer.

Having the general style of the "order" in my mind, I glanced over a few pages of the book, and observed several peculiarities in the formation of some of the capital letters which I had noticed in the (to this time) fatherless document. It was written in bluish ink, and so were the pages of the records made at about the same time,—a trifling circumstance to be sure, but yet a link in the chain of evidence. The wafer too, used in sealing, was strikingly similar in size and shade to those contained in a large box upon the desk. The "order" was on a half sheet of letter paper of different size and stamp from the wrapper enclosing it.

It now remained to establish some reasonable theory to account for his possession of a genuine official envelope. Some farther reflection supplied that theory which in the sequel proved to be the correct one. The date of the Washington post-mark I had before noticed, was very indistinct, in fact could not be made out, although the word "Washington" and "March" were tolerably plain. At that time the present style of envelopes were not much in use by the Department.

Could it not be an old wrapper, or the "fly leaf" of some former official document from headquarters? This idea was certainly favored by the fact that on one side it presented a ragged appearance as if torn from another half sheet; and if its fellow could be found on the premises, the two parts must necessarily fit together, and conclusively show that a branch of the Appointment Office had really been temporarily established without authority of law, not far from that locality.

It was now late in the afternoon, and the postmaster still absent, though momentarily expected home. An invitation to take tea with the good lady, was the more readily accepted, from a desire to prevent any comparing of notes between them with respect to the inquiries and examination already made. At the table I ventured, for the first time, to broach the subject of the "stoppage" affair.

"I believe the last time I passed over this route, you had two post offices in town," I remarked.

"Yes," was the reply, "but it made so much bother, and did so little good, that it was abolished some months since."

In her manner of receiving this remark, I could discover no proof of a participation in, or knowledge of the process by which the rival concern had been gotten rid of. And I might as well say in this connection as anywhere else, that I have never in my own official experience, known any instance of a wife or child being being made an accomplice, partner or confidant, "before the fact," in the commission of serious post office offences. Prying ladies have sometimes, however, from curiosity, rather than pecuniary considerations, exhibited a remarkable aptness in getting at the written contents of letters without the consent or knowledge of the owners.

The cloth had not long been removed before the postmaster's approach was heralded by the scratching at the door of a large Newfoundland dog, the circumstance being at once noted by the lady as indicative of the safe return of her husband. In a moment more the sound of the horse's hoofs were distinctly heard, and as soon as the nag had been passed over to a boy we had left in the office, the post office annihilator entered.

"My dear," says the affectionate wife, "you have got back once more." And with this salutation she announced her guest, as "a gentleman who had come to see about some post office business."

He eyed me rather closely, and with a much less amiable expression than he assumed on learning that I was a near relative of his "Uncle Sam," which I saw it was essential to make known to him, in order to secure decent treatment; for he was decidedly savage in his looks and manners on the first introduction, taking me no doubt for some troublesome customer (as I eventually proved to be, by the way,) who had come to bother him about some trifling affair.

An intimation that I would like to see him at the post office was sufficient. We soon found ourselves there alone, and I commenced interrogating him thus:—

"Did you receive notice from the Department in March last of the discontinuance of the office at P?"

"I did, and was ordered to take possession of the property of the Department," he replied. "The old gentleman," said he, "rather hated to yield; but, when I showed him the documents, he caved in and made the best of it. The fact is, the office never ought to have been created at all."

"When did the order reach your hands?" I asked; "and do you remember the circumstance of its arrival in the mail?"

"I well remember all about it," said he; "I opened the mail that day myself, as usual. I think it was one of the last days in March. I shall never forget the astounded look of neighbor N., as he perused the order converting him into a private citizen once more."

"He wasn't satisfied with a certified copy of the unwelcome document, was he?" I remarked. "And, by the way, what was the object of serving a *copy* of the paper on him?"

"Well," he rejoined, with a slight embarrassment, "the fact is, I thought I had better retain the original for my own protection, in case of any fuss. He had to have it, however, before he would shut up shop."

At this juncture I produced the "order," and laying it before him, requested that he would turn to the entry of a free letter on his "mails received," at the time of the receipt of this one. The search was in vain, as I well knew it would be; and he undertook to explain that circumstance by claiming that official letters frequently came from Washington without wrapper or post-bill.

By this time he evidently began to construe my inquiries into a suspicion of his fraudulent conduct; and, as in all such cases, every attempt to extricate himself only made the matter worse.

"Come to think of it," said he, "I was absent from home the day that letter arrived, and on my return I took it from my private box where my letters are sent," at the same time pointing to a pigeon-hole in a small letter-case over the desk.

"And would your wife open the mail in your absence?" I inquired.

Receiving an affirmative answer, I requested him to call her, taking care that they should hold no private conversation. Exhibiting to her the outside of the letter, I asked if she recollected taking it from the mail and placing it in the postmaster's box. They exchanged glances, and, on the second look towards him, I was just in time to observe a trifling nod of the head by way of intimating that she had better say yes. But she thought otherwise, and was quite positive that if such a thing had come loose in the bag, at any time when she opened the mail, she would have noticed it.

"To come right to the point," said I, "this document is disowned by the Department, and no authority has been given to any one to discontinue the other office."

A forced laugh from the postmaster followed this announcement, but the honest wife looked worried.

"Well," he answered, "if it did not come from the Appointment Office, then some mischievous clerk in the Department may have sent it as an April-fool hoax, as it was near the first of April; or some one may have slipped it into my private box unobserved, though no one could well do it unless it was the boy that you see about here."

"I see no motive that he could have had for doing it," I observed.

"But he might possibly have been hired to do it," was the reply.

In accounting for the envelope, it now became an important point to settle whether or not the postmaster had been in the habit of preserving all official circulars from the Department. If so, and this envelope had been torn from one of them, the remaining fragment might still come to light as his certain accuser. A search of the files showed the preservation of all such documents for two years previous, but nothing appeared to match the covering of the "order."

Still believing it was obtained in that way, I adjourned the investigation for a few days, and meantime applied to the Department for duplicates of any printed circulars that had been sent to this office, and the return mail brought me one that was so sent, but a few weeks previous to the fraud in question. Its absence from the postmaster's files, while all other similar documents had been carefully saved, was a strong circumstance to show that a part of it at least had been used for this dishonest purpose. But the damning proof was yet to come. In the printed words "Official Business," which were in capitals on the outside of the duplicate circular, there was a defect, or "nick" in the letter O, and the last S, in "business." On comparing this with the covering of the spurious order, exactly the same bruises were found in the same letters, identifying the one with the other in the most positive manner, as the coincidence would be almost miraculous of the same type being battered in precisely the same way, upon circulars printed at different times.

Nor was this all. In folding the circular before the ink was fairly dry, some parts of the printed words in the body of it had "struck off" upon the inner side of the "fly leaf," which parts of words could, by a strong light, be distinctly observed upon several lines directly under each other. Referring to the printed page of the entire circular received for examination and comparison, a copy of which was known to have been sent to this post office, *the same words were found to occur, and precisely in the same relative positions.*

Thus was the final link in the chain of evidence closed and riveted; a chain which held the guilty one in its unyielding grasp, and set at naught all attempts at evasion or escape, had he been disposed to make them. His only alternative was silence or confession, and of these he chose the latter.

A full report of all the facts above stated was made to the Department, and the tricky postmaster soon received an official letter from Washington, concerning whose genuineness the most skeptical could have no doubt. In this case, "the engineer was hoist with his own petard." In stopping his neighbor's office he was himself stopped; and, furthermore, received a reward for his misdeeds, the nature of which any future post office stopper will learn by sad experience.

The defunct office was resuscitated, and its former incumbent reinstated in all the rights and privileges of which he had been deprived by the treachery of his unscrupulous opponent.

Nothing but the most obstinate determination to carry his point at all hazards, could have impelled this man to the extreme measures which he adopted for ridding himself of his rival. Forgery is a crime of sufficient magnitude, one would think, to deter from its commission any one that is not prepared to go all lengths in the execution of his designs. And the present case shows how far pride and self-will may carry a man who yields to their suggestions, and how small a matter may be sufficient to raise them to an irresistible height, and create a tide which may sweep away conscience, and honor, and all that is valuable in character, to say nothing of enlightened regard to self-interest.

The man whose discreditable exploit we have recorded, paid dearly for his short-lived triumph; and whoever is in danger of suffering his pride or obstinacy to hurry him beyond the bounds of prudence and virtue, will do well to "sit down first, and count the cost."

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

The "cruel war is over," and "Johnny comes marching home" again, flushed with victory and crowned with laurels. White-winged Peace will soon once more settle down on the land, and battle, siege, storm and capture, flight and pursuit, march and countermarch, with all their terrible attending evidences of death and wound and wayside suffering, or the pleasant reminiscences of camp life and merry hours spent around bivouac fires, will be but enduring memories of the past, well chronicled in the mind of every soldier, who must turn tale-teller for all time to the household in which he renews his membership, after his habits, broken up by a soldier's life, have become settled, and the sword and bayonet have been exchanged for the plough-share and pruning-hook.

I will not follow these gallant fellows homeward. You can imagine the approach, the recognition, the mutual pronouncing of names in broken voices, the embrace, the kiss, and the unuttered breathings of thankfulness to God for the privilege of coming together again—but I would bring some post office officials within listening distance when the question is asked of each other, "Why did you not write more frequently?" or "why did you not write home?" and let them hear the answer. I prefer not to surmise even what it might be, but my impression is that some of them in rendering an account of their stewardship to these injured ones, will have to answer questions, if not as simple, infinitely more difficult. If they are able to show a clean record, I am sure I will be satisfied, and like Sober Sam in the play, "will never say nothin' to nobody," although I have heard and seen much in my wanderings of ill-used soldiers' letters.

One of your correspondents, "A. W. W.," takes exceptions to my suggestions in regard to the impropriety of delivering letters to children. He may be all right, and I may be all wrong—but with 'Bunsby' stubbornness, "what I says, I stands to." I regard the practice, as not only highly improper, but decidedly dangerous. Independent of the risk incurred of losing letters, the limited intelligence of these juvenile carriers could be imposed upon and schooled to easily acknowledge or deny the fact of having received certain letters, which dishonesty, curiosity, or revenge, might desire to deliver or withhold for the purpose of reading, rifling or destroying. Were I a postmaster, a sense of security to myself, if nothing else, would impel me to the adoption of such a rule. I have as much love for, and confidence in children, Heaven bless them! as anybody, and it is for that very reason I find fault for placing them in a position where their simplicity, credulity and inexperience can be taken advantage of by designing ones. In some cases it may be unavoidable, but these should be the exceptions.

Is there not a law requiring all persons employed in post offices to be sworn before entering on their duties? and is there not another provision prohibiting any one under sixteen years of age from opening, closing, delivering, or carrying mails? If yes, I would ask if every postmaster is not provided with a copy of the Post Office Laws and Regulations in which his duties, plainly laid down, may be found and learned? If this question is answered in the affirmative, I am pretty sure such directions and instructions are more honored in the "breach than the observance" in many places; and if it were not for "kicking up a bobbery," and perhaps getting you into hot water for allowing a private citizen to rail at the anointed, I think I would furnish you with such information as would enable you to find their localities on the map.

Again—is it right, is it proper, is it allowable under the statute for a postmaster to give his whole family the run of the post office? I view it as all wrong, and I hear frequent complaints from others who regard it as a gross abuse of privilege. As I understand it, certain clerical force is necessary, and is employed and properly qualified for every post office, by whom alone the routine duties should be performed. No one else, I believe, has any right to touch or handle anything in the office; if they do, they are guilty of an infraction of a positive law, and the official who connives at such infraction is regardless or ignorant of the responsibilities imposed upon him by his oath of office; yet there are offices where all hands, from papa and mamma, down through a "full quiver" of a dozen children, do duty to the detriment of the service and the annoyance of the community. If an erring subscriber reads this, let him reform the abuse, without bearing malice against one of the most benevolent old gentleman in Christendom, who is desirous of seeing every post office a paragon of discipline and perfection, every postmaster the *ne plus ultra* of public functionaries, and every clerk accommodating, industrious, moral, and respected.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

A MODEL "REPORT."—Speaking of postmasters reminds us of one that figured over in Fulton county, in the reign of Old Buck. He was a new appointee, and withal a little unsettled in his mind respecting the duties of his position, which, we remark parenthetically, involved about $30 business yearly. Mr. Jenkins—for such was his name—had read the instructions sent him, that he must make a "quarterly report" to headquarters. So when the time came to report to headquarters he "spread himself" on the following:

——fulton co ills.
july the 9 1857

mr. james Buckanin president of united States Deer sir Been required by the instructions of this post Office to report quarterly i know herewith foolfil that pleasin duty by reportin as follows: The Harvestin has been goin on peertly and most of the nahors have got their cuttin about dun wheat is hardly a average crop on rollin lands corn is yallerish and won't turn out more than ten or fifteen booshils to the aker the health of the commonety is only tolerabil meezils havin brokin out about 2 and a half miles from here thair is a powerful awakenin on the subjic of religun in the Potts naborhood and many soals are bein Made to know their sins forgivin miss nancy Smith a neer nabor had twins day before yesterday. One of them is supposed to be a seven monthser is a poor scraggy thing and wont live half its day this is about all i have to report the present qr give my rspts to mrs Buckanin and subscribe myself
yoors Trooly, Alijah Jenkins
p. m. at —— fulton co ills

—*Exchange Paper.*

### Letter Addresses.

A few months ago a letter was sent from the post office at Fall River, Massachusetts, with the following direction: "Mr. Jabesh Pell, on board the U. S. gunboat up the James River."

This was so remarkably indefinite that the letter made a long journey. The officers of the first gunboat it visited started it on its travels with the following endorsement: "Pass it down till Jabesh turns up."

Successive endorsements were made as follows—the wits of the fleet getting much amusement out of it:

"Not on Onondaga."
"Not on tug No. 3."
"Not on Mackinaw. Pass it down still further; Jabesh resideth not here."
"Not on Mendota. Pass it on till said Jabesh appeareth."
*Agawam.*—"Jabesh not here. Further, deponent saith not.
*Hunchback.*—"On ye go! Jabesh in the distance."
*Commodore Morris:*
"He is not here,
You must persevere."
*Miami*, November 8:
"Jabesh hath been closely sought,
Yet the search hath come to naught."
*Dawn.*—"Jabesh hath not turned up here."
"Jabesh is not on board Tug No. 1."
*Commodore Barney:*
"Oh! Jabesh Pell!
We cannot tell
Your place of residence:
But since we know it is not here,
We bid you go a wanderer,
And sadly send you hence."
*Chamberlain:*
"We have hunted high and low,
Above, on deck, below;
Have listened to every sound,
But the dear Jabesh is not found."
*Parke:*
"Through all this fleet of steam and sail,
Has passed this letter till it's stale;
And Jabesh, God bless the name,
Is in this fleet unknown to fame;
So pass it on to Savage; send it hence,
We charge no 'Towle' for this nonsense."
*Putnam:*
"Jabesh Pell, I think, has gone to ——
He's not aboard the 'Put.'"
*Foster:*
"After examining the roster
On board the Foster
All for to find this Jabesh Pell,
I'm of the opinion
He has left this dominion,
And where to find him I cannot tell;
Some up-riser that may be wiser,
Like David Keyser,
Perhaps may tell.
But never mind him;
If he can find him
And deliver this to Jabesh Pell."
*Burnside:*
"Poor Jabesh! we've sought him above and below,
To Harris, the captain, we send him in woe."
*Jessup:*
"Oh, Jabesh! oh, Jabesh! where, where can you be,
To occasion endearments so strange and so strong;
You're not aboard here, a blind man may see,
So there's nothing to do but to pass it along."

At last accounts the letter was still travelling.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1866.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. *All Papers stopped at the expiration of the term of subscription, unless a new subscription is remitted.* All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked 57, will please remit at once if they desire to receive the paper hereafter.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

[OFFICIAL.]

### Postage to Norway and Sweden.

The rates of postage to Sweden and Norway, respectively, by the *U. S. and Prussian closed mail*, have been changed as follows, viz:

*To Sweden*—36 cents per single rate *if prepaid*, and 40 cents per single rate, *if unpaid.*

*To Norway*—42 cents per single rate *if prepaid*, and 46 cents per single rate *if unpaid.*

☞ We are always glad to receive contributions from our subscribers in the way of sketches of post office experiences and incidents, and remarks on all subjects of postal interest. Now that the war and other public excitements are over, will not some of our friends give us and their fellow subscribers the benefit of some of the ideas which more engrossing occupations have heretofore caused to be bottled up? Uncork, gentlemen.

### Exit Jeff.

The long tragedy of the war ended, a screaming farce succeeds, which will send echoes of laughter down through long generations. The shrewish chief of the rebellion, who with his glib and boastful promises of dying "with harness on his back" mingled vixenish scoldings of "Yankee hyenas," is tripped up ingloriously in his petticoats, and, robed with them, is doomed to stand in the pillory of history a mark for the gibes and mockery of mankind to all future time. Charles II., "shinning" up the royal oak, poor old Louis Philippe sneaking from Paris to England with his baggy cotton umbrella and borrowed name of "Mr. Smith"—could hardly have been very imposing spectacles to the sympathizers with "royalty in distress;" but what a halo of dignity surrounds those monarchs, even under such unfavorable circumstances, when compared with the "President of the Confederate States," hiding his limbs beneath feminine dimity, and baffled in the attempt to pass himself off as his own mother-in-law! The lofty bearing of Julius Cæsar, dying in the Senate-house, decorously hiding the death agony on his face in the folds of his toga, may well exact the tribute of a tear even from those who detest his tyranny,—but suppose his career had ended in a "skedaddle" across the Pontine marshes, draped in Mrs. Cæsar's morning gown, could even Shakspeare have written a tragedy about *that!* Jeff's ignominious exit from the stage on which he strutted and fretted his hour has sunk him so low in the depths of the ridiculous that the hangman's rope, if that is to be his fate, will fail to raise him to the level of the sublime.

### AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS
### Under Act of March 3, 1865.

We published in our last number the Official Instructions to Postmasters, issued by the Department for their guidance, under the Act of March 3, 1865. That publication was made from an advance copy of those Instructions, and since that time certain emendations and additions have been made to them, which we give below;

FREE AND UNPAID LETTERS.

INSTRUCTION, SEC. 1, (*a*.) Letters lawfully franked must be forwarded free as heretofore under section 42, act approved March 3, 1863, and instructions therewith issued, modified by act of June 1, 1864, which provides, substantially: That all communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the Executive Departments of Government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to Chief Clerks of Departments, or one authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage, without being franked or endorsed "Official Business."

(*c*.) All domestic letters wholly unpaid, including "Drops," except "Request" letters above described, must be marked "*Held for postage*," postmarked, and specially sent to the "*Third Assistant Postmaster General*," accompanied by a *list of persons addressed*, a copy of which must be preserved by the postmaster for reference. The package must be marked outside, "*Held for postage*," and sent as unmailable letters, under Section 7, Instructions No. 7, law of March 3, 1863.

Paragraphs (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Instructions under Sec. 1, remain unaltered.

CLERK-HIRE, RENT, FUEL, &c.

Instructions under Section 3 have been altered so as to read as follows:

INSTRUCTION, SEC. 3. Expenditures for clerk-hire, rent, fuel, and light, in the case of offices of the first and second classes, will be fixed by an order on the receipt of an estimate from the postmasters of such offices, and shall remain for one year, or until otherwise ordered; and other items of expense for furniture, stationery, &c., under this section, in the case of the same class of offices, must be made only under special authority from the Postmaster General, and applications must be made to him for such authority, accompanied with estimates, previous to incurring such expense.

Offices of the first and second classes will hereafter be furnished with envelopes for official use by the Department; and postmasters of those offices are prohibited from purchasing envelopes except in cases of emergency, when they must confine purchases to immediate wants, and an explanation must accompany the vouchers therefor.

Applications for envelopes must be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Allowances, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for any items of expense named in this section, to postmasters of the third and fourth classes, will be governed by section 6 of the act of July 1, 1864.

PENNYPOST MEN.

Instructions under Sec. 15 have been modified so as to read as follows:

INSTRUCTION, SEC. 15. Postmasters at offices where free delivery is *not* in operation, if in their opinion it will be beneficial to the service, may nominate one or more suitable persons to act as Pennypost men. Applications for the appointment of such men must be made to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

The general rules applicable to the free delivery system, as shown in Instructions under laws of March 3, 1863, and *July* 1, 1864, will apply to the Pennypost delivery, except so far as relates to compensation of carriers.

Pennypost men will receive no compensation other than the fees they may receive for delivering mail matter. They will demand not exceeding one cent for each letter they may deliver.

The rate of postage on Drop letters, where free delivery does *not* exist, will be one cent, always to be prepaid by stamps, which will be furnished to postmasters upon application to the Department; but at free delivery offices, the prepaid rate for "Drops" will be two cents, as heretofore.

OBSCENE BOOKS.

As we have not heretofore published any Instructions under Sec. 16, we reprint the section itself, with the accompanying Instructions:

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be admitted into the mails of the United States. Any person or persons who shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any post office or branch post office of the United States, for mailing or for delivery, an obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication, knowing the same to be of a vulgar and indecent character, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being duly convicted thereof, shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravation of the offence.

INSTRUCTION, SEC. 16. Violations of this section must be promptly noticed by postmasters, and the district attorney notified by them, when the party violating the law is known with reasonable certainty, and the evidence, including the obscene matter, placed in his hands.

When the guilty party is not known, the books or other obscene matter must be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, in a *sealed* package marked "SPECIAL," and, at the same time, a letter must be written informing him that the package has been sent.

### ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

WRAPPING LETTERS.

It appears that a misconstruction has been placed upon a paragraph in a circular issued from this Department in October, 1864. It was not intended to authorize postmasters to abandon wrappers to the extent that has been unwarrantably practised to the embarrassment of the service. Postmasters are, therefore, now instructed to conform fully to the first paragraph of section 47, and to sections 42 and 43 of Chapter IV of the Regulations of 1859. Postmasters, however, whose offices are supplied in whole or in part by Railway Post Offices in operation, or to be put in operation hereafter, will be governed by instructions from the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service in regard to the manner of making up mails. The discontinuance of wrappers was intended to be confined to those offices receiving mails through Railway Post Offices, and to that service exclusively.

CANCELING POSTAGE STAMPS.

Special attention is called to the regulations concerning post-marking letters and canceling postage stamps.

The latter clause of the Regulations of 1859, section 397 is repealed, and the use of the office rating or post-marking stamp as a canceling instrument is positively prohibited, inasmuch as the post mark, when impressed on the postage stamp, is usually indistinct, and the cancellation effected thereby is imperfect. The postage stamp must therefore be effectually canceled with a separate instrument.

"If the canceling has been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet, or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will cancel the stamp in the manner directed and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General, as the law requires."

Neglect of these duties on the part of a postmaster will be considered a sufficient cause for his removal from office.

N. B. Failure of postmasters to give their constant personal attention to their official duties, will be cause for removal.

WILLIAM DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

For the convenience of our readers, we copy the first paragraph of Section 47 and Sections 42 and 43, Regulations of 1859, referred to in the Instructions above in regard to "Wrapping Letters:"

"SEC. 47. The letters are to be made up into bundles and the post-bill with them, *wrapped in paper* of proper strength, and *tied with twine.* * * * * * * *

"SEC. 42. Each package containing letters mailed and post-billed *direct*, should be plainly *directed on the outside* with the name of the office to which it is to be sent, and of the county and State in which such office is situated.

"SEC. 43. Packages containing letters for distribution should be plainly directed in the same manner, with the addition of the letters D. P. O. (for Distributing Post Office) after the name of the office."

The Act of March 3, 1865, with the Instructions complete, have been printed in convenient form by the Department, and will be issued to all postmasters. They must be carefully preserved for reference.

### Who was to Blame?

A week or two since, a letter arrived at the New York office, written by the cashier of a bank in a neighboring town, intended for a gentleman whom we will call Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, and addressed simply to "Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, New York." It contained a check to his order for over $1,000. On its arrival at the post office in New York, it became clearly the duty of the clerks there to deliver it to the person entitled to it. The Regulations of the Department state (Sec. 78) that "the persons entitled to letters received by mail are those whose names are in the address." In the New York Directory were found the names of two Messrs. Ebenezer Thompson, and there being nothing in the address of the letter to indicate for which of the two the letter was intended, it was sent to the residence of the one whose name was printed first in the Directory. He received it, opened it, endorsed his name on the check, had his signature certified by a prominent city official, presented the check, obtained the money, and had spent more than half of it before it was ascertained that both letter and check belonged to the other Thompson. Then ensued an arrest for forgery, consultation of banks with lawyers to ascertain who was responsible for the money, much loss of time by a Special Agent, and divers other vexations and complications, ending after some days in the repayment of the money by the wrong Thompson to the right Thompson, and the release of the former from durance, he protesting his entire honesty in the matter, and proving previous good character. Who was to blame for all this confusion and trouble? Clearly the cashier of the bank, in omitting to insert the *street and number*—or at least the *business*—of Mr. Thompson, between that gentleman's name and that of the city in which he resides.

This is but one of at least a dozen similar cases that have *recently* occurred in the same city, and we have no doubt they are occurring daily in some part of the country; and they are made the ground of most unreasonable complaint against the post office. And yet we hardly think one of the complainants would blame an Express company for the wrong delivery of a package addressed in the same fashion as the letter referred to above. We regret that our paper, being confined in its circulation almost exclusively to post office officials, cannot do much towards convincing the public that they have no right to post letters bearing imperfect or indefinite directions, and then abuse the post office for not delivering them promptly and correctly. A postmaster or clerk—at least in large cities—has no means of knowing, except from the address, for whom any letter is intended; and when there are two or a dozen men in the city of the same name, he is not to be blamed if a letter for one of them, bearing only the name which is common to all of them, reaches the wrong man. It is so easy to include the street and number—or, if that is not known, the occupation—in an address, that those who wilfully omit it are entitled to neither sympathy nor assistance in the loss or trouble which their inexcusable laziness and carelessness may produce. Postmasters and clerks, as opportunity offers, should represent to those mailing letters at their offices the importance of doing their share in securing their proper delivery. When letters are intended for persons residing only temporarily in the city to which they are to be sent, the words "to be kept till called for," will, if written on the face of the letters, prevent their improper delivery by carrier.

POST-BILLS.—CARELESSNESS.—Complaint reaches us from a large Distributing Post Office that many postmasters—and not always those at small offices—are in the habit of sending their post-bills sometimes without date and often with nothing to indicate whether the unpaid postage charged therein is due on matter intended for *distribution* or for *delivery*. This practice is certain to lead to confusion and discrepancies in the Accounts of Mails Received at Distributing Post Offices, and care should be taken to mark each bill either "D. P. O.," or "city," as the case may be.

### The Late "C. S. M."

The rebellion has proved a disastrous failure: even obstinate John Bull, its best friend, who chuckled gleefully and prophesied its success when it was born, encouraged it and aided it in its growth, and cuddled and nursed it during the last days of its shaky existence, has left its bedside and unwillingly admits that it is time to send for the undertaker. The rebels have failed in everything—in war, in diplomacy, in statesmanship, in finance—but nowhere, perhaps, more signally than in their attempt to manage their Post Office Department. At the outset they passed a brief enactment to the effect that all laws and regulations of the United States Post Office Department then in force should be adopted for the government of that of the "Confederate States." Then, as a matter of course, they stole all the United States mail-bags, locks, keys, and every other description of post office property they could lay their hands on. One would think that with all this material ready to their hands they might have run the postal machine with a tolerable degree of success; but somehow they never were able to make it work satisfactorily. There was a constant growl of discontent arising from the subjects of Jeff, from the time the unsubstantial pageant of his government started on its uncertain and perilous course, down to the time when "Postmaster General Reagan" floundered into the last ditch in his company. To be sure, some allowances must be made for the "interruption of mail communications" by the invading hosts of the Yankee; but even while the territory of the Confederacy was almost entirely unpolluted by their tread, its postal arrangements were universally voted by its citizens as a blundering, slovenly, vexatious and costly humbug. They have served as a butt for curses, sneers and contemptuous ridicule ever since their establishment. In 1862, the editor of the *Atlanta Confederacy* denounced them—being rendered somewhat incoherent by his wrath—as a system of "despotic absolution," and reproached the "government" with being sensible enough to refuse to send its valuable packages by mail. The rebel postmasters seem, from the untidy, not to say filthy, condition in which their deserted post offices were found by our advancing forces, to have been not at all particular as to how their business was conducted—for which, considering the pay they received, they are not much to be blamed. Railroad companies refused to carry route-agents with the mails, and the pouches were tumbled on the cars to reach their destination as best they might. Carelessness, irregularity and general "shiftlessness" controlled the whole postal system, according to the testimony of those who were obliged to make use of it. The task of restoring order to this chaotic state of affairs will be the duty of our own Department—a duty which it has already vigorously begun, and which in its progress will teach an impressive lesson of the difference between a real government and the bubble, inflated by a disorderly crew of traitors, which has just exploded and vanished.

### Sentence of Mail Robbers.

Albert V. Harlowe, convicted at the last term of the United States Court at Providence, R. I., was sentenced to two years imprisonment for stealing letters from the post office in that city, where he was employed as a clerk.

Nanning Lansing, a clerk in the post office at Lansinghurgh, N. Y., was arrested on the 9th of May, for opening letters in that office directed to various persons, and abstracting money from them. He was subsequently taken to Rochester, and indicted at the May term of the United States Court at that place for the crime. Upon being arraigned, he plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced by Judge Hall to ten years confinement at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

Both arrests were made by Special Agent Sharretts.

DELIVERING ADVERTISED LETTERS.—The delivery of advertised letters, more especially at large offices, is a duty requiring, for its proper performance, the exercise of a considerable degree of tact and prudence. There is no doubt that the knowledge which is conveyed by such advertisement is often made use of by unprincipled persons to assist them in obtaining unlawful possession of the correspondence of others from motives either of curiosity or cupidity, and clerks who are entrusted with the delivery of this class of letters can hardly be too cautious and particular in requiring proof of the right of those who claim to receive them. A little judicious cross-examination of an applicant for an advertised letter will be found exceedingly useful. For instance, if the letter be addressed to a shoemaker, ask the applicant if he is a hatter; if directed to A—— street, ask if he lives in B—— street; if the letter be postmarked New Haven, ask if one is expected from New Orleans, &c. If there is sufficient probability of his ownership of the letter to warrant its being opened to ascertain the fact to a certainty, allow *him* to open it, but require it to be returned at once before reading: look at the signature, and if it be that of John Robinson, inquire if he has a correspondent named James Thompson, &c. The nature of the replies to these and similar questions, in connection with the manner and appearance of the applicant, will rarely fail to prove or disprove his claim. So, at least, we are informed by a gentleman of long experience as an "advertised letter clerk."

## Answers to Correspondents.

Uncalled for Letters.—*A. S. R., S——, Mo.*—At small offices, where the list of uncalled for letters is not advertised, but posted up in manuscript in the office, it is probably not necessary to provide more than one copy of each list for the use of the public: but if it is likely to be of any convenience to the people, we should think that the list at "an office of the fifth class" can hardly be so extensive as to require the outlay of much time or trouble to make a record copy.

"Buying" Boxes.—*D. L. C., D——, Mich.*—Yours is rather a peculiar case. But it seems to us that if the former postmaster *sold* the boxes to individuals, who claim the use of them gratis on that account, that the sale of the boxes did not include *you* also. You should not deliver mail matter through boxes, the rent of which is not paid. If those who claim to *own* them should refuse to pay rent, let them call for and receive their mail matter at the general delivery. They cannot be permitted to "cut out the boxes" as they threaten to do.

Way Letters.—*A. T. H., N——, Mass.*—A mail carrier may receive letters and papers on his way to a route office and mail them there.

Newspaper Accounts.—*G. R. W., O——, N. Y.*—When a subscriber to a newspaper pays you a year's postage in advance at one payment, you can return the *whole* amount in your account for that quarter. It is not necessary nor proper to divide it into four payments and carry it through four quarters' accounts.

Stamp Collecting.—*G. H. A., B——, Me.*—The "Stamp Collector's Magazine" is, we believe, still published, at the old price. We would publish a sketch on this subject—interesting, and not too long.

Anonymous Inquirers.—We cannot reply, as a general thing, to anonymous inquiries, especially where there appears to be a covert design to injure some person by statements or insinuations contained in the letters of inquiry, as is the case with several we have received during the past month.

Unsealed Letters.—*E. K., R——, Ohio.* You were right in charging full postage on an unsealed letter left with you for delivery by a mail carrier; and the carrier, in attempting to deliver it himself, violated the law. It *is* illegal to carry any letter, unsealed or not, outside of the mail—the opinions of a regiment of "chimney corner lawyers" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Box Rents Again.—*C. K. B., W——, Ind.*—You *are* required to pay over all box rents received by you, as are all postmasters.

Forwarding Registered Letters.—*Asst. P.M., K——, Mich.*—A registered letter *can* be forwarded. It should be sent as a registered letter, charged with extra postage if *misdirected* or if forwarded by request of the person to whom it is directed, but without extra charge if originally *missent* through an error in the post office. In neither case is an extra *registry fee* to be charged.

Assignment of Salary, &c.—*W. C., Y——, Ill.*—Your case has, perhaps, been overlooked, and you had better address Hon. A. W. Randall, 1st Assistant Postmaster General, with reference to the inquiries you make of us.

Timely Warnings.—*R. J. B., C——, Ind.*—If your friend *insists* upon giving you five dollars for warning him against sending ten dollars to a bogus lottery, we can see no objection to your receiving it.

Unpaid Distribution Matter.—*W. M. P., S——, N. Y.*—Post bills must always accompany unpaid matter sent to a D. P. O., and the amount unpaid must be entered on the bills, and also on the Accounts of Mails Sent.

"Refused" Newspapers.—*J. B. P., J——, N. Y.*—A notification to a publisher that a copy of his paper sent to your office is "refused," or for any other cause not taken out by the person to whom it is addressed, may be sent by you *free* by addressing it to the postmaster at the place where the paper is published, and adding the words "For Publishers of the ——," (naming the paper.)

Three-Cent Coin.—*A. S., O——, Ohio.*—The new three-cent coin are not yet in general circulation, but doubtless soon will be.

Helping Themselves.—*L. P. N., P——, Conn.*—A postmaster or assistant should always be on hand during office hours to deliver mail matter to those who call for it, and should not allow them to help themselves, except from lock boxes. Postmasters are forbidden by regulation to allow any other than their sworn assistants to have access to mail matter in their charge, and all careful postmasters carry out this regulation strictly. At some offices, however, a general fumbling and inspection of the whole mail by any one who may desire it, is permitted. No person has a right to see or handle any other person's mail matter but his own or such as he is authorized to receive, and for that he should ask the postmaster or assistant, who are paid to deliver it, and whose duty it is to do so.

Revenue Stamps.—*P. J. G., L——, Ohio.*—The revenue stamp which must be attached to the certificate signed by the magistrate before whom a postmaster swears to the correctness of his accounts, must be paid for by the postmaster—unless he can find some other person willing to do so.

Collecting Newspaper Postage.—*G. W. A., E——, N. Y.*—If a subscriber to a paper delivered from your office can show a receipt from your predecessor for an unexpired year's postage, or otherwise satisfy you that he has paid it, you cannot, of course, collect any part of that postage a second time.

Copies of Advertised Lists, &c.—*S. J. W., M——, Ind.*—1. The Instructions on the back of the Account Current require that "the *newspaper* containing the advertisement" shall be transmitted with the printer's account and receipt. 2. The postage collected by you on *all* unpaid matter which you deliver must be in *money*, and such postage cannot be paid by stamps after it reaches your office unpaid. Stamps are only for *pre*-payment.

Sending Mutilated Currency to the Treasury.—*J. B. Y., O——, N. Y.*—*All* letters, whether from postmasters or others, containing mutilated currency, or on any other official business, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington," are entitled to pass *free* in the mails, without endorsement of any kind. They cannot be sent free when addressed to *Assistant* Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, &c.

Unpaid Drop Letters.—*G. A., L——, Ky.*—If an unpaid drop letter is deposited in your office, there can be no objection to your afterwards allowing a stamp to be affixed to it, if *any* person offers to do so, and then delivering it to its address.

Overcharges and Undercharges.—*J. S. P., W——, Conn.*—The amounts overcharged and undercharged on unpaid letters received at your office are to be entered daily on the blank furnished for that purpose by the Department. The gross amount of undercharges is, at the end of the quarter, to be charged in Article 3, and the overcharges credited in Article 10, of the Account Current.

Mailing "Direct" and to D. P. O.—*G. W. H., X——, Ind.*—Every postmaster should mail and post bill *direct* to the place addressed: 1st, all letters for his own State or Territory; 2d, all letters for post offices in other States or Territories, which should not pass through a distributing office on their proper route to the office of delivery; and 3d, *all* letters on which the instruction "*mail direct*" shall be written. All other letters than those noted above should be mailed to the distributing office through which they should *first* pass on the proper route to the place of destination—unless the office at which they are mailed be a distributing office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

CLOTHING TO SOLDIERS.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

MAILING SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each. Under the present law, no letter can be regarded as "held for postage," hence the use of such stamps is improper.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure,

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of May, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Atkinsville, | Owen, | Ind. | 12,170 |
| *American Ranch, | Weld, | Col. | 14,200 |
| *Addison, | Gallia, | Ohio, | 4,109 |
| Bearlake, | Manistee, | Mich. | 12,703 |
| Brockway Centre, | St. Clair, | " | 12,669 |
| Boonesborough, | Madison, | Ky. | Special |
| *Cedar Springs, | Allen, | " | 9,637 |
| *Catocton Furnace, | Frederick, | Md. | 3,312 |
| Carr's Point, | Montgomery, | Iowa, | 11,085 |
| Dresselville, | Le Sueur, | Min. | 13,548 |
| Ewald, | Faribault, | " | 13,526 |
| Edwards, | Jefferson, | Ky. | 9,507 |
| *Easton, | Monongalia, | W. Va. | 4,156 |
| East Orange, | Schuyler, | N. Y. | 1,345 |
| East Litchfield, | Litchfield, | Ct. | 960 |
| *Flowersville, | White, | Ind. | 12,145 |
| Firebaugh, | Fresno, | Cal. | 14,893 |
| Henderson's Prairie, | Clayton, | Iowa, | 11,013 |
| *Hog Creek, | Allen, | Ohio, | 9,386 |
| Hutchinson, | Jefferson, | Col. | 14,330 |
| Jerome, | Anderson, | Kan. | 14,246 |
| *Lilly Dale, | Perry, | Ind. | 12,122 |
| Light, | Ogle, | Ill. | 11,562 |
| Little Orphan, | Huerfano, | Col. | 14,318 |
| Linderville, | Adair, | Mo. | Special |
| *Mill Springs, | Wayne, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| *Monterey, | Owen, | " | 952 |
| Madison, | Richland, | Ill. | 11,859 |
| *Miles Point, | Carroll, | Mo. | 10,488 |
| Moscow | Union, | Ill. | 11,702 |
| Milton, , | Dodge, | Min. | 13,563 |
| Midway, | Lincoln, | Neb. | 14,260 |
| New Castle, | Rockingham, | N. H. | Special |
| North Williston, | Chittenden, | Vt. | 458 |
| North Greenfield, | Logan, | Ohio, | Special |
| North Windsor, | Dune, | Wis. | 13,112 |
| Orion, | Kosciusko, | Ind. | 9,151 |
| Pattee's Ranch, | Calaveras, | Cal. | 14,790 |
| Pembroke Centre, | Genesee, | N. Y. | 1,257 |
| Petersburgh, | Leavenworth, | Kansas, | 14,172 |
| Patterson, | Wayne, | Mo. | 10,671 |
| Stockton, | Tooele, | Utah, | 14,637 |
| *Shelltown, | Somerset, | Md. | 3,302 |
| Sheridan, | Van Buren, | Iowa, | 10,915 |
| Sherman, | Grant, | Ky. | 9,530 |
| *Terre Haute, | Champaign, | Ohio, | 9,175 |
| Tobinsport, | Perry, | Ind. | 9,501 |
| Union Grove, | Houston, | Min. | 13,511 |
| Westville Centre, | Franklin, | N. Y. | 1,127 |
| West Petersboro, | Hillsboro, | N. H. | 283 |
| Waterloo, | Merrimack, | " | 255 |
| West Montpeber, | Washington, | Vt. | 405 |
| *Young's Mills, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,428 |
| Zion's, | Stearns, | Min. | 13,605 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office* |
|---|---|---|
| Black Creek. | Sullivan, Ind. | Freelandville, Knox Co. |
| Bergen, | Fillmore, Min. | Preston, |
| Bon Pas, | Richland, Ill. | Olney. |
| Centre Grove, | Crawford, Wis. | Rising Sun. |
| Charlotte, | Grant, " | Glen Haven. |
| Campbell's Mills, | Windham, Ct. | Voluntown. |
| Crossville, | Calumet, Wis. | Menasha. |
| Cosmopolis, | Chehalis, Wash. | Montesano. |
| Dundee, | Blackford, Ind. | Hartford City. |
| Diamond, | Rice, Min. | Kilkenny. |
| Dayton, | Howard, Md. | Clarksville. |
| Emmett, | Dodge, Wis. | Watertown. |
| Flat River, | Kent, Mich. | Lowell. |
| Fredonia, | William, Ill. | Osage. |
| Grove, | Mecosta, Mich. | Croton (Newaggo Co.) |
| Greenbrier Run, | Doddridge, W.V. | West Union. |
| High Rock, | Daviess, Ind. | Hudsonville. |
| Kings, | Muskingum, O. | Hopewell. |
| Kingston, | Lander, Nev. | Austin. |
| Little Rock, | Jefferson, Mo. | Kimmwick. |
| Lone Pine, | Portage, Wis. | Plainfield. |
| Mark, | Logan, Ohio, | Muchinippe. |
| Mining, | Morgan, Mo. | Gravois Mills. |
| Mulberry, | Clinton, Ind. | Frankfort. |
| New Lancaster, | Warren, Ill. | Roseville. |
| Newtown, | Pott'w'tmie, Io. | Council Bluffs. |
| Neoreta, | Todd, Dak. | Poncas Agency. |
| Odell, | Fountain, Ind. | Attica. |
| Park, | St. Joseph, Mich. | Lowell. |
| Post Oak, | Johnson, Mo. | Cornelia. |
| Rushtown, | N'th'mberl'd, Pa. | Danville. |
| San Marcos, | San L. Obispo, Cal | San Luis Obispo |
| Salt Lick, | La Rue, Ky. | New Haven |
| Teepleville, | Crawford, Pa. | Chapinsville. |
| Verona, | Faribault, Min. | Winnebago City |
| Winthrop, | Kane, Ill. | Aurora. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Bell River, St. Clair, Mich., to Marine City.
Coddingville, Medina, Ohio, to Smith Road.
Cook's Store, Lafayette, Mo., to Concordia.
Fountain, Hardin, Iowa, to Ackley.
Kiowa, Peketon, Kan., to Fort Zorah.
Miller Farm, Venango, Pa., to Dennison.
New Frankfort, Scott, Ind., to Woostertown.
Surratt's, Prince Georges, Md., to Robystown.
Sandville, Carroll, Ill., to Thomson.
West Albany, Orleans, Vt., to Albany.
West Baden, Orange, Ind., to French Lick.

### Re-opened.

Charleston, Bradley, Te., Wm. McKnight.
Charlestown, Jefferson, W. Va., A. D. Pratt.
Cornersville, Giles, Te., Wm. E. Baird, continued.
Farmington, Marshall, Te., John Ramsey.
Jackson, Madison, Te., Galen E. Green.
Lewisburgh, Marshall, Te., M. C. West.
Palmetto, Bedford, Te., Robert S. Montgomery.
Rogersville, Hawkins, Te., A. P. Hampton.

### Presidential Appointments.

Ashland, Ashland, Ohio, Ashbel G. Beer.
Bridgeton, Cumberland, N. J., Jos. L. Miner.
Cuba, Allegany, N. Y., Lucian A. Butts.
Champaign, Champaign, Ill., David S. Crandall.
Eddyville, Wapello, Iowa, Aaron Melick.
Fort Plain, Montgomery, N. Y., Chas. W. Webster.
Green Castle, Putnam, Ind., Edward R. Kercheval.
Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa., Wm. Reed.
Ironton, Iron, Mo., John L. Herzinger.
Los Angelos, Los Angelos, Cal., Russell Sackett.
Marion, Linn, Iowa, Henry Ristine.
Marlborough, Middlesex, Mass., John S. Fay.
Mattoon, Coles, Ill., Chas. W. Houghton.
Moline, Rock Island, Ill., Geo. D. Gould.
Oroville, Butte, Cal., Hermon P. Donner.
Peoria, Peoria, Ill., Enoch Emery.
Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich., Wm. Moll.
Toledo, Lucas, Ohio, Denison Steele.
Wilmington, Will, Ill., Le Roy Baker.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Americus, Tippecanoe, Ind., Miss N. A. Patterson.
Berwick, Seneca, Ohio, Mrs. Josephine Baxter.
Collins Station, Clinton, Ill., Mrs. Martha L. Strong.
Cotocton Furnace, Frederick, Md., Mrs. Mary C. Dorsey.
Charlesville, Bedford, Pa., Miss Libbie E. Diehl.
East Craftsbury, Vt., Miss Eliza E. Simpson.
Highland, Vermillion, Ind., Mrs. Eliza J. Darsham.
Huntington, Fairfield, Ct., Miss Sarah E. Tomlinson.
Halifax, Dauphin, Pa., Miss Sarah Jane Lyter.
Kent, Indiana, Pa., Miss Mary A. Henderson.
Light House, Ogle, Ill., Mrs. Lucinda A. Puller.
Linglestown, Dauphin, Pa., Miss Fanny E. Strohm.
Marshfield, Webster, Mo., Mrs. Eliza J. Goss.
Monterey, Owen, Ky., Miss Lucy Calvert,
Milan, Monroe, Mich., Mrs. Mary Phillips.
New Hebron, Crawford, Ill., Miss Mary A. Kaley.
Orangeville, Trumbull, Ohio, Miss M. E. Johnston.
Port Perry, Alleghany, Pa., Miss Lizzie G. Struble.
Pitcairn, St. Lawrence, N. Y., Miss T. L. Brown.
Stampers Creek, Orange, Ind., Mrs. Nancy R. Duncan.
Shelburne, Chittenden, Vt., Mrs. Ann Lowry.
St. Albans Bay, Franklin, Vt., Mrs. Sarah J. Farnam.
Springport, Jackson, Mich., Mrs. Minerva C. Bell.
West Pike, Potter, Pa., Mrs Aurilla Brown.
Werner, Juneau, Wis., Miss S. Greenwood.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ....... 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles....... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " .. | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " .. | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.... | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz... | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz.... | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.... | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz.... | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.... | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.... | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### Time Occupied in the Transmission of Letters from Distant Points to N. Y. City.

| From | Days. | From | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bangor, Me.. | 2 | Memphis, Tenn.. | 4 to 6 |
| Buffalo, N. Y... | 1 | Nebraska.......... | 5 to 7 |
| Beaufort, S. C. | 3 to 6 | New Mexico........ | 20 |
| Beaufort, N. C.. | 4 to 6 | Natches, Miss... | 11 to 13 |
| Concord, N. H. | 1 | New Orleans, La | 7 to 8 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 2 | Nashville, Tenn.. | 3 to 4 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio.. | 2 | Newbern, N. C. | 3 to 6 |
| California, overland | 25, 26 | Pittsburgh, Pa. ........ | 1 |
| Colorado Ter.. | 12 to 15 | Portland, Me.......... | 1 |
| Detroit, Mich.. | 2 | Port Royal......... | 3 to 6 |
| Dubuque, Iowa... | 3 | Quebec, Ca.......... | 2 |
| Denver City .. | 12 to 15 | St. Louis, Mo....... | 2 to 3 |
| Fernandina, Fla. | 7 to 10 | St. Paul, Min...... | 5 to 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 2 | St. Augustine, Flo.. | 7 to 10 |
| Kansas..... | 7 to 8 | Toledo, Ohio... | 2 |
| Key West... | 7 to 9 | Vicksburg, Miss.. | 11 to 13 |
| Little Rock, Ark.. | 8 | Oregon....... | 30 to 40 |
| Louisville, Ky.... | 2 | Wash. Terr'y.. | 30 to 40 |
| Milwaukie, Wis........ | 2 | Ind. Terr'y.... | 30 to 40 |
| Montreal, Ca... | 2 | Utah......... | 30 to 40 |

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Asbville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnatti and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT NO. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail.. | 5.00 A. M |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail.. | 6.00 A. M. |
| " (Way).... | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport....... | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island.. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail........ | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 5.45 P. M. |
| South.... | 6.30 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

SAFES FOR POST OFFICES

Are allowed by the Department only in special cases, and never to any office where there are no surplus commissions. Application to be made to the Appointment Office.


ADVERTISEMENTS

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman st., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink, . . . . . 50 cents.
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . . 50 cents.
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal. | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles.. | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packe | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste. | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail.. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail. | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

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| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet.. | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via. England.. | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 42c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.). | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mhil | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepai 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quartarly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of June, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 2 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 3 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | 7 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 10 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 14 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 14 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 16 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Queenstown & Livr'l |
| Bremen | U. S. | 17 | | Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 17 | | Nassan, N. P. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | 21 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| French | France. | 23 | | France, via. Havre. |
| Kingston. | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 24 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 24 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 28 | | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Havana. |
| | | July. | | |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 1 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. V., No. 10.** NEW YORK, JULY, 1865. **Whole No. 58.**


### Money Order Offices.

We give below a list of the Money Order Offices of the United States, which includes 280 newly established, at which the system goes into operation on the 3d of the present month. The money order system having been discontinued at West Winsted, Ct., Point Lookout, Md., and City Point, Va., the number of Money Order Offices now in operation is 419.

CONNECTICUT.

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| Bridgeport | Fairfield. |
| Danbury | Fairfield. |
| Derby | New Haven. |
| Guilford | New Haven. |
| *Hartford* | Hartford. |
| Litchfield | Litchfield. |
| Middletown | Middlesex. |
| New Britain | Hartford. |
| New Haven | New Haven. |
| New London | New Lond'n |
| New Milford | Litchfield. |
| Norwalk | Fairfield. |
| Norwich | New London. |
| Putnam | Windham. |
| Rockville | Tolland. |
| Thompsonville | Hartford. |
| Waterbury | New Haven. |
| West Killingly | Windham. |
| West Meriden | N. Haven. |
| Willimantic | Windham. |

DELAWARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Delaware City | N. Castle. |
| Dover | Kent. |
| Wilmington | New Castle. |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

*Washington.*

FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Key West | Monroe. |

ILLINOIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alton | Madison. |
| Aurora | Kane. |
| Belleville | St. Clair. |
| Bloomington | McLean. |
| Cairo | Alexander. |
| Canton | Fulton. |
| Carlinville | Macoupin. |
| Centralia | Marion. |
| Champaign | Champaign. |
| *Chicago* | Cook. |
| Danville | Vermillion. |
| Decatur | Macon. |
| Dixon | Lee. |
| Elgin | Kane. |
| Freeport | Stephenson. |
| Galena | Jo Daviess. |
| Galesburgh | Knox. |
| Geneseo | Henry. |
| Jacksonville | Morgan. |
| Joliet | Will. |
| Kankakee Depot | K'n'kee |
| Lacon | Marshall. |
| Macomb | McDonough. |
| Mount Vernon | Jefferson. |
| Olney | Richmond. |
| Ottawa | La Salle. |
| Paris | Edgar. |
| Peoria | Peoria. |
| Pontiac | Livingston. |
| Princeton | Bureau. |
| Quincy | Adams. |
| Rockford | Winnebago. |
| Rock Island | Rock Island. |
| Shawneetown | Gallatin. |
| Shelbyville | Shelby. |
| Springfield | Sangamon. |
| Sycamore | De Kalb. |
| Waukegan | Lake. |

INDIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Attica | Fountain. |
| Bloomington | Monroe. |
| Columbus | Bartholomew. |
| Crawfordsv | Montgomery |
| Evansville | Vanderburgh. |
| Fort Wayne | Allen. |
| Green Castle | Putnam. |
| Greensburgh | Decatur. |
| Goshen | Elkhart. |
| Huntington | Huntington. |
| *Indianapolis* | Marion. |
| Jeffersonville | Clark. |
| Kokomo | Howard. |
| La Fayette | Tippecanoe. |
| La Porte | La Porte. |
| Lawrenceburg | Dearborn. |
| Logansport | Cass. |
| Madison | Jefferson. |
| Muncie | Delaware. |
| New Albany | Floyd. |
| Plymouth | Marshall. |
| Princeton | Gibson. |
| Rensselaer | Jasper. |
| Richmond | Wayne. |
| Salem | Washington. |
| South Bend | St. Joseph. |
| Terre Haute | Vigo. |
| Valparaiso | Porter. |
| Vincennes | Knox. |
| Wabash | Wabash. |
| Warsaw | Kosciusko. |

IOWA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burlington | Des Moines. |
| Cedar Rapids | Linn. |
| Council Bluffs | Pt'w't'mie |
| *Davenport* | Scott. |
| Des Moines | Polk. |
| Dubuque | Dubuque. |
| Iowa City | Johnson. |
| Keokuk | Lee. |
| Lyons | Clinton. |
| Marshalltown | Marshall. |
| Mt. Pleasant | Henry. |
| Muscatine | Muscatine. |
| Newton | Jasper. |
| Oskaloosa | Mahaska. |
| Ottumwa | Wapello. |
| Sioux City | Woodbury. |
| Washington | Washington. |
| Waterloo | Black Hawk. |

KANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atchison | Atchison. |
| Fort Leavenworth | L'v'th |
| Lawrence | Douglas. |
| Topeka | Shawnee. |

KENTUCKY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowling Green | Warren. |
| Lexington | Fayette. |
| Louisville | Jefferson. |
| Maysville | Mason. |
| Paducah | McCracken. |

LOUISIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Orleans | Orleans. |

MAINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Augusta | Kennebec. |
| Bangor | Penobscot. |
| Bath | Sagadahoc. |
| Belfast | Waldo. |
| Biddeford | York. |
| Brunswick | Cumberland. |
| Eastport | Washington. |

MAINE.

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| Ellsworth | Hancock. |
| Lewiston | Androscoggin. |
| *Portland* | Cumberland. |
| Rockland | Knox. |
| Skowhegan | Somerset |
| Waterville | Kennebec. |

MARYLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annapolis | Anne Arundel. |
| *Baltimore* | Baltimore. |
| Cumberland | Alleghany. |
| Easton | Talbot. |
| Ellicott's Mills | Howard. |
| Frederick | Frederick. |
| Hagerstown | Washington. |
| Havre de Grace | Harford. |
| Salisbury | Somerset. |

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amherst | Hampshire. |
| Bridgewater | Plymouth. |
| *Boston* | Suffolk. |
| Chicopee | Hampden. |
| Fall River | Bristol. |
| Fitchburgh | Worcester. |
| Gloucester | Essex. |
| Greenfield | Franklin. |
| Lawrence | Essex. |
| Lee | Berkshire. |
| Lowell | Middlesex. |
| Lynn | Essex. |
| Milford | Worcester. |
| Natick | Middlesex. |
| New Bedford | Bristol. |
| Newburyport | Essex. |
| Northampton | Hampshire |
| Pittsfield | Berkshire. |
| Plymouth | Plymouth. |
| Salem | Essex. |
| Springfield | Hampden. |
| Taunton | Bristol. |
| Westfield | Hampden. |
| Worcester | Worcester. |

MICHIGAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adrian | Lenawee. |
| Allegan | Allegan. |
| Ann Arbor | Washtenaw. |
| Big Rapids | Mecosta. |
| Cold Water | Branch. |
| *Detroit* | Wayne. |
| East Saginaw | Saginaw. |
| Flint | Genesee. |
| Grand Rapids | Kent. |
| Hillsdale | Hillsdale. |
| Jackson | Jackson. |
| Kalamazoo | Kalamazoo. |
| Lansing | Ingham. |
| Marshall | Calhoun. |
| Monroe | Monroe. |
| Niles | Berrien. |
| Pontiac | Oakland. |
| Port Huron | St. Clair. |

MINNESOTA.

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| Faribault | Rice. |
| Hastings | Dakota. |
| Mankato | Blue Earth. |
| Red Wing | Goodhue. |
| Rochester | Olmstead. |
| St. Cloud | Stearns. |
| *St. Paul* | Ramsey. |
| Winona | Winona. |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vicksburg | Warren. |

MISSOURI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jefferson Barracks | St. Lo. |
| Jefferson City | Cole. |
| Kansas City | Jackson. |
| Pilot Knob | Iron. |
| Richmond | Ray. |
| Rolla | Phelps. |
| St. Charles | St. Charles. |
| St. Joseph | Buchanan. |
| *St. Louis* | St. Louis. |

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nebraska City | Otoe. |
| Omaha City | Douglas. |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Claremont | Sullivan' |
| Concord | Merrimack. |
| Dover | Strafford. |
| Exeter | Rockingham. |
| Great Falls | Strafford. |
| Hanover | Grafton. |
| Keene | Cheshire. |
| Lancaster | Coos. |
| Manchester | Hillsboro. |
| Nashua | Hillsboro. |
| Portsmouth | Rockingham. |

NEW JERSEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bridgeton | Cumberland. |
| Burlington | Burlington. |
| Freehold | Monmouth. |
| Jersey City | Hudson. |
| Morristown | Morris. |
| Newark | Essex. |
| New Brunswick | Mid'l'sex |
| Newton | Sussex. |
| Paterson | Passaic. |
| Plainfield | Union. |
| Princeton | Mercer. |
| Trenton | Mercer. |

NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Albany* | Albany. |
| Albion | Orleans. |
| Auburn | Cayuga. |
| Batavia | Genesee. |
| Bath | Steuben. |
| *Binghampton* | Broome. |
| Brooklyn | Kings. |
| *Buffalo* | Erie. |
| Canandaigua | Ontario. |
| Cooperstown | Otsego. |
| Cortlandt Village | Cort. |
| Delhi | Delaware. |
| Dunkirk | Chautauque. |
| Elizabethtown | Essex. |
| Elmira | Chemung. |
| Fort Hamilton | Kings. |
| Geneseo | Livingston. |
| Hudson | Columbia. |
| Ithaca | Tompkins. |
| Jamestown | Chautauque. |
| Kingston | Ulster. |
| Little Falls | Herkimer. |
| Lockport | Niagara. |
| Lyons | Wayne. |
| Malone | Franklin. |
| Newburgh | Orange. |
| *New York* | New York. |
| Norwich | Chenango. |

NEW YORK.

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| Ogdensburgh | St. Law'ce. |
| Olean | Cattaraugus. |
| Oswego | Oswego |
| Owego | Tioga. |
| Penn Yan | Yates. |
| Plattsburgh | Clinton. |
| Port Jervis | Orange. |
| Poughkeepsie | Dutchess. |
| Riverhead | Suffolk. |
| Rochester | Monroe. |
| Saratoga Spgs | Saratoga. |
| Schenectady | Sch'ect'dy. |
| Seneca Falls | Seneca. |
| *Syracuse* | Onondaga. |
| Troy | Rensselaer. |
| *Utica* | Oneida. |
| Warsaw | Wyoming. |
| Watertown | Jefferson. |
| Wellsville | Allegany. |
| West Point | Orange. |
| Whitehall | Washington. |
| Yonkers | Westchester. |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Newbern | Craven. |

OHIO.

| | |
|---|---|
| Akron | Summit. |
| Athens | Athens. |
| Bellefontaine | Logan. |
| Bucyrus | Crawford. |
| Cambridge | Guernsey. |
| Chillicothe | Ross. |
| *Cincinnati* | Hamilton. |
| Circleville | Pickaway. |
| *Cleveland* | Cuyahoga. |
| Columbus | Franklin. |
| Dayton | Montgomery. |
| Defiance | Defiance. |
| Delaware | Delaware. |
| Findley | Hancock. |
| Fremont | Sandusky. |
| Gallipolis | Gallia. |
| Hamilton | Butler. |
| Hillsborough | Highland. |
| Ironton | Lawrence. |
| Jackson | Jackson. |
| Jefferson | Ashtabula. |
| Kenton | Hardin. |
| Lancaster | Fairfield. |
| Lima | Allen. |
| McConnellsville | Morgan. |
| Mansfield | Richland. |
| Marietta | Washington. |
| Marion | Marion. |
| Massillon | Stark. |
| Medina | Medina. |
| Miamisville | Clermont. |
| Mt. Vernon | Knox. |
| Newark | Licking. |
| New Philad'a | Tuscar'was |
| Norwalk | Huron. |
| Oberlin | Lorain. |
| Painesville | Lake. |
| Piqua | Miami. |
| Portsmouth | Scioto. |
| Ravenna | Portage. |
| Ripley | Brown. |
| Salem | Columbiana. |
| Sandusky | Erie. |
| Steubenville | Jefferson. |
| Tiffin | Seneca. |
| *Toledo* | Lucas. |
| Urbana | Champaign. |
| Van Wert | Van Wert. |
| Warren | Trumbull. |
| Wooster | Wayne. |
| Xenia | Green. |
| Zanesville | Muskingum. |

PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allentown | Lehigh. |
| Altoona | Blair. |
| Bedford | Bedford. |
| Bellefonte | Centre. |
| Carlisle | Cumberland. |
| Chambersburgh | Franklin |
| Chester | Delaware. |
| Danville | Montour. |
| Easton | Northampton. |
| Erie | Erie. |

PENNSYLVANIA.

| Office. | County. |
|---|---|
| Franklin | Venango. |
| Greensburgh | W'morel'nd |
| *Harrisburgh* | Dauphin. |
| Honesdale | Wayne. |
| Johnstown | Cambria. |
| Kittanning | Armstrong. |
| Lancaster | Lancaster. |
| Lebanon | Lebanon. |
| Lewisburg | Union. |
| Lewistown | Mifflin. |
| Lock Haven | Clinton. |
| Meadville | Crawford. |
| New Castle | Lawrence. |
| Norristown | Montgomery' |
| *Philadelphia* | Philad'a. |
| *Pittsburgh* | Allegheny. |
| Pottsville | Schuylkill. |
| Reading | Berks. |
| Scranton | Luzerne. |
| Susquehanna Depot | Susq. |
| Towanda | Bradford. |
| Warren | Warren. |
| Washington | Washington. |
| Wellsborough | Tioga. |
| West Chester | Chester. |
| Williamsport | Lycoming. |
| York | York. |

RHODE ISLAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bristol | Bristol. |
| Newport | Newport. |
| Portsm'h Grove | Newport |
| *Providence* | Providence. |
| Westerly | Washington. |
| Woonsocket Falls | Prov. |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Port Royal | Beaufort. |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattanooga | Hamilton. |
| Memphis | Shelby. |
| *Nashville* | Davidson. |

VERMONT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bennington | Bennington. |
| Brandon | Rutland. |
| Brattleborough | Windham |
| Burlington | Chittenden. |
| Middlebury | Adison. |
| Montpelier | Washington. |
| Rutland | Rutland. |
| St. Albans | Franklin. |
| St. Johnsbury | Caledonia. |
| Springfield | Windsor. |
| Windsor | Windsor. |
| Woodstock | Windsor. |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria | Alexandria. |
| Old Point Comfort | Eliz. Cy |
| Norfolk | Norfolk. |

WEST VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clarksburgh | Harrison. |
| Harper's Ferry | Jefferson. |
| Martinsburgh | Berkeley. |
| Parkersburgh | Wood. |
| Wheeling | Ohio. |

WISCONSIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beloit | Rock. |
| Black R. Falls | Jackson. |
| Darlington | Lafayette. |
| Eau Claire | Eau Claire. |
| Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac |
| Green Bay | Brown. |
| Hudson | St. Croix. |
| La Crosse | La Crosse. |
| Madison | Dane. |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc. |
| *Milwaukee* | Milwaukee. |
| Oshkosh | Winnebago. |
| Portage City | Columbia. |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawf'rd |
| Prescott | Pierce. |
| Racine | Racine. |
| Sheboygan | Sheboygan. |
| Sparta | Monroe. |
| Steven's Point | Portage. |
| Waukesha | Waukesha. |

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

The gentleman who, in making a low bow to his friend, accidentally tilted a choleric Frenchman into the gutter with his other end, and who in attempting to apologize was cut short by the remark—"You are a little too polite, Monsieur," felt perhaps as I feel sometimes when found fault with for endeavoring to do to others what others ought to do to me.

The office of mentor has always been a thankless one, whether gratuitous or otherwise. It is one of the traits of the human family that they do not like to see themselves as others see them. Every individual surrounds himself more or less with a fanciful illusion, and to a greater or less extent paints a portrait of himself, dipping his brushes in the gaily tinted colors of his fancy. The soldier, for instance, with his gaudy trappings, his military air and the prestige of supposed great deeds, looks upon himself as the incarnation of heroism, and claims for himself the lion's share of the fame which attaches to his division, corps, regiment or company.

The lawyer revels in the impression that he has furnished material for the most profound decisions in the whole range of legal jurisprudence, and which could not have grown in any other brain but his.

The doctor solaces himself with having performed through his own deep skill, cures savoring greatly of Divine inspiration, and far beyond the conception and acumen of his less favored brethren. And the divine, by his inspiring influence and scholastic dissertations, superinduces such spiritual manifestations as cover him in his own estimation with temporal and eternal glory. Yet all these really worthy worldlings, individually, may be so many unnoticed units in their integral capacity. Therefore, if one who has never supposed himself to be a sun, moon or a constellation of stars, fails in his efforts to illumine the world, (I mean the post office world,) no surprise need be felt, for he has only failed as many a more pretentious man has done before him.

Taking into consideration the amount of business transacted and the number of men employed, it is a matter of astonishment that the troubles in the Post Office Department are not greater and more frequent.

Take any other kind of business, public or private, where the same force is necessary to conduct it—and, in my opinion, for correctness and honesty, there is a large percentage in favor of the post office. Still there is great room for improvement, and it is with a view to open official eyes and put in motion official brains and limbs, that I contribute my collection of "grumblings" every now and then, in the hope that some good will be effected. I have touched upon all the sins of omission and commission that have come under my eye in my ramblings and having run through the whole scale, I must "*da capo*"—sometimes game is killed at the first fire, and then again a dozen shots are necessary to do the job. It depends altogether upon the distance you are off, and the thickness of the *animile's* eperdermis.

I know very well that some of the young folks get vexed at me for talking as plain as I do sometimes. They imagine that I would if I could curtail their enjoyments: that's a mistake. I go in for the largest liberty as well as the strictest discipline. Nothing pleases me more in the world than to see smiling faces and lively spirits among business people. There is no incompatibility about it. One can be busy as a bee, and as happy as a clam at high water at the same time. I don't like to see young men sullen and peevish, going about their duties as if a dragweight was fastened to their legs. In some post offices "work goes bravely on," and jokes and quips and quiddities relieve the monotony of the hour, while in others everything looks gloomy and uninviting. Business is not transacted any better or any speedier by people who make mutes and mourners of themselves when it's not necessary; while on the other hand cheerfulness is a valuable auxiliary to any industrial pursuit, and when it is cultivated, errors of the head and heart are rarely found.

If I find fault with postmasters for keeping "open house" for their friends, or in other words, making their offices lounging places for outsiders; if I find fault with a Route Agent for allowing unprivileged persons to ride in the mail car; if I find fault with post office clerks for being slovenly, careless and impertinent; if I find fault with mail carriers and others for maltreating mail bags; if I find fault with any of these officials for delivering letters to children, or for allowing persons under sixteen years of age to carry the mail to and from post offices—it is not because I cherish any ill will toward them—I do it because I know it is wrong, and by calling attention to such things, the remedy will be applied by these gentlemen, who offend more through indifference than design.

A singular privilege is granted to certain ones at many offices of thrusting their arms through the delivery, or over the top, or round the corners of the boxes for the purpose of helping themselves to their mail matter from their own boxes or drawers.

So far as mutual accommodation goes between postmasters and boxholders, it may be all well enough, but mistakes are frequently made in putting letters in wrong localities; and I am not prepared to say that I believe human curiosity is proof against temptation accidentally thrown in the way of some of these "head men of the neighborhood." The practice is dangerous, and exceedingly improper, and should be summarily stopped wherever it is in vogue.

Why, at some offices boxes are considered more desirable on account of their being within reach, and an additional value is set upon them.

I sometimes think that great carelessness is manifested by clerks in the delivery of letters, and numberless mistakes must occur. For instance, application is made for a letter for "Mary Brown." There is no letter for Mary, but Jane, and Ann and Eliza Brown are in the box, and Mary is very frequently permitted to take any or all of these letters upon the ground that the writer had made a mistake in the name, or that she knows the parties intimately, or for some other (to the clerk) satisfactory reason.

As I understand it, letters should be delivered to the person whose name is on the address or to some one else authorized to receive them; but a person calling for John Brown's letters should not be handed John Green's letters to have and to hold and to do with as he pleases.

A draft of this kind is too much for the honesty of some people, and the result is that letters are lost and destroyed which have passed safely and speedily to the office of destination, and suspicion is cast upon localities that have no part or lot in the transaction.

However, as this is a matter for strictly official treatment, I make no suggestions.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### Letter Address.

To JOHN J. DIBEL—a good-natured "bummer,"
Who thinks to get home to his "Duck" this Summer—
To the 17th Corps, this message send straight,
To the 30th Regiment, from the Sucker State;
In his little "purp tent," in Company A,
Is where this chap is accustomed to stay.
He's in the army of Sherman wherever it goes,
And where it may be, the Lord only knows.

### Love's Labor Lost.

It is now some two or three years since a young gentleman entered the office of a Special Agent of the Post Office Department in one of our large cities, and announced that he had a serious case of mail depredation to report, which he would like to have investigated immediately. Being requested to give the particulars of the matter, he produced from his pocket a letter addressed to himself, and post-marked with the name of a small town in the State of Pennsylvania. The envelope bore most unmistakable evidences of having been opened and resealed, and the address was in a lady's handwriting.

"There, sir," said he, carefully removing the letter, and handing the envelope to the Agent for inspection, "that 'ere letter's been robbed by some post office thief of twenty-six dollars. Now I want you to catch him and put the screws to him—give him ten years at least. I don't care for the loss of the money," [It is singular, by the way, how sublimely indifferent to pecuniary considerations most people are who prefer these complaints,] "but I'd like to see the rascal caught."

Now, the Agent having had considerable previous experience in the investigation of cases of "rifling," was quite sensible that a very necessary preliminary to such investigations was a thorough knowledge of *all* the circumstances connected with the affair, and after attentively examining the envelope, which was liberally bedaubed with mucilage, he observed:

"Well, sir, I will take a memorandum of your statement, and if it proves to be a 'Post Office thief,' as you say"—

"If it does, sir? Why, who else can it be? Isn't there the envelope to speak for itself—hasn't it evidently been torn open and gummed up again? Of course it's a Post Office thief—any one can see that."

"Probably, sir; but I *don't* see it, just yet. Be good enough to give me the name of the writer of this letter."

The young man hesitated, and at once his manner became confused and nervous.

"I'd rather not, if it's all the same, sir. It's a young lady, and there are peculiar circumstances about the case—and—in short, I don't want her name mixed up in it."

"But it will be absolutely necessary, in order to make a proper investigation, that I should know her name. Without it, I cannot undertake to do anything in the matter."

The gentleman still sought for some time to avoid giving the name of his fair friend, but at last announced it as "Miss Emily Melville." Other questions followed as to the circumstances which led to the enclosure of the money, &c., to which the complainant answered in an evasive, shuffling way—evidently striving to conceal something of which he was secretly ashamed. Perceiving that the investigation was likely to make but slow progress while conducted in this fashion, the Agent finally observed:

"My friend, my time is too precious to waste in drawing information from you with a corkscrew; and you may as well make up your mind either to give me a clear and unreserved account of this transaction, or to go elsewhere with your grievance. Now, please tell me *why* Miss Melville sent you (or tried to send you) this money?"

"To pay for some broadcloth for a cloak."

"Which you were to purchase for her?"

"Yes—that is, which I *had* purchased for her."

"Oh, I see—the young lady was probably here visiting, and being temporarily out of funds you gallantly forced her to accept a loan—eh?"

"Well, no, not exactly. The fact is, I sent the goods to her by express, at her request."

"And of course, she being an old friend"—

"No, not a *friend* precisely."

"A relative, then?"

"No."

"Ah, I see—something 'nearer and dearer?'"

"Well yes," said the youth, with a sheepish simper, and nervously swinging his hat by the rim, as he gazed modestly on the floor—"we're lov—engaged, I mean."

"Perhaps she forgot to enclose the money."

"No, sir—I've had a letter from her since, and she *swears*—I mean she's certain—she put the money in."

"Perhaps, then," said the agent, striving to express his suggestion in the least offensive language, "perhaps she *omitted* to enclose it."

"Sir!" exclaimed the fond lover, roused by this insinuation, "what do you mean? There is no doubt *whatever*, sir, that the young lady sent the money. I would stake my *life*, sir, on her honor!"

"Oh, very well, sir—excuse me—no offence intended, I'm sure. But you know I haven't the pleasure of the lady's acquaintance. By the way, how long have *you* known her—a long time, I presume?"

The young gentleman's embarrassment was visibly increased as he replied, "about six months."

"Met her in Pennsylvania, I suppose?"

"Yes—that is, no—I can't say I did."

"Where *did* you meet her?"

"Why, I can't say where, exactly—don't know as I've met her at all, to tell the truth."

"Telling the truth seems to be a work of time with you," remarked the agent, drily. "Now, if you'll be good enough to give me a little light about what you *do* know of this young lady whom you have never met, but whom you propose to marry, and on whose honor you are willing to stake your life, perhaps there may be some prospect of getting at the facts of this mysterious robbery—otherwise, you need waste no more time in this neighborhood."

"Well, if you *must* have it, here it is: You see, about six months ago, I (just for fun, you know)—I advertised for a wife, and this young lady happened to advertise for a husband about the same time, and we answered each other's advertisements. But then *she* was in earnest—all on the square. Oh yes," continued he, observing, perhaps, an incredulous smile on the countenance of the agent, "*she* was all right—wanted a husband in earnest—wanted one *bad*. She was situated in this way: she hadn't got no father nor mother, and was under the charge of a guard*een*—an old fellow about fifty—and as she's worth about *twenty thousand dollars* (here his eyes glistened covetously) in her own right, this guard*een*, he takes and puts her into a boarding school, and intends to force her into marrying him. *She'd* rather have some younger fellow, of course—natural, isn't it?—and so she takes and advertises for a husband. So, as I was a saying, I answered her advertisement, and she replied to my letter, and so we got up a correspondence. Now there ain't no humbug about her—I can tell when a gal's in earnest—and I *know* she's all right by the way she writes. So about two weeks ago she says in a postscript to one of her letters—'I wish you would go to Stewart's and get me five yards of black broadcloth and send it to me by express. I want it for a cloak, and I'll send you the money just as soon as it comes, and don't fail to let me know just how much it is, for I don't want you to be at any expense for me.' So I went to Stewart's and got the cloth and sent it by express, and wrote to her and told her it was twenty-six dollars, and then she put the money in this letter and some darned thief in a post office has gone and stole it—that's all there is about it."

"Oh, that's all, is it?" said the agent, with difficulty restraining the laughter which this pitiful tale of true love was calculated to provoke: "Well, sir, there's no doubt that you're a very much abused individual, and if you will call again in about a fortnight I think I will then be able to give you some definite information in regard to the matter."

"Thank you, sir—only put that post office fellow in the State prison, and I'll be satisfied. I don't care about the money—that is, I don't care so *much* about it—but if you *could* get it back—"

"I shall do everything possible, sir—good morning."

"Good morning, sir."

Punctually at the expiration of the fortnight the victim of this heartless "post office robbery" presented himself to hear the result of the investigation. The agent, by writing one or two letters, and availing himself of certain other means at his command, had in the meantime entirely satisfied himself as to the author of the "outrage," and was quite prepared for the visit.

"Good morning, sir. Have you found out yet who stole my money?"

"Yes, sir, I think I have."

"I'm glad to hear it—did you get any of it back?"

"Not a cent."

"Well, I suppose he's in the State prison by this time?"

"Not that I know of, but it is not impossible that he may reach that institution one of these days. Here's a letter which will perhaps explain the matter better than I can. I received it a few days since from Pennsylvania." The anxious young gentleman recognized at once his "Emily's" handwriting, and hastened to read the following:

"——— ———, *Penn., Jan. 10, 186—.*

Mr. ———, P. O. Agent:

*Dear Sir*—I find you have been making some inquiries about that twenty-six dollars I sent (in a horn) to Mr. George X. Well, you may tell him from me that that broadcloth is invested in a first class 'shanghai' overcoat. You may also tell him that I don't go to boarding school so much as I did—also that I don't belong any more to the *soft* sex, though I think *he* does. You might mention, while you are about it, that when I get that $20,000 I will send him half of it—*in the same way I sent the other*. Also tell him, "Ever of Thee."

Yours truly,
EMILY MELVILLE.
(or any other man.)"

There was deep silence during the reading of this epistle in the office of the Agent, who had considerately turned his back while the unhappy victim was learning of his wasted affection and cash. The silence continued so long that at length the Agent turned to offer what little consolation was in his power. But he was spared the task. The hapless young man had noiselessly departed—possibly to take the first train for Pennsylvania, possibly to meditate in solitude over the comparative advantages of "love at first sight," and love *before* sight. Wherever he went, he has not returned.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

## POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK JULY, 1865

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☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
October 25, 1861. }

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
*Washington* Oct. 13 1864. }

DEAR SIR I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General*

To J. GAYLER Esq *Editor U. S. Mail.*

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **58**, will please remit at once if they desire to receive the paper hereafter.

### Important Correction.

UNPAID MATTER FOR DISTRIBUTION. As a paragraph in our last number on the subject of post-billing unpaid matter sent to Distributing Offices may have led to a misunderstanding on the part of some of our readers, we will set the matter right by stating that postmasters have already been instructed *not to post bill either paid or unpaid matter sent to a D. P. O. for distribution.* Nothing but unpaid matter intended for *delivery* at the office to which it is sent should be accompanied by a post-bill or entered on the account of mails sent. When unpaid matter reaches a Distributing Post Office for transmission to the office of delivery, *that* office is charged by the D. P. O. on the post bill by which it is *then* accompanied, with the amount due on such matter. For instance a part-paid letter, on which three cents postage (or any other amount) is due, mailed in Illinois addressed to Newark, N. J., and sent to the New-York Office for distribution, should not be accompanied by a post-bill, nor should the mailing office in Illinois charge the amount due, on its account of mails sent, against the New-York Office. But the *New-York* Office, in dispatching it to Newark, charges the unpaid postage against *that* office both on the post-bill and on its account of mails sent. Also, in mailing letters addressed to foreign countries to the New York Boston or other Office, for transmission thence abroad, no post-bill need be sent with them, nor should any charge be made against the office to which they are so sent.

As many postmasters have heretofore paid no attention to this rule, but have continued to post bill unpaid matter sent to Distributing Offices we hope this explanation will induce such of them as may read it to abandon the practice.

### New Money Order Offices.

On our first page will be found a complete list of the Money Order Post Offices now in operation throughout the country four hundred and nineteen in all of which two hundred and eighty begin operations on the third of the present month. The advantages of the system will now be brought within the reach of a much larger number of our citizens than have heretofore enjoyed them and these advantages will ere long be extended to every section of the country. The wisdom of the plan adopted by the Department at the first establishment of the system, in confining its operations temporarily to a small number of offices, has been clearly shown by the results. Several important modifications have been made in the rules and instructions which govern the workings of the system, and the benefits of the experience which has been derived since its establishment can now be applied in a wider field and the newly established offices commence the money order business, not as an experiment, but with the certainty that with proper care and attention it can be carried on smoothly and successfully. A revised edition of the Regulations of the Money Order System has been issued by the Department, which it is hardly necessary to state should be attentively studied and strictly followed by all postmasters and clerks at Money Order Offices. It will be observed that the completeness of these instructions leaves very little room for the exercise of "private judgment" on the part of those to whom they are addressed; and if there be those who think them susceptible of change for the better in any respect, a suggestion as to such improvement will doubtless receive due attention if addressed to the Superintendent of the Money Order System, C. F. MACDONALD, Esq., Washington.

### Don't Overlook It.

At the close of the official Instructions under the act of March 3rd, 1865, which we published in our last number, there appeared a brief paragraph so brief that some of our readers may possibly have failed to observe it—so we will print it again:

"N. B.—Failure of postmasters to give their constant personal attention to their official duties will be cause for removal.

WM. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*"

### The Press and the Post Office

It is not very long since one of the most prominent newspapers of the country prefaced certain complaints of mail irregularities, through which, it was alleged, its editor had suffered, by stigmatizing the post office as the "most conspicuous humbug and failure in all this broad land," and desiring the government to "get out of the way," and allow the people to depend upon private enterprise for the transmission of their correspondence, as they do for the transaction of their telegraph and express business and though an investigation of the troubles complained of, clearly proved that the greater portion of them were due to the carelessness and inefficiency of the employees of the newspaper referred to, there has not yet appeared any retraction or qualification of this hasty and unjust attack on the post office

The post office being under the exclusive control of the government, and an institution affecting more closely the welfare and interests of every inhabitant of the land than any other, should not, and does not, claim exemption from fair and free criticism on the part of the press or the people; nor should any one connected with it object to being held by them to the strictest accountability for his official acts. A postmaster who is indifferent as to what the press or the people say or expect of him, is one very likely to be equally indifferent to the manner in which his duties or those of his subordinates are performed. But there is neither sense nor justice in denouncing the entire postal system as a humbug and failure because "some *one* has blundered" in a way to cause loss or inconvenience to any individual, editorial or other. If the post office as a government establishment *is* a humbug or a failure, its days as such are numbered—and we think the fact would have been discovered and announced by more than one newspaper before this: but if it is not, calling it so will be much less likely to remedy any of its shortcomings than a fair report of them to those charged with its management and supervision.

The plan of withdrawing the post office from the hands of government and leaving its widely extended operations to be carried on by private companies or individuals, we believe would be found utterly impracticable if attempted. We have known of one or two people who seriously proposed this change; but we have not known any who were able to inform us why, or in what respect, they had reason to believe that the service now performed by the Post Office Department would be likely to be performed in a more satisfactory manner if their proposition were put in practice.

The Post Office is a human institution, and therefore liable to show in its operations traces of human errors and imperfections, and we believe that even express and telegraph companies labor under the same post-Adamite disadvantages. To seek to rectify those errors and remedy those imperfections, by all legitimate means—including criticism just, even if sharp—is commendable, and likely to be useful. To merely snarl and rave at them is neither the one nor the other.

### Postal Reconstruction.

Embodied in each of the proclamations which have recently been issued by President Johnson providing for the reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion, is a brief paragraph instructing the Postmaster General to proceed to establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States. In accordance with these instructions the Postmaster General and Assistants are addressing themselves with all possible energy and despatch to the arduous task thus set before them. Agents are being appointed to supervise the re-establishment of the Southern post-routes by rail, steamboat and stage; appointments of postmasters have begun; schedules are being prepared preparatory to advertising proposals for the transportation of the mails; and we may confidently hope that within a short time the United States mail will once more be re-established throughout all of the territory which has for so long been deprived of its beneficent influence through the wickedness and folly of the rebellion. Suffering, poverty and discomfort of all sorts have been the bitter fruits which the people of the South have tasted as the result of the attempt of their leaders to throw off the easy yoke of the national government, but in no respect, we believe, has their madness been made so apparent to them as in the loss of the postal facilities which they enjoyed before the war. We have alluded in a previous article to the bungling substitute which their bogus government provided in place of the system which it had deprived them of; and they will gladly hail the reappearance among them of a *bona fide* postal establishment, as the symbol and companion of returning peace, security and comfort. May it also prove the auxiliary of returning good sense, loyalty and patriotism.

### Discharged Soldiers in Post Offices.

We have on several occasions advocated in these columns the claims of discharged soldiers to a favorable preference by all those who have employment of any nature in their gift, and have specially urged upon postmasters the propriety of filling such clerkships and other appointments as are at their disposal with wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors who are competent to fulfill the duties required of them; and we now take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from Postmaster General Dennison on this subject. We trust that all postmasters will lose no opportunity of rewarding in this way the brave veterans to whom we are indebted for the salvation of our country from the ruin which traitors sought to bring upon it.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865. }

*To Postmasters:*

Congress having by joint resolution, approved March 3, 1865, declared "That persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, should be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they shall be found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices," and it being my desire to carry into effect, as far as practicable, the laudable purpose of this resolution, it is earnestly requested of all postmasters who have occasion to appoint clerks or other employees in their respective offices, that they give the preference to such wounded or disabled soldiers and sailors who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service as are found qualified to perform satisfactorily the duties of the positions for which they apply.

W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

It will be seen from the following correspondence that Postmaster Kelly, of New York, has set a good example in this way; and we hear that many other postmasters throughout the country have done likewise. The first letter below is from the Executive Committee of the "Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers," at New York:

CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, }
*May* 29, 1865. }

"*Hon. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster General:*

"Sir: We enclose to you a correspondence between the late lamented President of the United States and the President and Executive Committee of the 'Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.' We assume that the views of President Lincoln, as therein expressed, are identical with those of his successor, and the present Postmaster General.

"We therefore desire to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Kelly, Postmaster of this city, has most heartily co-operated with us in our work by employing between sixty and seventy discharged soldiers in his department; and we believe that some positive directions from yourself to subordinate officers throughout your department, having so desirable an end in view, would relieve many from political applications which now harrass them; and the worthy example initiated by Mr. Kelly would be universally followed.

"For these reasons we take the liberty of bringing this subject to your attention, requesting your official aid.

"We remain, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servants,
HOWARD POTTER,
W. E. DODGE, JR.,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
*Ex. Committee.*"

REPLY.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, *June* 19, 1865. }

"*Messrs. Howard Potter, W. E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, Executive Committee, &c.:*

"Gentlemen: The Postmaster General has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, and to say that he is glad to learn that the Postmaster of New York has co-operated with your excellent association by giving employment in his office to so large a number of disabled and discharged soldiers.

"The claims of this meritorious class of our citizens are fully appreciated and recognized by the Postmaster General, who has this day addressed a letter to postmasters, requesting them, whenever they have occasion to appoint subordinates in their respective offices, to give the preference to such wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors as are found qualified to perform satisfactorily the required duties.

"I am, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
*Chief Clerk.*"

CLERK-HIRE, RENT, FUEL AND LIGHT.—As some of our subscribers seem to be somewhat in the dark regarding the regulations of the Department concerning expenditures for the above items at post offices of the various classes, we give below an abstract of the latest instructions of the Postmaster General on this subject:

Expenditure for clerk-hire, rent, fuel, and light, in the case of offices of the *first and second* classes, will be fixed by an order on the receipt of an estimate from the postmasters of such offices, and shall remain for one year, or until otherwise ordered; and other items of expense for furniture, stationery, &c., under this section, in the case of the same class of offices, must be made under special authority from the Postmaster General, and applications must be made to him for such authority, accompanied with estimates, previous to incurring such expense.

Allowances, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, for any items of expense named in section 3, act of March 3d, 1865, to postmasters of the *third and fourth* classes, will be governed by section 6 of the act of July 1st, 1864, which provides that "the Postmaster General may designate certain convenient offices, at the intersection of mail routes, as distributing offices, and certain others as separating offices; and where any such office is of the third, fourth or fifth class of the post offices, he may make a reasonable allowance to such postmaster, for the necessary cost, in whole or in part, of clerical services arising from such duties."

It will be carefully noted that the authority of the Postmaster General must in all cases be obtained by postmasters *before* incurring any expense for the items named.

POST OFFICE COMPLIMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The New York *Evening Post* says:

The officers in charge of the postal service and their clerks are rarely praised, though they are very frequently and very freely censured. The following letter to Postmaster Kelly has caused a sensation in the Post Office, on account of its complimentary character:

"NEW YORK, June 30, 1865.

Dear sir: I propose to give up box 3,349 from this date. Please have all letters addressed to me, or to *Hall's Journal of Health*, sent by carrier to 2 West Forty-third street.

I have had this box since May, 1851. Of all the money mailed by me, not a single letter has failed to reach its destination safely; and of the tens of thousands of money letters sent to me, I have no reason to believe that a single one failed to come to hand. Reason: I always put in and took out my own letters.

From all the young gentlemen who have attended the box delivery, I have not failed in a single instance to receive the most prompt, courteous and willing attention.

Very truly yours, W. W. HALL,
Editor *Hall's Journal of Health.*"

### Answers to Correspondents.

Remailed Matter.—*H. W., B——, Ills.*—A subscriber to a magazine cannot re-mail any of the copies he receives, either for delivery from your post office, or to be forwarded to other offices, without pre-paying the same by stamps at transient rates of postage.

Searching for Letters.—*C. H. R., F——, Wis.*—There is no "law compelling a clerk to look for letters for individuals when he knows there are none for them." You say that you are "blessed with a good memory, and can tell nine times out of ten if there is a letter for any person who calls." Our advice is, that the first time you discover that your dependence on your good memory has caused you to send away letterless a person for whom there *is* a letter, you will thereafter depend on your eyes instead of your memory. You say also that you "will not look for letters for applicants unless you are sure there is a letter for them." You had better rescind this rule, and substitute one that you will not *refuse* to look unless you are sure there is *not* a letter. And the best way to be sure, is to *look*. That the public are sometimes unreasonable in their demands upon post office clerks cannot be denied; but that a person anxiously awaiting a letter, which may contain matters of vital importance, should desire to be certain that he is not deprived of it through the refusal of a post office clerk to look for it, strikes us as *not* unreasonable. The duties of a delivery clerk are monotonous, and sometimes wearisome and vexatious, and their proper performance calls for the frequent exercise of patience and charity—a fact which all should understand before accepting such a post, and remember after doing so.

Mail Registers.—*H. M., A——, Mass.*—Registers of the arrivals and departures of mails are to be kept only by postmasters at the *ends* of routes, and such other postmasters as may be directed to do so by the Postmaster General.

Receipts for Quarterly Postage, &c.—*E. P. R., N——, Mass.*—The receipts for the quarterly postage on the papers published and mailed by you should be made out by you and presented to the postmaster for signature, at the time of payment. He is then obliged to sign them. (Sec. 144, Regulations of 1859.) We shall publish an article in regard to your other questions this month or next.

"R. R. S."—*J. W. B., N——, Conn.*—Any railroad company which you know to be guilty of conveying letters on private business out of the mail, not referring to freight conveyed by the same train, but falsely marked "Railroad Service," should be reported to the Department. The case mentioned by you has been brought to the attention of a Special Agent for investigation.

"Charging up" Letters from D. P. O.'s, &c.—*J. M. C., B——, Kansas.*—Unpaid and part-paid letters sent from Distributing Post Offices to the offices of delivery should be sent with the amount due thereon marked on the letters as well as on the post-bills. It might be well to see your M. C. on the other subject referred to in your letter.

Extra Mails.—*J. P. B., J——, N. Y.*—There can be no objection whatever to your employing a sworn carrier at your own expense, to bring your mail on those days on which you do not receive it in regular course. If, however, there is a dispute on this subject between yourself and the postmaster at the separating office from which your mail is received, you had better write the Contract Office on the subject. We will state once more that you cannot, under any circumstances, collect and retain box-rents.

Old Post Office Papers.—*H. H., P——, Conn.*—The old copies of accounts of mails received, quarterly accounts, and other similar documents, which have accumulated in your office for *more than two years*, may be sold as waste paper, and the proceeds credited to the Department.

Newly Appointed Postmasters.—*R. H. R., M——, Ills.*—A newly appointed postmaster who takes possession of an office in the middle of, or at any time during, an official quarter, should, at the end of that quarter, make out his account for the balance of the quarter *from the time at which he took charge of the office*, and not for the whole quarter. His predecessor, or his predecessor's sureties, are responsible for all indebtedness to the Department up to the time of his resignation, removal or death, and his account for the first portion of the quarter should be made out separately.

One Cent Stamps.—*C. H. B., A——, Ills.*—The one cent stamps are still issued by the Department.

Paying Unpaid Postage.—*W. H. H., W——, Vt.*—1. You are "at liberty to deliver newspapers, periodicals and unpaid letters, by putting the amount due thereon in the post office drawer out of your own pocket at the time of delivery, and then collect it (as a private debt) when you please." 2. See standing article in this paper under head of "Post Office Blanks."

Postage on Small Newspapers. *L. S., B——, Pa.*—The postage on small religious, educational or agricultural papers, issued less frequently than once a week, is one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof when sent in packages to one address, which must be paid quarterly or yearly in advance. In case of doubt, send a copy of the paper to the 1st Assistant Postmaster General for his decision.

Misdirected Books.—*J. S., P——, Iowa.*—You were right in charging additional postage for forwarding to its proper address a package of books *misdirected* to your office.

Registered Letters.—*J. L. C., P——, Ind.*—You are wrong. *No* registered letters should ever be sent in a *distribution* bundle. When sent to a D. P. O., they should be enclosed in an envelope and addressed and forwarded to the postmaster of that office, exactly as if for delivery there. Whether sent direct to the office of delivery, or to a D. P. O., they should always be enclosed in an envelope or wrapper, and addressed to the postmaster.

"Drop" Circulars, &c.—*Z. W., C——, Ind.*—1. The postage on "drop" circulars and newspapers is the same as when they are forwarded by mail. 2. The "last week of the quarter" during which you are to count the number of letters received for delivery, means the last *six working days* of the quarter. 3. Address the Blank Agent, as heretofore, for blanks and wrapping papers. Such orders can be sent free. 4. See article in another column on the subject of stationery, lights, &c.

Charges on Advertised Letters.—*E. B., M——, Iowa.*—Postmasters who advertise letters in newspapers under Instruction No. 7, issued with Act of March 3, 1863, are authorized to pay *not more* than two cents for each letter so advertised, marking that charge on each letter and collecting it on delivery. It will be observed that only at those offices whose gross receipts are $1,000 or more per annum, are letters to be advertised in newspapers. At other offices they are to be advertised by posting manuscript lists, for which no compensation is allowed; and of course no charge is made on delivery for advertising such letters.

"Refused" Letters.—*J., D——, N. J.*—When a letter is delivered, and the postage paid thereon, the postage should not be returned *after the letter has been opened*, except in cases where the postmaster is *satisfied* it has been opened by the wrong person by mistake—Sec. 84, Regulations of 1859. A little firmness in enforcing this rule will, we think, put a stop to the trouble you complain of.

"List of Registered Voters."—*C. P. P., B——, Ills.*—The person who sent you the circular asking you to furnish him with a list of the registered voters in your township, is *known* to us to be in the habit of supplying names, from the lists he so receives, to swindling lottery dealers, to be used by them in sending their fraudulent circulars. Of course, as an honest man, you will decline to aid in this scheme, and pay no attention to his request.

Enclosures in Foreign Papers.—*C. W. R., N——, O.*—When foreign (or other) papers arrive at your office containing "silk handkerchiefs" or any other article, the *whole package* should be charged with letter postage, which should be collected before delivery.

Unpaid Letters.—*T. W., P——, Pa.*—When you discover, before cancelling the stamps on a letter, that more are affixed than are necessary, you need cancel only such as are necessary to pay the postage. It is, however, the duty of those who post them to see that they are not overpaid, and no time need be wasted by you in seeking to discover such errors.

Enclosing Circulars, &c., in Newspapers.—*T. B. R. S——, O.*—Handbills and circulars enclosed in newspapers sent by mail, whether as transient matter or to regular subscribers, subject the entire package to *letter* postage. You are authorized to examine any package suspected to contain such matter, and, if you find it, to treat such package as *unpaid.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

S——, MICH., June, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—I have been more or less in the postal service of Uncle Samuel, at intervals, for several years, and I read the *Mail* with much interest, often finding profitable instruction, or reminded of some half-forgotten duty. I suppose, like others in this vocation, I sometimes have ideas of my own, that if they could be put in practical operation, would produce great reforms, I think; and as in your last number you give a general invitation to "uncork," I hasten to relieve my long pent-up thoughts upon the

COLLECTION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

My experience in the post office justifies me in the belief that strict attention to the collection of postage on newspapers and magazines from regular subscribers, and making the necessary returns thereof to the Department, is the most annoying duty of a country postmaster. Contentions, misunderstandings and disputes of all sorts between a postmaster and those who receive mail, arise more frequently in the collection of this postage than any other. For the lady who takes Peterson's at three cents a quarter, and always sends her little girl for her mail, he must be constantly watching to collect the three cents. Hold on to the magazine, indeed! "Did you 'spose I was goin' to cheat you out of it?" Mr. Smith supposed "they paid their own postage," he never having been dunned for postage on his paper before by my predecessor. Mr. Jones wants to know "how this happens." He paid his postage for a year before he left Greenville, and his paper is sent on to him. Has he got to pay the postage ag'in? Mr. Peters is positively certain that this is the third time this quarter that he has paid five cents on his weekly paper. And so on, with endless variations. The remedy I propose is this: *pre-payment of newspaper and magazine postage by the publisher.* Why is it not nearly as practicable as pre-payment of letters? Think of the immense labor saved in all post offices. Think of the fact (for it is undeniable) that in many an office the collection of newspaper postage receives very little attention.

I can see no reason why *all* mail matter should not be pre-paid. Indeed, with the then certainty of having all the postage, the Government might still farther reduce the rates. Let everything be graduated by weight and *pre-paid*—everything that is transient—and for the regular matter, uniform rates could be found, that would be cheaper and more simplified even than they are now. I should like to hear from others on this point, and to know what objections there can be to the compulsory pre-payment of this class of postage. But while this remains unaccomplished, I wish the Government would issue a blank for newspaper accounts, somewhat as follows, in pamphlet form and covers: *Name of publication; where published; subscriber's name; quarterly rate of postage; frequency of arrival; paid to Sept.* 30, 186 ; *paid to Dec.* 31, 186 ; *paid to March* 31, 186 , &c., &c. These headings should be across the top of each page, or in an open book, extending from the left to the extreme right, inserting blank dates enough for two or three years. Then when a man paid five cents for his weekly to September 30, put down a figure "5" in that column, and if for a year, put down a figure "5" in each quarter, and whenever the amount is returned to the Government, draw a line across the figures returned. If a subscriber's paper stops, a capital "S" may be entered in the column he has last paid to, and his name and name of paper left standing, so that if a few months later he receives his subscription, the blank is ready to receive his postage as he pays it in. I have stitched together half a quire of foolscap, and have written off the headings after the foregoing plan, and I find it more convenient than any expedient I have yet resorted to,

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

and more reliable and accurate, too, to transcribe from in making returns.

Care must be taken to give abundance of space to those papers or magazines likely to have the most subscribers during the use of the book.

B——, P. M.

L——r, N. H., *June 24th*, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Seeing your request for subscribers to "uncork," I will relate an incident that occurred at this office that will be perhaps interesting to some P. M. that has been in the same position.

A person residing within the limits of our office said that a letter had been sent from Lowell, Mass., to him with $35 enclosed that he had never received, but that another letter had been mailed by the same person, and on the same day, addressed to a neighbor of his, that had been received by him. On looking at our account of mails received, we found that two letters were mailed at Lowell and received here July 12th—as stated by the person to be the day the letters were sent. This the more confirmed his idea that the letter must have reached this office. I asked him if Mr. F——, (residing near him, and whose mail is put in the same box) had not taken it out. He replied that he had asked him and that he had not. I told him that everything should be done that could be towards finding out the whereabouts of the missing letter. The P. M. at L——, Mass., was written to to find out whether such a letter was in that office. The answer was received, stating that no letter was in their office addressed to the person named, and the P. M. at Lowell, in reply to our inquiry, said that they had account of two letters being mailed on the 12th July. Thus matters went on until in the month of February or March following, the man again called at the office and wished to know if we had found out anything further concerning that letter. We replied that we had not. "I have," said he, and took from his pocket the letter, worn through in several places. Said he, "Mr. F—— was at my house yesterday doing some work for me, and we were speaking about the affair. I asked him if he was sure that he had not taken the letter from the office. He said, 'certainly I am;' but in a short time he happened to put his hand into a pocket that he afterwards said he hardly ever used, and feeling something, he drew it out, and lo! the long lost letter appeared."

I think Monsieur Tonsoa should not be too hard on the little children, but should let the *big ones* have their share of blame in regard to the proper delivery of letters; for in most cases a child (if he has reached the years of understanding) will feel it his or her duty to deliver a letter immediately, while a man will put it in his pocket, and perhaps not think of it again for a week.

Now that wrapping of letters has become a regulation once more, I would suggest that black crayon be used for writing on wrappers, as it will not blot—cannot be rubbed out, and it is much easier writing with it than with a pen. It costs no more than ink, for the glazed crayons can be bought for two cents apiece.

J. W. B.

P. O., S——, N. Y.

*Editor U. S. Mail*: Dear Sir—Will you allow me to suggest through your columns, a plan I have adopted to dispose of single letters:

After putting up the packages for the offices where two or more are directed as usual, I find a number of single letters undisposed of, and instead of wrapping and directing each one separately, I assort them so as to put all directed to offices in the same county, together, and direct each package, "For offices in —— county," naming it; or when they are for different offices in different remote counties from the mailing office, I direct "For offices east or west of" some place, as Utica, Rochester; and this gives the Route Agent a chance to take up and distribute the packages in their proper order, taking those first that go to the offices he first comes to, and leaving the others to be taken up as he approaches the point beyond which the package is directed. This saves the Agent the time and trouble of assorting it, and also saves the time of the mailing officer, for instead of wrapping each letter separately, wrap a number together in a narrow strip of wrapping paper, fasten with mucilage, direct as above, and the work is done; and it insures the certain and speedy delivery of each letter. I believe that if this plan was generally adopted, it would prevent, to a great extent, the miscarriage of letters.

J. H. E.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commisioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*.

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed and post-billed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of June, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Aurora, | Marshall, | Ky. | 9,645 |
| Avon, | Coffee, | Kansas, | 41,246 |
| Bloomington, | Ferry, | Minn. | 13,578 |
| *Big Rock, | Harlan, | Ky. | 9,591 |
| Balaka, | Clark, | Iowa, | 11,046 |
| *Bedford, | Livingston, | Mo. | 10,494 |
| *Burton, | Wetzel, | W. Va. | 4,159 |
| Bugle, | Fond du Lac, | Wis. mail mes'gr | |
| Belen, | Valencia, | New Mex. | 14,458 |
| *Chesapeake, | Lawrence, | Mo. | 10,725 |
| *Calloway, | Harlan, | Ky. | 9,590 |
| Canner, | Hart, | " | 9,628 |
| *Cain's Store, | Pulaski, | " | 9,609 |
| *Centre Point, | Monroe, | " | 9,642 |
| Dividing Ridge, | Somerset, | Pa. | 2,595 |
| *Deer Walk, | Wood, | W. Va. | not known |
| Dawson, | Jasper, | Iowa, | 11,042 |
| Fallen Timber, | Barren, | Ky. | 9,644 |
| *Feliciana, | Graves, | " | 9,686 |
| *Florence Station, | McCracken, | " | 9,686 |
| Franklin, | Lane, | Oregon, | 15,003 |
| Glencoe, | St. Louis, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| Grason, | Andrew, | " | 10,534 |
| *Green Grove, | Clinton, | Ky. | 9,639 |
| Hardin City, | Hardin, | Iowa, | 11,036 |
| Hynesville, | Rensselaer, | N. Y. | 1,079 |
| Indian Springs, | Campbell, | Ky. | Special. |
| Isanti, | Isanti, | Minn. | 13,590 |
| Jewett's Mills, | St. Croix, | Wis. | 13,170 |
| Kimmel, | Indiana, | Pa. | 2,816 |
| *Kerneysville, | Jefferson, | W. Va. | 10,955 |
| Kimball, | Jasper, | Iowa, | 10,525 |
| *King City, | Jefferson, | Mo. | 10,525 |
| Lake Fremont, | Sherburne, | Minn. | 13,583 |
| Lansing, | Cook, | Ill. | 12,199 |
| *Martin's Ferry, | Klamath, | Cal. | 41,848 |
| McCluor Settlement, | Broome, | N. Y. | 1,390 |
| Miner, | La Salle, | Ill. | 11,672 |
| Muirkirk, | Pr. Georges, | Md. | 3,207 |
| *Moselle, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,429 |
| Mill Spring, | St. Louis, | " | 10,406 |
| *Monocacy, | Montgomery, | Md. | 3,313 |
| Monistique, | Schoolcraft, | Mich. | Special. |
| Offutts X Roads, | Montgomery, | Md. | Special. |
| *Old Landing, | Estill, | Ky. | 9,603 |
| Otterville, | Buchanan, | Iowa, | 10,018 |
| *Pond Creek, | Scioto, | Ohio, | 9,268 |
| *Poor Fork, | Harlan, | Ky. | 9,591 |
| Popens, | Nemaha, | Neb. | 14,017 |
| *Pisgah, | Charles, | Md. | 3,259 |
| *Pleasant Point, | Daviess, | Ky. | Special. |
| Pleasantville, | Sullivan, | Ind. | 12,163 |
| Robinson Creek, | Shelly, | Ill. | 11,521 |
| Rose Grove, | Hamilton, | Iowa, | 11,029 |
| *Rawling's Station, | Alleghany, | Md. | 3,208 |
| *South Point, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| *Summitville, | Madison, | Ind. | 12,029 |
| Shinn's Point, | Johnson, | Ill. | 11,703 |
| *Smith's Mills, | Henderson, | Ky. | 9,502 |
| Summerville, | Union, | Oregon, | 15,022 |
| *Spring Port, | Henry, | Ky. | 9,516 |
| Strattn, | Edgar, | Ill. | 11,621 |
| Travers, | Anoka, | Minn. | 13,581 |
| Wheeling, | Rice, | " | 13,549 |
| Willow Point, | Humboldt, | Nev. | 16,004 |
| *Winston, | Estill, | Ky. | 9,605 |
| Wickenburgh, | ——, | Ariz. | 14,666 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State* | *Nearest Office* |
|---|---|---|
| Alfonia, | Huron, Ohio, | Norwalk, |
| Ayers Point, | Washington, Ill. | Elkhorn. |
| Avery, | Crawford, Mo. | Steeleville. |
| Almartha, | Ozark, Mo. | Gainesville. |
| Barney, | Washington, Utah, | St. George. |
| Blair, | Brown, Minn. | New Elm. |
| Bluff, | Sauk, Wis. | Prairie du Sac |
| College St. James, | Washington, Md. | Hagerstown. |
| Chase, | Nodaway, Mo. | Maryville. |
| Castor, | Bollinger, Mo. | Loundes. |
| Copper Spring, | Douglas, Mo. | Vera Cruz. |
| Crisp's Store, | Blue Earth, Minn. | Mankato. |
| Cathcart, | White, Ind. | Monon. |
| Essex, | Clinton, Mich. | St. Johns. |
| East Ripley, | Chautauque, N.Y. | Ripley. |
| Ellwood, | Muhlenburgh, Ky. | Earles. |
| Epler, | Morgan, Ill. | Prentice. |
| Fort Jefferson, | Darke, Ohio, | Otwell's Mills |
| Grinnell's, | Crawford, Pa. | Sutton's C'nrs |
| Gardner's Lake, | New London, Ct. | Salem. |
| Gray's Corners, | Morrow, Ohio, | Mount Gilead. |
| Hannegan, | Rush, Ind. | Greenfield. |
| Hymera, | Sullivan, Ind. | Sullivan. |
| Juliet, | Lawrence, Ind. | Mitchell. |
| Keystone Ranch, | Douglas, Col. | Denver City. |
| Livonia Centre, | Wayne, Mich. | Plymouth. |
| Marsdens Diggins, | Jo Daviess, Ill. | Galena. |
| Massillon, | Cedar, Iowa, | Lowden. |
| Owsley's Bar, | Yuba, Cal. | Marysville. |
| Paint, | Highland, Ohio, | Bainbridge. |
| Pisgah, | Charles, Md. | Port Tobacco |
| Pine Street, | Cameron, Pa. | Cameron. |
| Queen Anne, | Prince Georges, Md. | Up. Marlboro' |
| Ronde, | Millard, Utah, | Round Valley |
| Requaville, | Frederick, Md. | Ridgeville. |
| Rose Land, | Cambria, Pa. | Fallen Timber |
| Slate Creek, | Wood, W. Va. | Lockhart Run |
| San Simeon, | San L. Obisbo, Cal. | S. L. Obisbo. |
| San Luis Rey, | San Diego, Cal. | San Diego. |
| Sparlinville, | Newton, Mo. | Neosho. |
| Speedwell, | Fulton, Ill. | Fairview. |
| Uniontown, | Clark, Mo. | Waterloo. |
| Union, | Chehalis, Wash. Ty. | Cedarville. |
| Winsted, | Litchfield, Ct. | West Winsted |
| Willow Prairie, | Calumet, Wis. | Chilton. |
| Walnut Shade, | Taney, Mo. | Forsyth. |
| Wolf Creek, | Wright, Mo. | Hartsville. |
| Wood's Fork, | Wright, Mo. | Hartsville. |
| West Sheffield, | Warren, Pa. | Sheffield. |
| Westland, | Hancock, Ind. | Rushville. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Booth, Herkimer, N. Y., to Grant.
Bachman, Montgomery, Ohio, to Dodson.
Collington, Prince Georges, Md., to Mitchelville.
Davisville, Bucks, Pa., to Southampton.
Emmerson, Marion, Mo., to Benbow.
Hagensville, Bracken, Ky., to Berlin.
Hoysville, Loudon, Va., to Taylorstown.
Middletown Point, Monmouth, N. J., to Matawan.
New Milltown, Lancaster, Pa., to Buyerstown.
North Englewood, Bergen, N. Y., to Tenafly.
West Winsted, Litchfield, Ct., to Winsted.

### Presidential Appointments.

Austin, Travis, Tex., Wm. P. De Normandie.
Bridgeport, Fairfield, Ct., Friend W. Smith.
Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, La., C. G. Breckenridge.
Cairo, Alexander, Ill., William A. Looney.
Champaign, Champaign, Ill., John W. Scroggs.
Cohoes, Albany, N. Y., James H. Masten.
Charleston, Coles, Ill., David C. Ambler.
Dover, Strafford, N. H., John R. Varney.
Des Moines, Polk, Iowa., John Teesdale.
Fair Haven, New Haven, Ct., James D. Howell.
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac, Wis., John C. Lewis.
Fort Madison, Lee, Iowa, Benedict Hugel.
Gouverneur, St. Lawrence, N.Y., Geo. B. Winslow.
Greensborough, Guilford, N. C., Jonathan D. White.
Goldsborough, Wayne, N. C., John Robinson.
Hudson, Columbia, N. Y., Joseph G. Paten.
Huntington, Huntington, Ind., Alex. W. Deloug.
Houston, Harris, Tex., Joseph S. Taft.
Johnstown, Cambria, Pa., Evan Roberts.
Jackson, Jackson, Mich., Amos Root.
Jackson, Hinds, Miss., Jacob A. Kausler.
Jamestown, Chautauque, N.Y., Abner Hazletine, Jr.
Kenosha, Kenosha, Wis., Michael Frank.
Lewistown, Mifflin, Pa., Emanuel C. Hamilton.
Lexington, Fayette, Mo., John B. Alexander.
Lansingburgh, Rensselaer, N.Y., Edward P. Pickett.
Lancaster, Fairfield, Ohio, Charles L. M. Wiseman.
Madison, Dane, Wis., Elisha W. Keyes.
Natchez, Adams, Miss., James Carradine.
Natick, Middlesex, Mass., John B. Fairbanks.
Newbern, Craven, N. C., Geo. W. Nason, Jr.
Norristown, Montgomery, Pa., Robert Iredell.
Newburgh, Orange, N. Y., Ezra Farrington.
Nevada City, Nevada, Cal., Frank G. Guild.
Pensacola, Escambia, Fla., Theodore Bissell.
Port Huron, St. Clair, Mich., Martin S. Gillett.
Paris, Edgar, Ill., William S. Gregg.
Plattsburgh, Clinton, N. Y., Levi Platt.
Portage City, Dane, Wis., Stillman E. Dane.
Quincy, Norfolk, Mass., George L. Gill.
Rochester, Olmsted, Minn., Samuel Geisinger.
Rondout, Ulster, N. Y., Rensselaer Acly.
Shelbyville, Shelby, Ind., John S. Campbell.
Springfield, Hampden, Mass., William Stowe.
Schenectady, Schenectady, N. Y., John W. Veeder.
San Jose, Santa Clara, Cal., Simon M. Cutler.
Stockton, San Joaquin, Cal., Charles O. Burton.
San Antonio, Bexar, Texas, Sidney B. Gambia.
Urbana, Champaigne, Ohio, Newton Ambrose.
Vicksburgh, Warren, Miss., Richards Garnett.
Winsted, Litchfield, Ct., Thomas W. Clark.
West Chester, Chester, Pa., Wm. B. Darlington.
Warsaw, Wyoming, N. Y., Seth M. Gates.
White Hall, Washington, N. Y., Tracy Cowan.
Wilkesbarre, Luzerne, Pa., Edward H. Chase.
Waterloo, Seneca, N. Y., William Knox.
Whitewater, Walworth, Wis., Hannibal L. Rann.
Yreka, Siskiyou, Cal., Curtis M. Pyle.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Berkley Springs, Morgan, W. Va., Sarah C. Wheat.
Centreville, Wayne, Ind., Therese A. Widup.
Doddsville, Schuyler, Ill., Mrs. Catharine Conner.
Dresden, Lincoln, Maine, Mrs. Betsey H. Webb
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, N. C., Mrs. Martha Jane Milroy.
Fonda, Montgomery, N. Y., Mrs. Delia Frichter.
Howlett Hill, Onondaga, N. Y., Helen C. Robinson.
Indianola, Shawnee, Kansas, Mrs. Nancy Bryan.
Middletown, Frederick, Va., Mrs. Mary B. Allen.
Myers, Howard, Mo., Susan Talbot.
Nesterville, Barbour, W. Va., Miss Kitty M. Haller.
Pine Grove, Wetzel, W. Va., Martha M. Morgan.
Tiverton 4 Corners, Newport, R. I., Mrs. Emily Seaburg.
Youngstown, Niagara, N. Y., Miss Amanda Harris.

### Re-opened.

Bristol, Sullivan, Tenn., Wm. E. Cunningham.
Brownsville, Cameron, Tex., Franklin Cummings.
Carthage, Smith, Tenn., George Beadley.
Charlotte, Mecklenburgh, N. C., Chas. A. Frazer.
Doe River Cove, Carter, Tenn., Lawson W. Hampton.
Dugger's Ferry, Carter, Tenn., John H. Smith.
Danville, Pittsylvania, Va., John B. Lowry.
Elizabethton, Carter, Tenn., Abraham Tipton.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, N. C., Mrs. Martha J. Milroy.
Fountain Hill, McMinn, Tenn., William T. Cate.
Happy Valley, Carter, Tenn., James B. Taylor.
Humboldt, Gibson, Tenn., W. H. Stillwell.
Hillsborough, Orange, N. C., Dennis Heartt.
Johnson's Depot, Washington, Tenn., Henry Johnson.
Kingston, Roane, Tenn., Thomas H. Sturges.
La Grange, Fayette, Tenn., Wm. F. Allender.
Lebanon, Wilson, Tenn., Giles H. Glenn.
Midway, Greene, Tenn., Wm. T. Worthington.
Milan Depot, Gibson, Tenn., Beverly A. Williamson.
Madison, Davidson, Tenn., Chas. E. Woodruff.
Moorefield, Hardy, W. Va., Wm. Champion.
Middletown, Frederick, Va., Mrs. Mary B. Allen.
Philadelphia, Monroe, Tenn., Daniel R. Kennedy.
Pandora, Johnson, Tenn., Abraham Murphy.
Richland Station, Sumner, Tenn., J. C. Payne.
Rutherford Depot, Gibson, Tenn., Thomas Sinkle.
Staunton, Augusta, Va., A. T. Maupin.
Smyrna, Rutherford, Tenn., John C. Kennedy.
Salem, Forsyth, N. C., A. T. Zevely.
Taylorsville, Johnson, Tenn., Mathias T. Wagner.
Trenton, Gibson, Tenn., James A. Flippin.
Union City, Obion, Tenn., James Hughes.
Winchester, Franklin, Tenn., M. M. Henderson.
Wadesville, Clarke, Va., Samuel S. Pidgeon.
Wilson, Edgecomb, N. C., W. G. Sharpe.
Winchester, Frederick, Va., George W. Taylor.
Yanceyville, Caswell, N. C., Alexander McAlpin.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles . . . 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | 5 " |

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each: prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 2.00 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.00 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.30 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 10.30, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
South—Due 5.22 and 2.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.20, 9.00 and 10.40 P. M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.45 A. M.; (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.20 and 11 P. M.
West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS

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Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

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E. S. ZEVELY,
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Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Send for a circular.

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A New Style STAMPING PAD and INK can be obtained from me at reasonable rate.

The Pad gives a clear impression; does not gum the type, and is not affected by the weather.

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Milwaukie, Wis.

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Box of Black Ink, . . . . . 50 cents.
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . 50 cents.
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Provs., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles. | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England. | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail.. | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail.. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail. | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet.. | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail... | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do French mail.. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail.. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England... | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail.. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail... | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England. | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick. | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of. | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 42c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.). | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.). | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | † |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Seto, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepai 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of July, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 1 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Queenstown. |
| *Mexican. | U. S. | 1 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | 5 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana. | U. S. | 5 | | Havana & W. I. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Queenstown & Liv'r'l |
| Hamburg. | U. S. | 8 | | Hamburg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 12 | | Havana. |
| Mexican. | U. S. | 15 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 15 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 15 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 17 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | 19 | Liverpool. |
| Havana. | U. S. | 19 | | Havana. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| French | France. | 21 | | Ctn'tEurpe, *via* Brest |
| Hamburg. | U. S. | 22 | | Southampton & Hamb |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 26 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 29 | | Southampton & Brem |
| Dales | U. S | 29 | | Queenstown. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

B. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. V., No. 11. | NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1865. | WHOLE No. 59.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

By a wise provision of Nature, nuts and the seeds of fruits and flowers are distributed in inaccessible places, through the instrumentality of animals, who unconsciously convey them to distant points in their fur and feathers; and thus the living creatures, indigenous to such localities, are supplied with food and shelter for the body and floral glories for the eye. Fur and feathers do the ploughing and planting, the generous clouds contribute the necessary moisture, Sol and Luna perform their allotted functions, and untiring nature leads the countless diversified young germs up through the yielding soil and shapes them into stately trees, modest shrubbery, yellow corn, blue-blossomed clover, and every variety of luxurious undergrowth, and interlacing and overhanging vines, imaginable.

What nature does by animal aid for the vegetable kingdom, Art, with steam and iron, has done and is doing for the animal kingdom. By bridging rivers, tunnelling mountains, filling up hollows and swamps, and cutting away forests and hills, a system of railway communication has been perfected which makes the inhabitants of opposite mountain-sides neighbors, and the dwellers in once separated valleys daily visitors. Distance is annihilated, and the pang of parting for a contemplated journey is not aggravated by the thought of going "Over the hills and far away." once so suggestive of weary, weary miles and long separation. But when that song was written, our grandfather's great-grandfather and stage coaches were in their infancy, and a journey of a few hundred miles a matter of such importance as to summon neighbors and friends to witness the departure of an adventurous traveler, after whom old shoes were thrown, which his superstitious well-wishers implicitly believed protected him from harm by the way, and secured his safe return. Wherever these iron hands are stretched, knowledge and enterprise locate, and rural skill and rural intelligence are familiarized with metropolitan accomplishments and metropolitan commercial and manufacturing purposes. Of course, as link after link is formed in the iron chain connecting cities, towns and villages, the desire to hear and be heard from creates a paramount want, which is supplied by our always liberal government—that is, the establishment of a post office, the appointment of postmaster, and the adoption of the requisite modes to receive and despatch mails, which is all done speedily, quietly and effectually. In the old time, the "mail day," which perhaps came once or twice a week, was waited for with much impatience, and the arrival of the carrier, sometimes on a coach, sometimes astride a horse, and sometimes on foot, heralding his own approach by vigorously blowing a horn, was the signal for a general surcease of business, and a grand rush to the primitive post office, where the people, however eager and expectant, waited patiently until the mail was opened, and they could be served. But under the new order of things, created by the constantly increasing and wide-spreading network of railways, the commendable attribute of patience flourishes badly; even the telegraph which flashes news through the wires "ahead of time," is frequently denounced as laggard. It is not surprising, therefore, that modern post office patrons should get on the "rampage" occasionally, and denounce the Department for not receiving and delivering mails twenty-four times a day; that they should blow like porpoises for not receiving letters in twelve hours, which under no circumstances could get through under forty-eight, and that they should charge officials with purloining or detaining letters that were never written, or if written, so superscribed as to ensure their going to any office but the right one, or negligently or carelessly thrown into the office without being stamped, and sent thence to the Dead Letter Office.

The solid, inestimable value of postal facilities I do not think are properly appreciated in this country, upon the principle, perhaps, that "man never *is* but always to *be* blest;" but the accidental failure or delay of a mail, the loss of one letter in a million by accident or design, or the unintentional detention of a newspaper—when the fault is not with the publisher—furnishes material for unqualified abuse, which is unmerited, improper and unpardonable. I belong to the class of scolds; I told you how I grew so, and the thing has become chronic; but I don't blame post office people for what is beyond their control. Goodness knows, their short-comings are not limited, and I have repeatedly told what they were; but in the distribution of sympathies and antipathies, their share should be six parts of the former to one of the latter.

I don't want you to suppose that I intend apologizing for anything I have said in regard to reprehensible non-performance of duties. No, sir. But while I claim the right as a citizen to criticise the conduct of officials, I deem it a duty, as a true man, to give credit to merit where it is deserved. I believe many post office people in remote places err through ignorance, and from some cause are denied the privilege of receiving information from the columns of your paper. Now I would suggest that postmasters who are intelligent and fortunate enough to be subscribers, should take pains to send the seeds of intelligence into out-of-the-way localities—not through the instrumentality of birds and quadrupeds—but by giving information that there is such a paper as the *U. S. Mail and Post Office Assistant*, its specific purpose, how useful it is, and where it may be obtained.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### Boxes vs. Carriers.

Below will be found a communication from a correspondent who seems to have some decided opinions on this subject, and to whom we are quite willing to afford space for their ventilation:

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—Some time since, an article or two appeared in your paper touching the comparative merits of the box and carrier systems of letter delivery. Since that time I have seen no further reference to the matter; but as it is one in which I take a great interest, and one, I believe, among the most important questions connected with the postal service, I ask permission to offer, as briefly as may be—and for what they are worth—a few remarks in regard to it.

I believe the box system in large cities (and it is with reference to those cities *only* that I shall write) to combine so many disadvantages and evils of an ineradicable and incurable nature, that nothing short of its complete abolition will afford any relief to the public and the Department, who are the sufferers from those evils and disadvantages. As the Irish physician remarked when called to a case of hydrophobia, "the only cure for that patient is *smothering*." Let me give a few reasons for my faith in this remedy:

1.—Nine merchants (who form the majority of boxholders) out of ten, will *never* consent to call for their letters themselves, nor spare their bookkeepers or confidential clerks to do so. It is always the porter or the youngest errand boy who is saddled with the *drudgery* of waiting in the line for the letters. What the result of this often is, you know quite as well as I; and if the punishment of such heedlessness fell altogether upon the boxholders it would be no business of yours, or of mine or of the post office. But so soon as money, drafts and orders begin to disappear, the irate boxholder "feels it his duty to inform Mr. Postmaster that the post office clerks are stealing," and "having the greatest confidence in his young man," (concerning whom he knows that his Christian name is Thomas, that he was recommended by somebody, and—no more,) feels justly indignant that he should be suspected, and declines to discuss the subject of his possible guilt. So Thomas being duly informed by his employer of all the facts, thinks it prudent to exercise a little self-denial in the matter of letters for a while, wears his gold watch only on Sundays, smokes his expensive cigars only at home, and Mr. Boxholder scowls savagely at "that den of thieves" every time he passes the post office thereafter. The great majority of losses that occur from the above cause will always be unjustly charged to the post office.

2.—The number of names which each boxing-clerk is obliged to store up in the warehouse of his memory is so large that it is small cause for wonder that the strain and pressure render that edifice unsafe and shaky, as they most undoubtedly do. I will appeal to any candid boxing-clerk who may read this, to say whether a day (I had almost said an hour) passes in which half a dozen letters are not returned to him by persons to whom they have been delivered, with the remarks—"Wrong box." "Not for us," etc., etc. How many such letters are *not* returned, deponent saith not, and wouldn't like to guess.

3.—Mr. Jeremiah Jones, the storekeeper from the rural districts, being about to visit the city, and being uncertain as to where his local habitation while there will be, instructs Mrs. Jones and his clerk to address their letters, during his absence, to "New York," thinking—good, easy man—to receive them from the general delivery clerk on demand. But Mr. Jeremiah Jones, the merchant prince, has had a box for thirty years, and into it go Jones, the country storekeeper's letters, as soon as they arrive; and Jones, the merchant prince, opens them, says "some mistake here," and hands them to his bookkeeper, who lays them aside; and Jones, the country storekeeper, has long ago gone home soured in temper and disappointed in business matters through the non-receipt of his letters, before they again reach the post office—or the waste baket of his namesake's bookkeeper.

4.—It is a melancholy but unquestionable fact, that a large number of boxes are rented in every large city by individuals who are called, in French, *chevaliers d'industrie*, and, in less classical English, "dead beats." It gives such an air of substantial respectability to their swindling advertisements in the illustrated weekly papers, and the swindling circulars they disseminate so liberally through the post office, to wind them up with directions to "Address Hooker & Steele, Box 9,009 New York Post Office"—besides being such a convenient mode of evading possible "domiciliary visits" from those troublesome policemen! And of course, if a hurried, (and what box clerk is *not* hurried?) careless or near-sighted box-clerk should happen to deliver a letter full of money, belonging to Higgins & Wiggins, the eminent silk importers, to Wiggins & Higgins, the equally "eminent" agents for that miraculous lottery where everybody is insured a prize of "at least $900," the latter honorable gentlemen would have no peace until they had returned it to the rightful owners.

5.—The disappearance of an entire box-full of letters which were never called for by the boxholder or his employees, is a circumstance by no means unknown in large offices. Adroit thieves, who take the pains to "post themselves" properly, and take advantage of a favorable opportunity, have time and again succeeded in obtaining the valuable letters of others for days and weeks in succession. The temptation is great and the risk comparatively small; and though some are detected, I should not be surprised if many more escape even suspicion.

I might perform upon this theme as many variations as were ever tortured out of the "Last Rose of Summer," but to every one at all acquainted with the subject, they will readily suggest themselves. I am sure that the facts are as I have stated them, and I do not believe they can ever be altered without doing away entirely with the box system in large cities: I do believe that the evils I have mentioned can be cured by the establishment of an efficient carrier system, and by a law or regulation that the Post Office Department will not undertake to deliver letters, or make efforts to trace them if missing when intended for cities where the carrier system is established, unless plainly addressed to street and number, or plainly marked "To be called for"—giving a year's notice of the intention to enforce this rule before putting it in operation—which year might be profitably spent in organizing and drilling the increased force of carriers the plan would render necessary, and in improving the force at present employed.

I am quite sure that this proposition will be opposed by all the boxholders who do not stop to consider it thoroughly, and am equally sure that it will be favored by all (honest ones) who do; but in writing this, I did not so much consider the plan with reference to their *wishes* as with reference to their true interests—and mainly as a measure of self-defence on the part of the Post Office Department. Yours, T. E.

### Singular Post Office Fraud.

We copy from an English paper the following account of a recent bold and ingenious fraud practised there:

FORGED POST OFFICE ORDERS.—James Henry Wilson, aged 41, hatter, was charged upon several indictments with uttering forged £10 post office orders. On the 12th May, a man drove up to the district post office at Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, with a horse and chaise, and he announced himself in a pompous and authoritative manner to be a post office inspector, sent down by the Postmaster General to make inquiries into certain alleged irregularities in the establishment. He then seemed to have overhauled all the papers, and made minute inquiries relating to the money order business of the office, and at length he told the postmaster that he had too many money order forms, and that as a fresh form was about to be issued he should take away some of the forms, and he obtained possession of a hundred of these forms, and at the same time stamped them with the office stamp, for the purpose, he said, of denoting the day on which the transaction took place. The postmaster seemed to have been quite deceived by the manner in which the man conducted himself; and he drove off with the money orders, a great number of which were subsequently filled up for the sum of £10, and made payable at different money order offices in London. The prisoner was proved to have been in communication with other men in the neighborhood of Nether Stowey, and he appeared to have presented some of the forged orders for payment, and about £120 were obtained by means of them. When he was taken into custody by Hancock, one of the City police, he made use of the expression that he had been made a "mug" of, meaning a dupe of others; and as he was being conveyed to Bow Street Police Court, he said he "would take ten years for the job without going a step farther." The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Recorder observing that he appeared to have anticipated his sentence, ordered him to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

WHERE HAVE THEY BEEN? We find the two following items in regard to long-delayed letters among our exchanges:

A package of letters, evidently in the original wrapper, was received at the post office in this village on Thursday, the 13th, which was mailed at Irasburgh, Vt., on the 2d day of May, 1844, having been over twenty-one years in traversing the distance of about one hundred miles. The letters, of which there were three in the package, were accompanied by a post-bill, signed by Timothy P. Redfield, P. M., and were addressed, one to Norman Williams, Esq., one to Hon. David Pierce, and one to Haskell & Palmer. The several letters were of considerable importance, and there is of course no means of knowing how much annoyance their non-receipt occasioned. The package does not bear evidence of having traveled much, and the supposition is that it has been all this time concealed, by accident, in a corner of some post office, and has been brought to light by a recent "house cleaning," and deposited in the mail without a suspicion of its antiquity. This beats all the miscarriages of mail matter of which we have any account.—*Woodstock, Vt., Sentinel.*

In March last, a number of the old-fashioned worn-out mail pouches, from some of the Western post offices, were received at the Washington post office. In one of them a letter was found post-marked "Vandalia, Illinois, March 2d, 1836." It contained information in regard to a lawsuit before "a justis," upon which an appeal had been taken, requiring "twenty days' notice," and came to light twenty-nine years and twenty-three days after it was mailed, having been carried about all the time for ten cents.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. The curtain has fallen on the drama of "the confederacy," and that glorious institution is "played out." That eminent and enlightened citizen, J. Davis, Esq., whose scraggy countenance has ornamented the Confederate States Stamps for the last four years, is at present enjoying the hospitality of the United States in one of the casemates of Fortress Monroe, there to ponder o'er his misspent life and the mutability of human renown; while in the distance, grand, gloomy and peculiar, the apple tree of acid renown lifts its portentous branches to the sky, and a voice cries to the arch traitor "even as ye have sown so shall ye reap." The Confederate Stamps are obsolete, and their paternal ancestor will soon be obsolete also. In Richmond, a Confederate $3,000 bond is worth five cents; will some mathematician favor us, *pro ratio*, with the value of the Confederate two cent stamp? We pause for a reply.—*Stamp Collector's Record.*

## COMMUNICATIONS.

We publish below several letters from postmasters, giving their views on various postal subjects, and we shall be glad to receive others from similar sources for publication. We think it likely that great good may result from such an interchange of ideas among postmasters, and we propose hereafter to publish in every number of this paper such suggestions as may occur to postmasters and others connected with the postal service in the course of their official duties. We invite all who think they can write any thing which, if published, would tend to the improvement of the service, promote the convenience of postmasters and clerks, or facilitate the despatch of post office business, to write to us on the subject, in order that their light may not be hidden under a bushel, but shine in these columns for the benefit of their official brethren. It will be understood that we do not, by publishing these communications, *endorse* all that our correspondents may have to say; but our object is to furnish a medium whereby "post office folks" may compare notes and ideas, and discuss plans and propositions freely. And if those postmasters who take an interest in the welfare and efficiency of the service will avail themselves of this medium, it will be strange indeed if good does not result.

### Collecting Newspaper Postage.

O——, ILL., July 20, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—In response to your Michigan correspondent, who, in the July number of the *Mail*, gave vent to his pent-up thoughts upon the collection of newspaper postage, &c., and who wants to hear from others on that subject, I would say that I fully agree with his article as far as the same relates to the pre-payment of newspaper postage by the publishers. But while that remains unaccomplished, instead of his new forms of blanks for newspaper accounts, I would suggest that the Postmaster General issue an order to the effect that all payments of newspaper postage and box rents shall be transacted by the use of postage stamps; that is to say, the postmaster shall collect the postage, quarterly or yearly in advance, as heretofore on publications to regular subscribers; but instead of keeping an account of the money, he shall put on the first copy delivered stamps equal to the amount paid for—the same course to be pursued in regard to box rents, namely, stamps attached to the boxes equal to the amount of rent paid for in advance, the supply of newsdealers, unpaid transient printed matter received, and all other matter received on which postage is due, and which is not billed, shall be treated the same way; no account to be kept of postage on printed matter or box rents, being that the same are merged into the stamp account of the postmaster with the Department.

It would, however, be necessary to keep a record, showing the expirations of the terms paid for in advance, both of regular subscribers to newspapers and boxholders. In keeping such, I find the following the most convenient and accurate, namely: whenever I collect any postage or box rent in advance, I make a memorandum of it on a small piece of paper, showing the date, the name of subscriber or boxholder, the publication or number of box, and the date of the expiration of the term; I then place the same on file by stringing it on a wire; each day I take from the bottom of the file all the bills bearing date three months previous, and destroy such as then expire, and those which still show payment in advance for one or more quarters, I again place on the top of the file; on the 20th of July I take from the bottom the bills placed there on the 20th of April. Suppose I find one which reads "Jno. Smith, Dr., Box No. 123, to July 20, 1865," I notify him that his box is run out, and if he don't renew, the box is discontinued. Suppose again I find one which reads "Geo. Brown, Cr. by Semi N. Y. *Tribune* to April 20, 1866," which I again place on the top, to be repeated January 20, 1866.

A book can be made to answer the same purpose.

L. R——, P. M.

H——, MASS., July, 1865.

My principal object in addressing you at this time, is to endorse what the Michigan postmaster communicated, and was published in the last number of the *United States Mail*. I agree with him, and I presume all postmasters will, that the most annoying and vexing part of the business, is the collection of pamphlet and newspaper postage. The complaints he speaks of we are constantly hearing. Many subscribers living at a distance receive their papers from mail carriers on the routes, and when a new postmaster begins, the postage being unpaid, no paper is received, then the postmaster is a mean man, afraid to trust, &c.

I like the plan suggested of pre-payment, and wish it could be adopted.

Another matter I wish could be remedied—that is, the practice of publishers sending their papers to non-subscribers without pre-paying postage. They are constantly sending their papers to such addresses as they can find, and the result is, postage must be charged at the office received, and many are refused, consequently are not taken from the office. A few days since a paper came to this office from a publisher to a firm (who are not subscribers) which had sent him a notice to advertise, containing the advertisement marked, also the *bill* for advertising without *prepaying* the *postage*. I accordingly charged and had the good luck to *collect* letter postage on the paper. If editors and publishers do not understand postal laws better, what shall we say of the people generally?

For reasons like the above, I wish every newspaper and periodical had to be prepaid. The Department would receive more money and save the postmaster many scoldings and much trouble.

S. T. L.

P. O., L——, N. Y., July, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—I have read with much interest the views of B——, P. M. at S——, Mich., and would like to suggest a few points to him wherein I think his plan of collecting newspaper postage in advance will not work. I, like B——, have had much experience in the postal business, running through fourteen years, and, like him, have had my notions. The same plan he proposes has often been studied by me, and often rejected because of its infeasibility. I have come to the conclusion that it is best to "let well enough alone."

But for a few points of B——'s argument. Does he not know that the most of the papers and periodicals that are circulated by the mails originate at the largest class of offices? The circulation of the country press is limited, and that mostly to the immediate vicinity of the place of publication, whereas the city press circulation is numbered by millions. Now let B—— suppose that the labor of collecting that postage be transferred from the office of delivery to the one where the matter originates, and he will see that the already powerful strain upon the clerical forces and abilities of the large offices will receive such an additional strain as to cause the Department an additional outlay of money to meet the new demands, greater than it now costs in the shape of commissions (salary) to collect it, while the smaller offices will not have work enough to keep the clerks out of mischief.

If the law should be changed to compel prepayment by publishers, there would aggregate a greater loss of revenue than occurs under the present system, because there would arise so great an incentive to dishonesty. Publishers could, and in many cases, *would* make a false report for the first issue coming out in a quarter; and it could not be expected, nay, it would be *impossible*, for the officials at large offices to detect the fraud in more than one half of the cases.

Then, again—does not B—— know that the salary he receives is partly based upon the collection of newspaper postage at his office? Yes. Very well then. Suppose that amount be deducted from the revenue of his office, will not his salary in like proportion decrease? I have my doubts whether the thousands of postmasters who are scattered broadcast over this great country, and whose total annual receipts at their offices are insufficient to pay the actual expense of their offices, will look upon B—— as a benefactor of the post office public.

B—— seems to think that the collections of newspaper postage in advance, like letter postage, will remove all cause of complaint, and prove a second "balm of Gilead," solely because he would be saved the *trouble of collection*. Will he not be candid enough to confess that there is any quantity of complaint concerning letters, and the postage on those *must be paid in advance*. I tell him that where a man is bound to find fault, that he will pour it upon the heads of the officials *in spite of the laws to the contrary notwithstanding*. Will the simple fact of prepayment cause all complaint to cease? For my part, I do not so understand it.

B—— also proposes a new form of blank upon which to keep the newspaper record. I would like to inform him that I tried the *very same plan* over ten years ago, and became disgusted with it; for I found that one-half (nearly) of the people would *change* their papers as often as their subscription would allow—*it would not work—too much labor lost*. The plan might work in *small* offices where the total newspaper postage aggregates annually to twenty or twenty-five dollars, but at offices where it amounts to *hundreds*—whew! The labor of recording the names of each subscriber to each and every paper, would be greater than all the other business of an office combined—require too much *scratching* and *erasing*. Simplicity is the very perfection of all that is good. The present form is simple, therefore it is good.

I would like to take up J. H. E., of S——, N. Y., and handle his plan to "*dispose* of single letters," but the length of this will forbid. I will do so, however, at another time if the Editor has no objections. Meanwhile, I would advise *no* postmaster to "adopt" the plan. A.

*Editor U. S. Mail*:—I cordially agree with your correspondent of last month who advocates the prepayment of *all* printed matter at the office of mailing, including papers and magazines sent by publishers to regular subscribers; and if a law could be passed compelling this, the Department would soon be much richer and postmasters much happier. For one, I shall give our member of Congress no peace on the subject, and I advise all postmasters to bore their Congressional friends persistently until they *have* to pass such a law. The only ones who will oppose it are some of the big city publishers, and I don't think *their* convenience ought to take precedence of everybody's else. Keep the ball rolling, brothers postmaster, and hammer away at your members of Congress.

M. M. M.

### Letter Addresses.

Now, don't delay a moment, or you will be too late,
But haste you, with all proper speed, to NEW YORK EMPIRE STATE,
Where you will find a handsome town—it ought to be a city—
And, would have been, had not a few old fogies been so "gritty."
Its name it is called LOCKPORT, and its founded on the rocks,
And if you have the time to spare, don't fail to see the Locks;
(Or, should you chance to miss the train, just take an extra hour,
And you'll have time to see the great Hydraulic water-power.)
Of famous old NIAGARA, it is the COUNTY seat,
A county, I suppose you know, that's very hard to beat.
But during all this time don't forget about this letter,
But take especial care of it—I'll bet my boots you'd better!
And turn your steps unto the house, at *No. 1 Pine Street*,
And inquire for *James P. Simpson*, whom, I hope, you sure will meet;
For he's as clever a fellow as any in the town,
And in "showing round" a friend, can do it-up extremely "brown."
And now, my dear old Uncle Sam, don't fail to do this right,
And should you try *old* "Harry's" ale, be sure and not get tight,
For if you should, 'tis very like that you might see the day,
Perhaps get sacked, that is, discharged, with loss of all back pay.
So, Uncle, dear, take my advice, though it be rather plain,
And drink but once or twice, at most, and then take the next train.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.


UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. By J. HOLBROOK.

J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK AUGUST, 1865.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. *All Papers stopped at the expiration of the term of subscription, unless a new subscription is remitted.* All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher U. S. Mail*" and *not* to the Editor.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington Oct. 13 1864.*

DEAR SIR —I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT, as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*

To J GAYLER, Esq. *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **59**, will please remit at once if they desire to receive the paper hereafter.

### Postage to Japan, by French Mail.

We are requested to state, that notice has been given by the Post Office Department of France, of the establishment of a line of French Mail Packets between Shanghai and Yokohama, to run in connection with the French Mail Packet Service between Hong-Kong and Shanghai; and that mails will be hereafter regularly despatched from Paris, in closed bags, to the French Post Office at Yokohama, as well by the French Mail Packets leaving Marseilles [illegible] exandria on the 19th of each month, as by the [illegible]itish Packets leaving Marseilles on the 12th an[illegible] [illegible]8th of each month.

The single rate of letter postage, by *French mail*, from the United States to Japan, will hereafter be as follows, viz:

For letters addressed to Yokohama 30 cents, per single rate of ¼ ounce or under *prepayment optional.*

For letters addressed to other cities and places in Japan, beyond Yokohama, the same postage charge of 30 cents per single rate to Yokohama *must be prepaid*, and such letters should bear upon the address the words "Via Yokohama."

Our Table of Foreign Postage is corrected in accordance with the above.

"REQUEST" LETTERS.—Postmasters and clerks (at both large and small offices) should be careful not to retain letters bearing a request for their return to the writers if not called for within a specified time, beyond the expiration of that time, but to return them *promptly* as requested. There has been considerable complaint of the neglect of this duty. It should be carefully attended to, even if from no higher motive than this, that the neglect of it is an offence very easily detected, and exceedingly likely to entail a sharp official reprimand from headquarters.

UNCALLED-FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS. Some postmasters are in the habit of returning to the Dead Letter Office such official letters from the various Departments and public offices at Washington as have remained uncalled-for for thirty days, or when the persons addressed are dead or have removed. This should never be done. All such letters should be returned *direct* to the Department or public office from which they were originally sent; and should not be treated as dead letters.

DEATH OF MAJOR R. K. SCOTT.—We are grieved to be obliged to record the death of the above-named estimable gentleman, who has for several years filled the position of Principal Clerk of the Inspection Division of the Contract Office, Post Office Department, Washington. Major Scott's health had for a long time been delicate, and with a view to its improvement, he started a short time since on a trip to Lake Superior, but died on the way, at Marquette, Mich, on the 28th ult. He was a valuable officer in the Department, and a courteous and accomplished gentleman, whose loss will be deeply felt, both officially and socially.

### Registered Letters, Once More.

We regret to observe that there is still great reason to complain of carelessness or ignorance on the part of some postmasters in regard to the proper mailing of registered letters, more particularly those which are sent "for distribution." In sending a registered letter to a D. P. O., it should be placed, together with the registered letter *bill* and the "*return* registered letter *receipt*," in a sealed envelope or wrapper, addressed to the postmaster of the *Distributing* office (*not* to the postmaster of the place which it is intended finally to reach,) and the wrapper should not be marked "D. P. O.," nor should the letter be placed in a package of letters intended for distribution; but it should be sent *direct* to the D. P. O., the same as if the letter were intended for *delivery* there. Only the registered letter *bill* should be marked D. P. O. The return *bill* should of course follow in the next mail, also addressed to the postmaster of the D. P. O., to which the letter was sent. This return bill should always be dated on the day the letter to which it refers was mailed. Some postmasters either neglect to date the return bill altogether, or date it on the day it is sent; but it should bear the date at which the *letter* was sent.

The neglect of the above rules is apt to lead to great confusion and trouble at Distributing offices with regard to the registered letters, and greatly increases the difficulty of tracing them when reported as missing.

### The London Post Office.

To those grumblers at "post office mismanagement," on this side of the water, who so frequently and confidently point to the London post office as a pattern of perfection, we would recommend for perusal the following paragraph, which we cut from a late London paper. It runs exactly as follows:—"The post office is rather overworked, and cannot do its business correctly, or there is an inefficient system, or the *employees* are underpaid, and, consequently, careless. Certain it is, that the public have much reason to complain. Letters are frequently lost altogether, and no clue can be obtained to them, even in cases of their containing post office orders. The authorities, after a time, give duplicate orders, but no clue is ever obtained to the manner in which the original letters are lost, which concerns the post office to sift out and the senders to know. The delay in transmitting letters from one part of London to the other is quite incomprehensible, and it is not possible to rely upon this means of communication. A letter, containing matter of importance, posted at mid-day, in mid-London, to go a distance of eight or ten miles, to our knowledge reaches its destination the night of the next day after which it was posted, and by which time it might have gone from one end of the land to the other. There is no remedy; a very polite letter in reply to your remonstrance assures you that the matter will be seen into, but it never is. We can only say our experience of these transgressions is ample, and supported by general remark, and, as it is clear to us that the evil grows rather than diminishes, it is time the public took up the matter warmly, and demanded a radical change."

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—Special Agents of the Department, a part of whose duty consists in detecting the cause of depredations upon the mails, are sometimes annoyed by the receipt of anonymous communications, conveying dark hints, or positive statements, respecting the dishonesty of certain post office officials. Some of these are doubtless written with an honest desire to further the ends of justice, and at the same time to avoid being openly the means of bringing punishment upon a fellow official, however well deserved. But those who write them should remember that the motives of an anonymous accuser are always liable to suspicion; that it is the plain *duty* of all connected with the service, both for their own and other innocent persons' sakes, and for the interest of the Department and the public, to make such facts known; and that there is no reason why this should be done in any sneaking or underhand manner. A confidential letter, signed with the name of the writer, or a private interview with a Special Agent, are much better, equally safe, and more manly and effectual means of performing this duty than the writing of anonymous letters—a thing much oftener done by rogues than by honest men.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—The railroad crate containing the entire South mail, due at New York on the morning of the 24th ult., fell overboard from the Jersey City ferry bridge through some carelessness or misunderstanding on the part of those having it in charge, and remained under water for about three hours before the mail could be recovered. The pouches were finally obtained by cutting through the crate, and were taken to the New York post office and opened. Their contents were all more or less damaged by water, though very few of the addresses of the letters were illegible. Newspapers, and packages of photographs, &c., suffered the most. Those bundles wrapped in paper were least injured. The letters were carefully dried and forwarded to destination.

REAPPOINTMENTS.—We notice with great pleasure the announcement of the renewal of the commissions of a large number of our postmasters who have already "served their four years," and may now be considered as veterans in the postal service. While this is a practical testimonial of past good conduct, it will also be an incentive to continued efficiency. We will "just mention" that the names of most of the "re-enlisted" appear on our books as subscribers to the *Mail*—though of course that fact *may* have nothing whatever to do with the subject.

### Taxes on Salaries.

A question that has puzzled some postmasters when making the deduction for taxes required by law in paying the salaries of their clerks, is whether, after the deduction of $600, any further deduction on account of house rent, &c., should or could be made. The following letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the chief clerk of one of our large post offices settles the question in the negative:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, *Washington, June 30, 1865.*

*Sir:* Your letter of June 24th, in relation to deduction from salary, is received.

I reply: That Paymasters and Disbursing Agents of the Government have no authority to make any deductions from the salary or wages paid to persons employed by the United States except the single deduction of $600. If such persons have income from *other* sources, deductions for house-rent, &c, may be made from such other income. Income returns in such case should include the whole salary and so much of the same as paid salary-tax may be deducted, and but one deduction of $600 will be allowed. Very respectfully,

E. [illegible]OLLINS,
*Deputy Commissioner.*

SARCASTIC.—A communication appeared a short time since in the New York *Herald*, from a correspondent who complained of delay in the delivery of a letter deposited by him in one of the "lamp-post boxes" in that city. A day or two afterward, the following also appeared in the *Herald*—perhaps written by the "tailor" of the original complainant, perhaps by some post-official who felt himself aggrieved by the statements in the complaint:

*To the Editor of the Herald.*—Ten days ago I dropped a letter in the box on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, containing $127, addressed to my tailor, to pay a balance long due. He has not received the letter, and thinks that it is a myth—judging this story by the many excuses for not paying bills which I had made to him in by-gone years. So he kept dunning me, and I have no more money, and he can't get the letter. Now, I wish to know whether there is any way in which I can get the key of the Eleventh street box, so that I can get back the letter? Or, if that ain't legal, can my tailor get the key and deliver the letter to himself? Please inform me? D.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS IN PRUSSIA.—The postal money order system of Prussia, according to the *New Yorker Demokrat*, is very successful. In May last there were issued 432,551 money orders, amounting to 6,125,206 thalers, or $4,260,000. A new branch of the system went into operation also in May, and under it orders were sent by telegraph. Of these orders there were two hundred in a month. That is a novel feature of the system, and, it is thought, would be very popular in this country, if safety could be secured.

SENTENCED.—John M Miller, late mail carrier on the route between Camp Point and Warsaw, Ills., was sentenced, at the June term of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, to two years' imprisonment in the State prison, having pleaded guilty to embezzlement from the mail.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### "Disposing" of Single Letters.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Your correspondent, J. H. E., of S———, N. Y., tells us, in the June number of the *Mail*, about a plan he has adopted, by which he disposes of single letters. Now, sir, I think I have seen the grand results of some of his "plans," and that this very day—and so very frequently of late—there came to this office a package of about a dozen letters, with a narrow band around them, labeled "for places in W——— Co." Well, sir, in assorting them, I found one for S——— Co., two for E——— Co., one for B——— Co., one for H——— Co., three for S——— Co., and the balance *did actually* belong in W——— Co., and *all of them from one to four days* on the wrong track. Now will J. H. E. tell us whether he is sufficiently posted as to the location of counties and the places in all the counties, to warrant him in adopting that plan of *disposing* of the single letters in cases where the letters do not bear the county in the superscription?

Should he happen to have no more than fifty single letters in one mail, fully one-half would be *minus* the counties. And I would like to know if the labor of *searching the Directory* would be *less* than the proper plan of *wrapping*. It is no more than fair to presume that if J. H. E. does not happen to know what County Fremont, N. Y., lies in, there is some other person that *does;* and if J. H. E. would *wrap* the letter and direct it in a bold, plain hand, that it would reach its destination sooner than if he directed it to some place in Kamschatka.

I do not like to write in a *cross* style, and do not intend to—but, Mr. Editor, it *does so "rile my risibilities"* to see persons who have their instructions, continually making innovations upon the good order of the mails, that I would be excused if I "speak out in meeting." It becomes my duty daily to *assort* mails for other offices, and I am *bored* sadly to see the careless manner in which many postmasters transact their business. Miserable writing, improper spelling, mis-sending, improperly wrapped, wrong collection of postage, and thousands of other cases which go to make up a sum of dismay on the part of an assorting clerk, which is enough to make him "out of sorts" with all creation.

There are a great many, indeed, as a general thing, or taken altogether, the majority of postmasters in *large* offices seldom, if ever, make mistakes, and I can only say, "God bless them for it." But how it comes that the *small* offices are so negligent, passes my "ken." Yours,

R. P. A.

### Bottle Contents.

"Uncork, gentlemen," is your editorial exclamation in June No. of the *Mail*. That may be addressed to me or not, just as you should decide, after seeing the contents of my bottle, herewith presented for your inspection.

I have been bottling up wrath and incidents peculiar to P. O. B. ever since I knew there was such a publication as *our Mail*. And right here I wish to express the sorrow that the paper is not in the hands of every man and woman who "writes letters" or "take the papers." It ought to be and just as soon as Bennett gets the National debt paid off in his "very peculiar" way, I shall petition Uncle Samuel to order a copy for every family.

What a knowing set these postmasters are! They know—or are presumed to know—not only all about postal laws but all other laws; not only where all the post offices are, but where all the letters are that have been deposited in them; and why letters that are expected, do not come!

And what a set of rascals they are, too! It does seem as if "Old Buck" and "Old Abe" must have raked the country to find the meanest men for the offices—if we are to take outside talk for it; and "what everybody says must be true."

But seriously—I have now been A. P. M. less than half a year; and my experience is, that if the good angel Gabriel should come down to fill the position of postmaster, he could not give satisfaction. If any one thinks different, let him turn angel awhile and try it.

But excuse my prolixity. I set out with the intention of giving reports of some cases peculiar to our business—and here is case No. 1:

THE LAWSUIT.

Mr. A. had been a sworn deputy 25 years ago, when the elder A. was postmaster at B. Since that time, as the years rolled on, four changes had been made; he would be called in on special occasions to help the acting officials. Last winter, for a time, he was so assisting, when a Mr. C. called to send some money to D. at E. Not wishing to go to the expense of registering, he was asked to certify to the fact. He took a pen and wrote: "Sent $—— for C. to D., at E." (Signed, with date,) A. In due time it transpired that C. was called on for the money, and the result was that suit was brought against A. for the amount. It was tried before a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently in the higher court; but as I desire your opinion, or that of some of your readers, on the merits of the case, I shall withhold the verdict for the present—and pass to

CASE No. 2.

Mrs. F. was a widow with grown children. She took it into her head, as widows are apt to do, to marry—and did marry, a widower; first taking the precaution to settle her property where she could control it. In process of time she died, leaving a married daughter her executor. The husband and the executor each demanded of the postmaster the letters to the address of the deceased. The peculiarity of the case is only this the legal question involved—To whom should the postmaster deliver the letters?

CASE No. 3.

Mr. G. was a married man and in the army, leaving his wife at home. But—the naughty fellow!—he had left a sweetheart other than his wife behind him, to whom he addressed letters under the name of "Fanny H.," an assumed name. The fact of such letter being at the post office leaked out. The father of Fanny and the wife of G. both demanded them. To whom should they have been delivered? [To neither—but sent to the Dead Letter Office as "fictitious."—Ed. MAIL.]

But it's time to cork up, Mr. Editor. If this "sample" should be anywise "toothsome," I may "draw the cork" again some day. Till then, adieu! Yours, truly, T. G.

[For the U. S. Mail.]

### Another Nuisance.

P. O., ———, *July*, 1865.

Some time ago one of your correspondents eloquently set forth the annoyance and inconvenience to which he and other post office clerks are subjected by the use (particularly by ladies) of a certain new fangled contrivance in the shape of those long, narrow envelopes which have recently come into fashion—pointing out their liability to be overlooked in a package of ordinary sized letters when placed in the mail. I have another complaint of a similar nature to bring to your attention—though I cannot charge upon the ladies any larger share of blame in the matter than is due to those of the sterner sex. I allude to those hideous *red* envelopes, which some idiot has invented for the exclusive use of those of equally feeble intellect, and which are now passing through the mails in large numbers. Can you inform me, sir, what possible object people can have in placing such things in the mail, except that of vexing the souls and trying the eyesight of those whose duty it is to decipher the superscriptions upon them? Have not the clerks in large offices a sufficiently arduous task to sort, make up and forward properly the tons of letters mailed by sensible people in sensible envelopes without being obliged to stop and pore over (often by gas light) an address written with ink of dubious color on a dull red ground? For my part, while I am obliged to *try* to avoid errors in despatching these stupid things, I cannot say that I should be greatly grieved to hear that half of them were missent in consequence of the pains the writers apparently take to secure that result.

Yours, wrathfully, MYOPIA.

P. O., NEW YORK, July, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Will you allow me, through your paper, to call attention to a practice which is the cause of a good deal of inconvenience and confusion in this office, and also, I do not doubt, in all of the larger offices throughout the country? I refer to the habit which the clerks in the various Departments (especially in the Treasury Department) at Washington, have of directing letters from those Departments in what seems to me an exceedingly careless way. These letters, many of which must be important, seldom bear a more definite superscription than "Mr. Soandso, New York," with no street or number added, and no business or occupation. Now there may be at least forty Messrs. Soandso, whose names are in the Directory, and who follow all sorts of occupations, from street-sweeping to banking, and I should be glad of some suggestion which would enable me and other clerks to dispose of such letters in some way likely to lead them to their proper destination. I suppose it is a hopeless case, but I thought perhaps a word or two in your columns might induce some of those Washington gentlemen to take a little more pains to ensure the proper delivery of their letters.

Yours, truly,
P. O. CLERK.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Rousing, up. &c.—*J. M. C., B———, Kan.*—After a careful examination of the Regulations, we can find none allowing a postmaster, who "has to be roused up two or three times a week," increased compensation on that account. You do not state by whom, nor for what purpose, you are roused up. The reason "why some postmasters forward letters and papers without extra charge," is probably because they don't know any better, and don't take the *Mail*—or take it and don't read it, which is worse.

Remailing Letters.—*G. W. E., S———, Ills.*—Letters which have been delivered to a person to whose *care* they are addressed, are out of the custody of the post office, which can exercise no further control over them. If that person chooses to remail them under one envelope, prepaid by weight, he can do so—provided they are all directed to the same individual. It is only forbidden by law to enclose domestic letters addressed to more than one person in one envelope.

"Separating" and "Distributing" Offices.—*P. M., A———, Ohio.*—The difference between a separating and distributing office is, that the former is an office (at some connecting point of the mails, from which other mails branch) to which *separate packages* of letters, each package intended for some other one office, are sent to be *separated* (but not opened) and despatched to their destinations; while the latter is an office to which letters for different offices can be sent together in one package, which is opened, and the letters so sent from various places, *distributed*—that is, made up into a separate mail for each place to which they are addressed.

Forwarding Franked Matter.—*P.M., A———, Ohio.*—Mail matter properly franked can be forwarded, if the party addressed has removed, without charge.

Re-forwarded Letters.—*B. G. C., S———, Ind.*—In the case of a letter forwarded to A. from B., and by A. again forwarded to C., the postmaster at C. (if it is a single rate letter) collects six cents postage on delivery. The postmaster at A. then credits himself with three cents *overcharge*, and charges C. with the six cents on the account of mails sent. A postmaster cannot refuse to forward a letter on the ground that the additional postage is not *prepaid*. He must charge it on the letter, to be colected on delivery.

Wrapping.—*G. A. H., S———, Pa.*—"Offices supplied in whole or in part by railway *post offices*," (that is, the new "traveling post office" cars) are instructed not to wrap packages—not those supplied by the ordinary *railroad* service. These latter are to wrap, as directed by the instructions published in the June number of the *Mail*, and also sent to all postmasters.

Misdirecting Letters.—*P. S., R———, Mich.*—We know of no way of preventing "the business men of Detroit" from directing letters to your office which they intend for another of similar name. The only thing to be done is when you *know* them to belong at the other office, or are requested to forward them there, to do so, charging the postage over again. Don't feel distressed about the delay the Detroit gentlemen suffer through their own carelessness.

Entering Delayed Unpaid Matter.—*S. G. R., S———, Ky.*—When you receive several packages of different dates on the same day, which have been delayed in transit, you should enter the unpaid matter on your account of mails received, and date the entry on the day they were *actually* received, not the day they *would* have been received had they not been delayed.

Weight of Mails.—*P. M., C———, Ills.*—The mail carrier is mistaken. The weight of his mail cannot be greater than the law compels him to carry, inasmuch as the law does not limit the weight. A contractor must inform himself as to this matter before making his bid.

Enclosures in Foreign Papers.—*C. W. R., N———, O.*—If a newspaper or other printed matter from a foreign country, enclosing silk handkerchiefs or other similar matter, reaches your office for delivery, you should charge the full rate of letter postage from that country on the *whole package*.

"Free (and Easy) Delivery."—*P. O. Clerk, W———, O.*—A postmaster cannot deliver circulars, pamphlets, handbills, &c., through his office gratuitously, without a direct violation of law. Postage must be paid on all (except lawfully franked) matter passing through a post office.

Distributing Circulars.—*R. M. K., G———, Mass.*—A postmaster who receives a paid package containing unpaid circulars, by mail, accompanied by a request that he will "oblige by delivering them to callers" at his office, should understand that he cannot do so until the postage at regular circular rates is pre-paid thereon by stamps.

Postage on Papers from Canada.—*Subscriber, S———, Cal.*—A newspaper mailed in Canada and addressed to an office in the United States, cannot be delivered until the *United States* postage (which *cannot* be pre-paid in Canada, unless by *U. S.* postage stamps left *uncancelled* till arrival at destination) is paid.

Underpaid Matter.—*W. C. B., W———, N. Y.*—If a letter reach your office for delivery, on which the postage is only part paid, you should collect the unpaid postage before delivering it, although it may not be charged on the letter nor on the post bill, by the postmaster at the mailing office. You will enter the amount as an *undercharge* on your account of overcharges and undercharges.

Letters not Postmarked.—*P. O. Clerk, S———, Cal.*—A letter arriving at or passing through your office, from another office, without a post-mark, should *not* receive the post-mark of your office. The stamp should be cancelled.

Blanks.—*J. R., W———, N. J.*—You are not obliged to furnish the neighboring postmasters with the blanks for their quarterly returns. Courtesy would perhaps require that you should accommodate them *once* in this way, if you can spare them; but their proper course is to order and obtain them from the Blank Agent.

Yearly Prepaid Postage.—*G. W. H., X———, Ind.*—When a subscriber to a newspaper pays the postage a year in advance, the whole amount should be charged against yourself in that quarter's accounts, and no further entry need be made of that transaction.

Rent of Fourth Class Offices, &c.—*J. McK., ———, Ohio.*—You will find the instructions of the Department on the subject of rent in the July number of the *Mail*. Domestic pamphlets, unsealed circulars and newspapers, uncalled for or refused, are waste paper, and to be sold as such, the proceeds to be credited to the Department; but books, and unpaid *foreign* pamphlets, papers and other printed matter, when refused, or unclaimed, are to be sent to the Dead Letter Office with the usual returns. *Sealed* matter cannot be considered as circulars.

Money in Drop Boxes.—*N. S. D., S———, Mass.*—When money is dropped with an unpaid letter into the box, put on the stamp and forward. If there are more unpaid letters than the money will purchase stamps for, we advise you to use it in paying the postage of as many as possible, and treat the balance as unpaid. Of course there is no way of deciding which of the letters the money was intended to pay for. As you say this thing occurs "quite often," you had better post a notice in the office warning the public against the stupid practice.

Double Rates of Postage.—*H. M., G., L———, Ind.*—Part-paid matter reaching your office for delivery, should *not* be charged with double rates. That system was abolished by the late postal law.

Dating "Return Bills."—*J. C., D———, N. Y.*—In sending a return bill of a registered letter sent in previous mail, *you* should date the return bill with the same date on which the registered letter to which it refers, left your office. The New York office was right in requiring you to do so.

Old Newspapers, Circulars, &c.—*E. P. F., R———, Mo.*—The accumulated old papers, circulars, &c., may be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department. By reading the *last* law and instructions you will find answers to all your other questions.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Money Order Offices.—*P. O. Clerk, W——, O.*—The money order system will no doubt be further extended at as early a day as the Department deem it proper and judicious to do so. We cannot predict just when this will be.

"Mixed Quantities."—*H. E., P——, Conn.*—"A package of leather straps and printed band-bills, cards or circulars, tied up together," *cannot* "go in the mail at newspaper rates," but must be charged letter postage.

Post-Bills and Registered Letters.—*H. H. B., S——, Mich.*—We cannot find space to furnish you with full instructions for the proper registration and forwarding of letters, as you request, but must refer you to the official Regulations on the subject, which you should *carefully* study. The "common post-bill with registered matter" is *not* sent in the same sealed envelope with the letters—the "return registered letter receipt" *is* so sent, and one must accompany *each* letter.

Letter Rates on Printed Matter.—*W. P. D., C——, Ky.*—If the person to whom a package of printed matter chargeable with letter rates (in consequence of enclosures in, or unlawful writing upon it) refuses to pay such postage, the package should be returned to the postmaster at the mailing office to collect the postage if possible from the sender—see Sec. 128, Regulations of 1854. The fact that an old address remains on a re-mailed paper does not subject it to letter postage.

Franking Privilege.—*P. M., S——, O.*—A member of Congress whose term expired on the 4th of March last, is entitled to the franking privilege until the first Monday in next December.

"Request" Letters, &c.—Letters returned to writers by request, letters ordered to be forwarded, and part-paid letters, are all to be included under the head of *unpaid* in the monthly sheet of mails sent.

Mail Messenger Service.—*P. M., F——, Fla.*—If your mail reaches you by a steamboat under a contract for that service, it is the duty of the contractor to deliver the mail to and receive it from your office, if not over eighty rods from the landing. If over that distance, the delivery should be made by mail messenger. A postmaster cannot draw pay for that service. You had better address the Contract Office on this subject. We have not space to explain the reason why you are not required to send post-bills with unpaid matter; but you will of course follow the instructions of the Department.

Additional Boxes.—*L. P. H., Ft. M——, Iowa.*—A postmaster cannot increase the number of boxes at his office and charge the expense of the same to the Department without special authority from the Postmaster General.

Delivering the Mail.—*C. G. T., H——, Ills.*—It is the duty of a mail carrier to deliver the mail *at the post office*—not at the outer gate of an enclosure surrounding it.

Furnishing Lists of Names.—*P. M., S——, Iowa.*—The Maryland gentlemen who announce themselves as "*Agriculturals* and Importers of Seeds," and who offer you a "handsome engraved picture" on condition of your forwarding them a "list of farmers who receive mail matter at your office," are undoubtedly swindlers, who desire by that means to procure the names of those whom they consider likely to become victims to some rascally bogus lottery or other iniquitous scheme of theirs. Refuse this and all similar requests, unless you wish to become a party to the cheating of your neighbors.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Army Correspondence.

Letters *from* all soldiers in the army, below the rank of a commissioned officer, may be sent through the mails without prepayment—endorsed "Soldier's letter" by a field or staff officer, (or, at detached posts, by the surgeon or chaplain) of the regiment from which they are sent. The same regulation applies to the navy and marine corps, the letter to be endorsed "Sailor's letter," by an officer. In no case are the letters of *commissioned officers* entitled to this privilege. The postage due on such "soldier's letters" is to be collected at the office of delivery.

Prepaid letters *for* soldiers, addressed to places where their regiments have been stationed, but from which they have been removed, may be forwarded to the new locality without extra charge.

If a soldier's or a naval letter arrives at any office unpaid, and yet is properly certified, no extra postage is to be charged—only the ordinary letter rates.

Clothing to Soldiers.—Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private, serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe.

Mailing Soldiers' Letters.—In order to insure the prompt and certain delivery of letters and other mail matter, addressed to officers and soldiers serving in the army of the Potomac, or stationed near Washington, D. C., the Post Master General directs that postmasters, in making up their mails, whether for Washington direct, or for distributing offices, shall place all army letters in packages by themselves, and plainly mark them "Army Letters," so that when such packages arrive in Washington, they may be taken at once to an apartment provided for their reception, without being opened with the mails for the city.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, unmailable letters are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid.*

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, (or, if drop letters, delivered,) charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.]

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto; also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

Registering Foreign Letters.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States' charge of two cents on their delivery.

Canadian Correspondence.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

Collections in Coin.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of July, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrew Johnson, | Martin, | Min. | 13,533 |
| Bethel, | Anoka, | " | 13,640 |
| Bernalillo, | Santa Anna, | N. Mex. | 14,458 |
| *Boggsville, | Roane, | W. Va. | 4,205 |
| *Brunot, | Wayne, | Mo. | 10,671 |
| Christiansburgh, | Shelby, | Ky. | 9,506 |
| Cook's Ford, | Jefferson, | Kan. | 14,177 |
| *Dayton, | Howard, | Md. | 3,212 |
| *Dan Webster, | Henry, | Ind. | 12,057 |
| Doylestown, | Columbia, | Wis. | 13,007 |
| Dan Glen, | Humboldt, | Nev. | 16,004 |
| East Troy Lake, | Walworth, | Wis. | 13,024 |
| Flener's Mills, | Butler, | Ky. | 9,627 |
| Fort Collins, | Larimer, | Col. | 14,260 |
| *Flat Gap, | Jefferson, | Tenn. | 10,092 |
| Forsyth, | Macon, | Ill. | 11,512 |
| *Fredonia, | Williamson, | " | 11,698 |
| Glendale, | Hardin, | Ky. | 9,504 |
| Granby, | Newton, | Mo. | 10,725 |
| High Rock, | Daviess, | Ind. | 12,112 |
| Johnsonville, | Humphreys, | Tenn. | 10,007 |
| *Locktown, | Hunterdon, | N. J. | 2,055 |
| Lincolnville, | Pulaski, | Ky. | 9,609 |
| Linwood, | Anoka, | Minn. | 13,640 |
| Lincoln, | Loudon, | Va. | 4,196 |
| Living Springs, | Arapahoe, | Col. | 14,260 |
| Larimer Mills, | Sarpy, | Neb. | 14,002 |
| *Mining, | Morgan, | Mo. | 10,416 |
| *Mill Spring, | Jefferson, | Tenn. | 10,092 |
| Mitchellville, | Prince George's, | Md. | 3,252 |
| North Branch, | Isanti, | Minn. | 13,640 |
| Oak Springs, | Anoka, | " | 13,640 |
| Pile Falls, | Fayette, | Pa. | 2,796 |
| *Pittsburgh, | Hickory, | Mo. | 10,577 |
| Rockhouse Prairie, | Buchanan, | " | 10,527 |
| Sangamon Station, | Macon, | Ill. | 11,519 |
| *Sentinel Prairie, | Polk, | Mo. | 10,577 |
| St. Hubertus, | Le Seuer, | Minn. | 13,650 |
| *Springfield, | Hampshire, | W. Va. | 4,173 |
| *Seventy-six, | Clinton, | Ky. | 9,630 |
| Springdale, | Mason, | " | 9,566 |
| *Sarcoxie, | Jasper, | Mo. | 10,725 |
| Soda Bar, | Palo Alto, | Iowa, | 11,160 |
| Tucson, | | Ariz. | 14,467*a* |
| Tubac, | | " | 14,467*a* |
| Tulalip, | Island, | Wash. | 15,278*a* |
| Taylor's Station, | Franklin, | Ohio, | 9,004 |
| Utsaladdy, | Island, | Wash. | 15,278*a* |
| Walnut Spring, | Grayson, | Ky. | Special |
| *Watertown, | Tuscola, | Mich. | 2,679 |
| Woodville, | Waseca, | Minn. | 13,652 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Algodones, | Santa Anna, N. Mex. | Santa Fe. |
| Archer, | Richardson, Neb. | Fall City. |
| Arctic, | De Kalb, Ind. | Jarvis. |
| Araby, | Frederick, Md. | Frederick, |
| Ballardsville, | Oldham, Ky. | La Grange. |
| Big Creek, | Steuben, N. Y. | Hornellsv'e |
| Birch Run, | Saginaw, Mich. | Deer Lick. |
| Bonny Hill, | Steuben, N. Y. | N. Cameron |
| Bower Bank, | Piscataquis, Me. | Sebec. |
| Chincoteague Isl'd, | Accomack, Va. | Ac'm'k (ch) |
| Carterville, | Oswego, N. Y. | Amboy Cntr |
| East Liberty, | Allen, Ind. | Monroeville |
| Elm Creek, | Cattaraugus, N. Y. | E. Randolph |
| Five Corners, | Miami, Ind. | Peru. |
| Grant, | Lake, Ill. | Waukegan. |
| Hannahsville, | Tucker, W. Va. | St. George. |
| Hamilton, | Butte, Cal. | Oroville. |
| Jackson, | Washington, N. Y. | Cambridge. |
| Keiserville, | Wyoming, Pa. | Russell Hill. |
| Lone Star, | Grant, Wis. | Fennimore. |
| Moroz, | Muskingham, Ohio, | Putnam. |
| Massey's + Roads, | Kent, Md. | Millington. |
| Middle Spring, | Allen, Ohio, | Arcadia. |
| Newport, | Johnson, Iowa, | Iowa City. |
| North Adams, | Jefferson, N. Y. | Smithville. |
| Penn's Neck, | Mercer, N. J. | Princeton. |
| Pewabic, | Ontonagon, Mich. | Rockland. |
| Star, | Warren, Pa. | South-west. |
| St. John's, | Bradford, Pa. | Orcutt'sCrk |
| Shave Head, | Cass, Mich. | Williamsv'e |
| Star Hill, | Orange, N. Y. | Ridgebury. |
| Woodville, | McCracken, Ky. | Paducah. |
| White Cloud, | Nodaway, Mo. | Maryville. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Hitchcocksville, Litchfield, Conn., to Rivertown.
Moysville, Aroostook, Me., to East Maysville.
Milford Centre, Union, Ohio, to Flint.
Ridgeville, Frederick, Md., to Mt. Airy, Carroll Co.
Tom's Brook, Shenandoah Va., to Mamertown.
Wesley, Schuyler, Mo., to Clifton.

### Presidential Appointments.

Amherst, Hampshire, Mass., J. L. Skinner.
Atlanta, Fulton, Geo., Thos. G. Simms.
Columbus, Hickman, Ky., James M. Moore.
Chattanooga, Hamilton, Tenn., Elbert A. James.
Fayetteville, Cumberland, N. C., Geo. Larder.
Fredericksburgh, Spotsylvania, Va., Chas. Williams.
Greensburgh, Decatur, Ind., Marine D. Tackett.
Hoboken, Hudson, N. J., Gordon Farmer.
Huntsville, Madison, Ala., Henry Barkum.
Ironton, Iron, Mo., Franz Dinger.
Minersville, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. Anna J. Pritchard.
Mendota, La Salle, Ill., David A. Cook.
Macomb, McDonough, Ill., James K. Magie.
Macon, Bibb, Geo., J. H. R. Washington.
Milledgeville, Badwin, Geo., Pleasant M. Compton.
Montgomery, Montgomery, Ala., W. J. Gibb.
Oswego, Oswego, N. Y., Aaron J. Cowles.
Painesville, Lake, Ohio, Seth Marshall.
Palmyra, Wayne, N. Y., Chas. Ferrin.
Penn Yan, Yates, N. Y., S. H. Wells.
Peru, Miami, Ind., James H. Fetter.
Portland, Multwoma, Oregon, E. G. Randall.
Pilot Knob, Iron, Mo., Ferdinand Schmitz.
Paducah, McCracken, Ky., Thos. J. Pickett.
Richmond, Henrico, Va., Alexander Sharp.
Raleigh, Wake, N. C., J. P. H. Russ.
Springfield, Sangamon, Ill., P. Wright.
Westfield, Hampden, Mass., Edwin B. Smith.
West Meriden, New Haven, Conn., Wallis Bull.
Washington Washington, Pa., Wm. C. Wiley.
Washington, Beaufort, N. C., Wm. Eborn.
Winona, Winona, Minn., Cornelius T. Bock.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Belleville, Richland, Ohio, Miss Eliza A. Bell.
Catasauqua, Lehigh, Pa., Mrs. Isabella W. Duff.
Cherry Hill, Cecil, Md., Miss Mary E. Brown.
Edinburgh, Shenandoah, Va., Miss E. C. Liggette.
Grape Grove, Greene, Ohio, Miss Mary Ritenour.
Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa., Mrs. Maria G. Glenn.
Jacksonburgh, Campbell, Tenn., Miss Sue Cary.
Kahles, Clarion, Pa., Mrs. Ann Phelps
Mount Zircon, Oxford, Me., Mrs. Drusilla F. Abbott.
Minersville, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. Anna J. Pritchard.
Moline, Alleghany, Mich., Mrs. Mary A. Orton.
Patmos, Mahoning, Ohio, Miss Lais Roller.
Palmyra, Portage, Ohio, Miss Minerva Tuttle.
Springfield, Hampshire, W. Va., Mrs. Marie Abernathy.
Santa Anna, De Witt, Ill., Mrs. Mary A. Norris.
Troy, Walworth, Wis., Mrs. Nancy S. Medberry.

### Re-opened.

Alexandria, De Kalb, Tenn., James Turner.
Ashland City, Cheatham, Tenn., Willis Saunders.
Brownsville, Haywood, Tenn., John Clinton.
Brandon, Rankin, Miss., Henry I. Reeves.
Bean Station, Granger, Tenn., David Whitesides.
Bolivar, Hardeman, Tenn., Rufus S. Hardy.
Columbus, Lowndes, Miss., Durant H. Davis.
Como, Henry, Tenn., John McFarland.
Capon Springs, Hampshire, W. Va., Julius C. Waddle.
Charlottesville, Albemarle, Va., Henry Massie.
Dresden, Weakley, Tenn., James A. Prestwood.
Dandridge, Jefferson, Tenn., Wm. Harris, Jr.
Dover, Stewart, Tenn., G. M. Stewart.
Edinburgh, Shenandoah, Va., James M. Hisey.
Fayetteville, Lincoln, Tenn., Wm. French.
Fayette, Jefferson, Miss., Geo. McMarchan.
Fosterville, Rutherford, Tenn., A. M. McElroy.
Flat Woods, Braxton, W. Va., John Lutton.
Farmville, Prince Edward, Va., Joel L. Walker.
Greenville, Washington, Miss., Kendrick R. Wilson.
Graham, Allamance, N. C., W. C. Faucett.
Gordonsville, Orange, Va., S. G. Atkins.
Harrison, Hamilton, Tenn., Geo. Curry.
Hartsville, Sumner, Tenn., James Harlan.
Jacksonborough, Campbell, Tenn., Miss Sue Cary.
Kemick Depot, Albemarle, Va., L. Bremond.
Limestone Spring, Green, Tenn., Wm. Cavenor.
Lebanon, Wilson, Tenn., Jesse B. White.
Lovellsville, London, Va. Luther W. Slater.
Lawrenceburgh, Lawrence, Tenn., W. P. H. Turner.
Lacey Springs, Rockingham, Va., Jesse Currier.
Mount Jackson, Shenandoah, Va., Reuben A Bird.
Muyville, Blount, Tenn., T. M. Hood.
Manchester, Coffee, Tenn., R. E. Lasseter,
Magnolia, Pike, Miss., Henry Gottiz.
Macon, Nosubee, Miss., Edward Jackson.
McMinnville, Warren, Tenn., Raleigh Martin.
Meridien, Landerdale, Miss., R. G. Rew.
Marble Hall, Hawkins, Tenn., John Belvin.
McLeansville, Guilford, N. C., John McLean.
Manchester, Chesterfield, Va., Wm. Giles Marlette.
Middleburgh, Loudon, Va., Geo. H. Hutchinson.
Newmarket, Shenandoah, Va., Frederick Zeiler.
Newport, Cocke, Tenn., H. H. Beer.
New Hill, Wake, N. C., Robert M. Brown.
New Light, Wake, N. C., H. B. Wilson.
Newtown Stevensburgh, Frederick, Va., S. C. Hull.
New Haven, Mason, Va., Andrew J. Hill.
Oxford, Lafayette, Miss., James L. Kendell.
Oak Grove, Jefferson, Tenn., John M. Elliott.
Pas Christian, Harrison, Miss., H. A. Lee.
Parrottsville, Cocke, Tenn., Samuel Parrott.
Plain's Cross Roads, Granger, Tenn., John A. McKinney.
Quarryville, Hawkins, Tenn., Andrew Galbreath.
Ratledge, Granger, Tenn., M. Goldman.
Romney, Hampshire, W. Va., Richard A. Marshall.
Rapidan Station, Culpepper, Va., John W. Peyton.
Strasburgh, Shenandoah, Va., Philip A. Machir.
Spring House, Granger, Tenn., Thomas Waiter.
Silver Springs, Wilson, Tenn., L. M. N. Cook.
Shop Spring, Wilson, Tenn., David Young.
Sycamore Mills, Cheatham, Tenn., W. B. Nichols.
Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton, W. Va., W. D. Rollyson.
Sweet Water, Monroe, Tenn., R. T. Scruggs.
Somerville, Fayette, Tenn., John T. Lattin.
Spring Creek, Wirt, W. Va., Samuel Davis.
Salisbury, Rowen, N. C., A. Berreine.
Tom's Brook, Shenandoah, Va., E. B. Shaver.
Tampico, Granger, Tenn., Henry Harris.
Upperville, Fauquier, Va., G. A. Walter.
Woodstock, Shenandoah, Va., Conrad Litchliter.
Wilsonville, Cocke, Tenn., Frank Gorman.
Watertown, Wilson, Tenn., Wilson L. Waters.
Woodbury, Cannon, Tenn., Elijah Stephens.
Wheatland, London, Va., David Mansfield.
Whitehall, Frederick, Va., Joseph A. Robinson.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

Exchange Offices for British North American Mails.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

Mode of Indicating the Prepayment of Postage upon Letters received from Foreign Countries.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid, or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA, AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. . . . . . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles. . . . . . . 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months). . 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " . . 10 "
For Weekly, " " . . 5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

Postage per Quarter (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on Newspapers and Periodicals *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . . . . . . 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . . . . . 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . . . 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . . . 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

Books, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

On Miscellaneous Mailable Matter, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. To or from Great Britain and Ireland, in United States and British Mails.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. To or from France, Algeria, or in French mail or via England.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. To or from the German-Austrian Postal Union in the Prussian closed mail.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. To or from Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg mail.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. To Belgium, in the United States and Belgium closed mail.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. To the West India Islands, (not British,) except Cuba, Central America, (except Aspinwall and Panama,) and Countries on the South Pacific Coast, in the United States and British mails.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 A. M. |
| " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.30 P. M. |
| " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.00 P. M. |
| " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 3.45 P. M. |
| South. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.00 A. M. |
| " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4.30 P. M. |
| " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5.30 P. M. |
| " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10.30 P. M. |

On Sundays all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

North—Due 6.30 A. M.; 1.00, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
South—Due 4.30 A. M.; 1.30, 5.30, 8.30, 10.30. P.M.
East—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.30 and 11.30 P. M.
West—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.
☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

To Postmasters and Bankers of the North-west.

A New Style STAMPING PAD and INK can be obtained from me at reasonable rate.

The Pad gives a clear impression; does not gum the type, and is not affected by the weather.

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink, . . . . . . 50 cents.
" " Red " . . . . . . 75 "
" " Blue " . . . . . . 75 "
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . 50 "
Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Acapulco. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.). | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada. | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *16 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 6 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 42c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepai 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of August, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican..* | U.S. | 1 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Aspinwall. | U.S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | 2 | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Dales | U.S. | 5 | | do *via* Q's'wn & L'l. |
| Hamburg | U.S. | 5 | | G'mn Sts *via* H'mbg. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana* | U.S. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 12 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Dales | U.S. | 12 | | Eup. *via* Qs'n & Lv'rl. |
| Bremen | U.S. | 12 | | G'rmn Sts. *via* Brem. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | 16 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Mexican | U.S. | 15 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Aspinwall. | U.S. | 16 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U.S. | 16 | | Havana. |
| French | France. | 18 | | Ctn'tEp. *via* Hav&Brt |
| Hamburg | U.S. | 19 | | Europe *via* Hamb'g. |
| Dales | U.S. | 19 | | Ireland *via* Qu'ns'tn. |
| Nicaragua. | U.S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Kingston | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 23 | | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Bremen | U.S. | 26 | | Europe *via* Bremen. |
| Dales | U.S. | 26 | | Ireland *via* Q'nst'wn. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | 30 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Havana | U.S. | 31 | | Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL
AND
## POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. V., No. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1865. Whole No. 60.

### The Post Office Clerk.

The editor of the *Clarke County (O.) Democrat* gives in the following article the results of an experience as a post office official, which will doubtless be recognized by many of our readers as very similar to their own:—

Post Office Clerk.—For some time we have been proposing, to ourselves, to say a few words for an humble but important individual, found in every village and city in our country. That individual is the post office clerk. No one is more intimately connected with the affairs of the public. The preacher and priest are acquainted with the standing of their parishioners; the doctor with many secrets of his patients; the lawyer with the business and legal difficulties of his clients, but the post office clerk is acquainted with every one in the community, with their business, trade, and their intrigues.

In former years we spent some time in the post office department, and knew practically the every day labors, trials and amenities of the post office clerk. To many, the calling of the post office clerk seems an easy one, a pleasant occupation. In this, such persons are wofully mistaken. We still remember our first day's experience in the business, and only necessity prevented it from being the last. Legs as stiff as wooden ones, we were in pain from head to feet, too tired to undress before retiring, more dead than alive.

The post office clerk must be at his work long before the mechanic, and does not end his labor till the robust farmer has taken a sweet, refreshing sleep. When the clerk's work is done his feet are weary; his path is a checkered one. Consider for a moment how labyrinthine are the footsteps of a clerk in our post office. Two steps to the north, one to the south, back to the starting point, now to the east, now to the west, now a right angle, now an acute, his feet describe. He also moves upon the line of beauty. He describes a circle, a spiral curve and an ellipse, and in fact moves upon every known line. His line of motion for one day would make a year's hard study for the mathematician. Every muscle is brought into exercise—hands and feet are in constant motion. Nor are his senses left uncultivated. His sight must be good; hearing perfect. He must know who is it that comes veiled like a prophetess, must read addresses that should be magnified ten times to be legible. He must incline his ear to hear the golden but low whisperings of the bashful young lady who trembles as she gives her name. His memory must be excellent—a thousand things are told to him in the course of a day, all of which he is expected to remember. If he fail to remember any one of these particulars he will be punished most excruciatingly, it may be, by some young lady who does not want her pa to know that she corresponds with some young rake—she wants to get her own letters. In every town there are half a dozen John Smiths—when a letter arrives for John Smith, the clerk must know for which one it is—he must know, if possible, from what place each of the John Smiths gets his letters. The clerks will be most fortunate if he remembers all the orders delivered to him, and if he does not, he will be most unfortunate, for he will be severely tongue-lashed and insulted. No one that we know of must have as much patience as the post office clerk. If he has not patience he will have a most miserable life. If he has not a good deal of Job in him, we cannot see how he can get along without a half-dozen fights daily. He must have either patience or cowardice, else he must fight his way. The clerk seeing so much rudeness necessarily loves gentility, and no one better than he knows how to appreciate kindness. What little kindness he meets with is an oasis of pleasure in a mighty desert of pain.

When the most of persons go to a post office they throw off their masks; they are not then what they have simulated. They are querulous, crowd others aside, and seem wanting in every good quality which goes to make up either the lady or gentleman. One says he knows there must be a letter lying around some place in the office for him; another says, "you must have given my letters to somebody else. I *know* you have." One grumbler insinuates that the clerk did not send his letter off, else he *knows* he would have an answer by this time. He throws out insinuations against the honesty of the clerk. A remarkable instance of this kind strikes us now. In this case a most deserving young man was ruined. We would give, with pleasure, the name of the young man, and the place of the incident, but both have escaped our memory. It happened in this wise: The clerk was charged with purloining a letter put into his office. The writer of the letter reported far and near that ——— ——— abstracted a letter which he dropped into the office, and which contained a large amount of money. The clerk's friends repelled the base charge; those who knew him best would not believe a word of such a report. The spirit of the clerk was broken; he could not live under such a charge, though it had no foundation. He resigned his position and enlisted in the army.

A mother's heart was broken! Time rolled on slowly and wearily.

* * * * *

The postmaster always looked anxiously in opening the Eastern mail to see if there were any dead letters. What was his joy in finding in one morning's mail a large official document from the Dead Letter Office, addressed to him. Quicker than can be said he saw the foul, fictitious stain vanish from the escutcheon of his much injured clerk. He opens the package, and to his delight, he finds in it the lost letter. He is overcome, tears freely roll down his cheeks, and he hurries to the widow's home to bear tidings more joyful than ever before fell upon her delighted ears. The report spreads rapidly, and a thousand hearts are made glad, though many have cause to repent for the injury they did to the clerk. Will the clerk ever rejoice with his friends upon earth? Upon the evening of that happy day which was the cause of so much happiness to that lonely mother, came the news that her son fell upon the bloody field of Stone River. She was resigned to her fate. She felt proud that her son died in a good cause; but her greatest comfort arose from the thought that her son's reputation remained untarnished. The boy, unfortunately, did not live long enough to return to hold up his head amongst his friends, though of course he knew that he was innocent of the charges made by his enemies. The whole difficulty sprang from carelessness and want of due regard in speaking of others.

The writer of the letter intended to direct his letter to some town in Illinois, but being accustomed to write Ohio upon the most of letters, he did so on this, and then ruined a young man by charging him with dishonesty. Such instances are not rare, but do not always turn out so melancholy. Frequently the post office clerk, though wearied with his excessive labors, cannot sleep from some base insinuation, though general, it may be thrown out by some careless, inconsiderate person. Now and then the clerk comes in contact with those who know how to treat a person, and his heart is made glad.

The clerk must be a paragon of goodness if he in turn does not become rude. He meets with so much that would make even a saint of good humor a rude individual. Hundreds of children in going to school and from school must run to the post office to ask for letters. This they do day after day, and probably get scarcely a letter during the year. An excitable individual sees a letter in his box, takes a jump towards his box, and begins thumping upon it as if he were going to tear down the building. Another *gentleman* whistles at the clerk as if he were calling a dog; another yells out in trumpet tones to jump around and wait on him, and still another stands to grumble about the non-reception of his defunct *Pumpkintown Herald*. This and often much more takes place at the same moment.

Such is the life of a post office clerk, and how miserable it would be if nothing pleasant were interspersed with so much that is disagreeable. But he has his pleasures. There is always something agreeable in seeing the numerous persons that call at a post office. In every expression there is something beautiful and something to be learned. The post office clerk has ample *materiel* to study the connections between the inner and the outer man; the relation between the expressions of the soul and the actions of its possessor.

Judging by our experience in the business, we would say that the post office clerk has an important but thankless and unappreciated situation. A few years of such service merit promotion, and a postmaster's commission should reward the post office clerk for his labors.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Registry System.

Q———, Ill., Aug. 15, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—That the Registry system has been conducive in many instances to a safe conveyance and proper delivery of valuable letters, that otherwise might have been lost, to the apprehension of those guilty of embezzlement; that it has promoted the general good and been a benefit to the mail service, there can be no doubt. But on the other hand it must also be admitted that registered letters have been lost, some of which were lost on account of their being registered, and which would have reached their destinations had they been sent as ordinary letters. The system as it now stands is not satisfactory to the public, seeing that it does not warrant the safety of the letter; that it only promises an investigation in case the letter is lost. As a general thing, the people only make use of it when sending small amounts of money, and in which case the 20 cents of registry fees is considered too high a tariff. Again, there are others, some of them perhaps, judging those connected with the mail service by themselves, who argue that a registered letter is merely an advertisement for the benefit of rogues, and inviting them to steal it.

The Registry system will be of but little practical use wherever the Money Order system is or may be established, and I hope such may be extended to this office before long. I think the Money Order system ought to be extended to all the post offices except the fifth class, or at least to all offices of the fourth class that may make application for it. L. R., *P. M.*

[In the above communication our correspondent has omitted to state that where one registered letter is really lost through dishonesty or other causes, *twenty* are *reported* lost through the inexcusable neglect of postmasters to comply strictly with the regulations in regard to the mode of wrapping, directing, post-billing and forwarding them.]—Ed. Mail.

### Patience in Post Offices.

P. O., J———, August, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—For one I am obliged to you, in the first place, for the *Mail;* and in the second, for your invitation to the post office fraternity to freely give vent through its columns to our experiences, and to suggest any improvements (or supposed ones) in the *modus operandi* of doing our official work; and if you will excuse a rambling talk in this case, you shall have one. In the start, I will be allowed to say that from long experience (of eleven years) I am satisfied that the class referred to by T. G., who are so berated by outsiders, when taking into account the vast number of post offices, and consequently a much larger number of employees and the amount of business done, are not so great rascals as some would have it; but on the contrary, it is the greater wonder that there are not more mistakes and greater losses.

I would not, however, say this, wishing to hide mistakes which are made. Mistakes will be made in this world, as long as humanity lasts, but may be remedied. The post office is a great school to lengthen a man's patience in. The postmaster, as your correspondent truly says, must understand all law; he must be able to tell the anxious inquirer after an anxiously looked-for letter that has not come, "why is it not come?"—and if the reason does not sound consistent in the ear of inquirer: "Ah, it must be, that letter is in the post office now." And when it does come, and it is found that the letter has been mailed three or five days, and had only 50 miles to travel "*Why, sir, this letter must have been in your office all the time.*" Well, a really sensitive man, who "has a conscience void of offence," and who is only conscious of trying to do his duty faithfully, and as conscious of wishing to serve the public in every reasonable way, will very naturally have such sensibilities severely tried. But let patience stand by, and if it is not ours naturally borrow some! I'll give you a case simply as a specimen. Mr. D. called for a letter which he supposed was reasonably expected, and must be in the office. "No letter for you, Mr. D." "But whose letters are these?" pointing at private boxes containing letters. "Your letters, Mr. D., are not put into private box but into general delivery." "But you did not look these over." "Yours, Mr. D., are put into letter D. box." "But I must have a letter, and it may be some of these," still pointing. "Mr. Postmaster, will you let me come round and see where you put my letters?" The postmaster at once concluded to let in a little light upon Mr. D., and let him in to see the mysterious inside workings of the office. Mr. D. at once pitched at the boxes containing letters to look for his letter, and the postmaster was obliged to notify Mr. D., "hands off, as none but sworn officials are allowed in here." Mr. D. seemed quite satisfied in his exploration.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have occupied already too much space, but there is a matter which ought to be regulated at once on the part of some post offices, viz: the practice of tumbling into the mail letters going sometimes a thousand miles or more, without wrapping. It is a miserable slip-shod practice, and should be stopped. How can we send such the *U. S. Mail?* More anon. Yours, truly, F. M. R.

H———, N. H., July, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* After a little over four years' experience among the "mail bags," I find on taking the statements of the community at large, that if a letter is lost, miscarried, or does not arrive at its destination (as soon as written), has on it the wrong street or No., or the wrong State, or no street, No. or State, or if the mails arrive five minutes too late, it is *all the fault of the postmaster.*

All this the postmaster must bear with a very pleasant smile and a low bow, for such are the requirements of Uncle Sam. So you see we must not grumble at trifles.

Some 18 months since a letter was said to have been sent from this office to N———, containing $15. In about six weeks after, the man who sent the letter received a dun for the money; he at once called on me, and inquired if I sent a letter to N——— on a certain date. On examining the records, I informed him that there were three letters sent on that day, but could not tell to whom they were sent.

"Well," said he, "it is very strange you don't remember better than that; things have come to a pretty pass if a letter can't go from here to N———, only about 30 miles, and not be lost. Well, I've heard tell before that letters would get lost, especially if they had any money in them, (looking at me with a knowing glance.) I guess somebody knows where it is." With the required smile, I said I was very sorry, and hoped he would yet find it.

In about two months from that time I received a letter from the Dead Letter Office for Mr. R———. I informed him that I had a letter that he might have if he would sign a receipt and pay the postage.

"What's the postage for?" "Why, sir, it came unpaid." "Well, what have I to sign a receipt for?" "Why, you know that we postmasters are sometimes blamed if letters are lost, so I have adopted this rule for my own protection." "Is that the way you do with all?" "Oh, no; only certain ones." "Why do you require it of me?" "Because you recollect that you once virtually accused me of———." "No I didn't, neither." "Well, so I understood it at the time; but never mind, I will take a receipt for this one and let the other go the old way." In the excitement he caught up the pen, and hastily signed the receipt without reading, paid over the postage, and called for his letter, and with a more complaisant look than on a former occasion, beheld the very letter containing the $15 that he had sent without *street* or *No.* to his friend at N———.

Perhaps the hardest and most perplexing duty of a postmaster in a country post office is the collection of newspaper postage in advance.

On receiving the post office effects from my predecessor, I found on examining the books that, perhaps, not one in fifteen paid their postage in advance, and not more than one-half of the subscribers paid anything. I at once proceeded to collect the postage in advance. The result was that I made many enemies, also cheated or helped the poor printer to lose several subscribers by notifying them that their papers were not taken from the office. Some of these patrons were those that neither paid the printer nor their postage. I continued strictly to adhere to the pre-paying system, and find now no particular inconvenience in it, beside insuring Uncle Sam of his pay, and I have brought in a better class of paying subscribers to the printer.

Having emptied a part of the contents of my phial, I will *cork up* again for the present.

Yours, &c., J. H. T. N.

### Newspaper Postage Again.

B———, Ills., July, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—In the July number of the *Mail*, I notice an article on the "Collection of Newspaper Postage," which I read with much satisfaction; and while "the brother was speaking I felt moved to give in my experience"—not that I can throw any new light on the subject, but in the hope that by keeping the matter before the people, they may be led to call for a reform in this particular. Most country postmasters are engaged in other business, the success of which depends on the good-will of the people; and rather than contend for so small a sum as a quarter's postage, frequently pay it themselves. This is not right, but it is hard for a man accustomed to a more extensive and liberal business to be constantly asking his patrons for five cents or refusing to credit them for that amount.

I believe at the present time none of the first class newspapers in this country are sent to subscribers on credit. The paper stops as soon as the time it was paid for expires. How easy it would be to add the amount of the postage to the subscription price to be collected from the subscriber and paid by the publisher at the mailing office, and have no more trouble about the matter. Newspapers not unfrequently come to this office directed to persons who never lived in this neighborhood, and continue to come until the publisher is notified that they are not taken from the office. In this place, such papers can hardly ever be sold for enough to pay the postage, and the government has to lose it. Persons often change their residence suddenly, and a considerable time elapses before their papers are stopped or changed to their new address. There is some more postage that either the postmaster or the Department has to lose.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope to see more on this subject in the columns of your truly valuable paper, from other and abler pens than mine, for I am convinced that there is no postmaster who engages in other business, who does not feel as I do on this subject, and who would not be glad to see all printed matter pre-paid as well as letter.

If our good old Uncle Samuel could be got to take the matter in hand, I *think* he would do a good day's work for himself, and I *know* his nephews in the post office business would be very much obliged to him. Yours, truly,

C. C.

### Something for "Large Offices."

R———, Mass., ———, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* Sir: Your correspondent, R. P. A., in his communication in the August number of the *Mail*, in answer to your correspondent, J. H. E., of S., N. Y., makes some very reasonable complaints, I have no doubt, against post office officials in small offices; but at the close of his communication, he tells us that the majority of postmasters in large offices seldom, if ever, make mistakes. Now, with all due deference to the opinion of your correspondent, Mr. Editor, I must be permitted to express a different opinion, for when I open a package of letters that comes direct from the distributing office, and I find from one to a half dozen letters that are plainly and distinctly addressed to some other office, (as I sometimes do,) I am compelled to believe that postmasters or their clerks in large offices do sometimes make mistakes as well as those in small offices, the opinion of your correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding. Respectfully, J. G. P., *P. M.*

East T———, Ohio, July 24, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* The suggestions of your correspondent B., of S., Mich., June, 1865, No. 10, of your paper, are of so much importance that I cannot refrain from giving my decided and emphatic approval of them on the subject of "Collecting Newspaper Postage." I think the idea of collecting such postage at the mailing office, is the only correct one that the Department can adopt, and if adopted, would save a large amount of postal revenue to the Department.

Nearly all country post offices are kept in some sort of a store or business place where the people of the neighborhood usually congregate, and when the mail arrives, are all eager to get their mail matter, and can scarcely wait until it is distributed, and the postmaster is obliged to use every effort possible to get a correct statement of newspapers and periodicals, and under such circumstances it is almost impossible to get a correct statement. It takes a month at least to get a correct statement of all printed matter, and unless the postmaster examines every package of periodicals received, it is almost impossible to get it correct. Another great objection is the changeable condition of our citizens. A very large percentage of society are changeable, and receive their papers and periodicals for one or two months in a place. These are very apt to get off without paying any postage, unless, as I said before, the postmaster examines every package that arrives, and keeps a record of the same, which is next to impossible. Another great objection is the actual collection. Many persons will say they have paid their postage, perhaps sent the money by neighbor Brown, Jones or Smith, and are very sure it has been paid. Ask them for a receipt, and they are almost ready to knock you down for suspecting them of lying. "What, do you think I would tell you so and so for three or five cents, if it was not so?" and the poor postmaster has to bite his lips and pay the amount himself or keep at the matter until he finds neighbor Jones or Brown used the change for tobacco or beer, and forgot to pay the postage, which is only one of the thousand ways that omissions and mistakes occur, which cause both parties much trouble.

I am satisfied with an experience of five years with the Department, that the pre-payment of postage is the only correct system, and would be more acceptable to the community, and I know that all postmasters would hail such a change as one of the greatest reforms in the postal arrangement.

If necessary, would it not be well to have a petition to that effect circulated for the signatures of postmasters and citizens before the convening of Congress, in order that such a reform may be adopted by the Department?

Yours, truly. J. R., *P. M.*

P———, West Virginia, Aug., 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—As you have commanded "uncork," here goes. First pop at yourself. In the July number of your valuable paper, I notice under the head "Drop Circulars," &c., you say that postage on "*drop* circulars and newspapers is the same as when they are forwarded by mail." So far as circulars are concerned, I beg leave to differ. True, I have had no instructions; but a case in point, I think, will satisfy you that I am right. A gentleman with his handful of "drop circulars," with *one cent stamps* on them, made the inquiry, "What is the postage on circulars?" I answered two cents. He then asked why I charged more for a "drop circular" than a "drop letter?" I told him that there was no provision in the late law for reducing the postage on circulars, while there was on drop letters. He then remarked that as drop letters were only one cent, that he would make drop letters of his drop circulars, and, with the word, he commenced sealing them up. I told him to stop. That settled the point. A man had a right to drop an unsealed letter into the office if he chose to do so. Since then, I permit "drop circulars" to pass through the office with a *one cent* stamp on them. Am I not right? [Yes. The remarks in the July No. were intended to apply to offices where there is delivery by carrier.—Ed. Mail.]

The next item I wish to notice is the letter of L. R., P. M. at O., Ill., (Aug. No.) As it would be requisite to "keep a record showing the expiration of the terms paid for," I cannot see any advantage in his plan, but an additional expense by waste of stamps. When a proper record is kept in a book, and the money paid and credited, that is sufficient. I would approve of using stamps if labor and money could be saved by it, and will propose a plan (subject to improvement by the suggestions of others) that I think would answer. In the first place, publishers should keep the number of papers for each office added up, (*for convenience,*) and when they do up a package, be required to place stamps sufficient to pay the postage on the outside of the package. Then all this labor required in the large offices would be in cancelling stamps. This labor would not require the clerical force that is now required in keeping records of newspapers and collecting postages on papers separately, &c.

I cannot agree with A., of P. O. L., N. Y. My plan would not cause "an additional strain upon the clerical force in large offices. It would so reduce the labor that a part of their services could be dispensed with and a great saving be effected by employing a less number of clerks. Then let postmasters through the country be required to examine these packages, and report any deception practiced, which charge, (if sustained,) should subject the publisher to a fine, and you would find that a few fines would make them very careful to place the proper number of stamps on the packages.

I agree with him that the labor of recording the name of each subscriber and separate paper is great; but when one subscriber pays for one quarter, another for two, and another for a whole year in advance, I must confess that I have no other plan, and would be pleased if he or you, or somebody else, would take the trouble to give us country postmasters his "present simple form," that does away with the use of recording subscribers' names, &c. I hope to hear from some one on this subject.

There is another item in post office matters that I have not seen touched upon; that is the advertising of letters, for which there is an enormous outlay, and only a small percentage returned, by the letters being called for. In this office I now advertise at the rate of about three thousand letters a year. At present rates, this costs sixty dollars. I have not kept an exact account of advertised letters given out, but I think not over ten per cent., leaving a clear loss of fifty-four dollars in one office. Of the ten per cent. given out, not more than half of them are called for on account of the advertisement. We give them out by familiarizing ourselves with the names advertised, so that when a person calls for a letter from the general delivery, we remember that one has been placed amongst the advertised, and give it to him without his calling for it; so that I think I can safely say not more than one-twentieth of the letters advertised are called for. My opinion is, a written list, placed in a conspicuous place in any post office, where the mail is not delivered by carriers, would answer every purpose, and be a heavy item of economy. What think you? Respectfully, yours, M.

### Wrapping Bill Packages.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Allow me to suggest to the distribution offices, through your columns, that it would be a convenience and a precaution in the interest of safety if they would wrap the bill packages of the series, marking it, for example, "12 Bill." By this means the office receiving it would know the bill package at sight, and would also be advised how many packages should be received, and how many, if any, have failed to come to hand. This suggestion, I believe, will not conflict with any instructions from the Department as to the manner of doing up packages. H.

### Letter Addresses.

Postmaster, I'm at a loss to know
Just the place where I ought to go;
But send me out upon the plains,
Where *Frank Short* is with his ox trains,
Hauling freight for Uncle Sam,
Who pays his freight bills like a man.
Frank's on his way toward Denver City,
If I don't find him 'twill be a pity.
At *Nebraska City* he will load his train
With a large amount of flour and grain;
Let me stop there on my route
To see if Short won't find me out.
If he don't call, then send me on
My way toward the setting sun.
Perhaps you'd better send me out
Via the Fort Kearney route.
If the P. M.'s in *Kansas* know how to read,
They then can surely see the need
Of sending me on at an early day
To the end of my journey without delay.
At *Fort Kearney* let me remain
Till Frank Short comes up with his train.

I have come from Beaver Dam, in the valley set down,
A very good type of a one-horse town,
Where the people all live in the good old way
Of eating and drinking and breathing each day.
I'll jump in your mail bag, for I greatly desire
To find, if I can, James F. Harris, Esq.,
Who, when men were called the cannon to face,
While dear Little Mac was changing his base—
Came with the rest, and it fell to his lot
To be in the command of the brave Capt. Scott.
They say with the Captain I shall find him no more,
But at the headquarters of 2d Army Corps.
I suppose I must first go to Washington, D. C.,
To find where the said headquarters may be.
With this letter stamp, I hope, on my back,
I can bravely defy the whole "rebel pack."
With greatest assurance I bid you good by,
If I can't find said Harris (I'll bet you) I'll try.

Guerillas, combined with Indian tact,
Early this winter again
Ordered that Holladay's mail contract
Be stopped from crossing the plain;
Even the overland telegraph's down,
Looked on with fear though it be,
Love's missives all are forced to go round,
Even around by the sea.
Rover, avaunt! let me quickly pass;
Youth's dear friends I would not miss—
Even in old Gloucester, Mass.,
Seek I Mrs. D. L. Morris,
Quick! change! presto! pass!
Read an acrostic in this.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK SEPTEMBER 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. *All Papers stopped at the expiration of the term of subscription, unless a new subscription is remitted.* All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business department* of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR, I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington Oct. 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR —I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON.
*Postmaster General*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **59,** will please remit at once.

[Official.]

*Advertising Letters.*—The following circular to postmasters, on the subject of advertising lists of uncalled-for letters has just been issued by the Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, FINANCE OFFICE, *Washington,* ——, 1865.

POSTMASTER ——:

*Sir*—It is estimated that, under the new law, the cost of advertising letters which, not being delivered, are sent to the Dead Letter Office, will amount to at least $60,000 per year. This sum is an entire loss to the Department. If a large proportion of advertised letters were delivered, this expense might be justified by the advantages accruing to the public interests; that this is not the case is shown by the fact that at least seventy-five per cent. of all advertised letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office. In some of the larger offices the percentage of advertised letters that are delivered averages less than fifteen per cent.

In view of these facts, the Postmaster General deems it expedient to rescind his instructions to postmasters under section four of the act approved March 3, 1865.

You will, therefore, upon receipt of this circular, notify the publisher of the advertised list of your office, that hereafter, for the reasons above stated, but one cent per name will be paid for such advertising. If it is not possible to effect an arrangement to have the list published in the newspaper having the largest circulation at this rate, (one cent per name,) you will then cause the lists to be printed and posted conspicuously as a substitute for newspaper publication: provided, however, that the entire expense of such printed lists shall not exceed one cent per name. If neither of these arrangements can be effected, you will merely post manuscript lists, for which no charge will be allowed.

In the event of being obliged to resort to the posting of either printed or manuscript lists, due notice must be given the public of the change.

By order of the Postmaster General.

A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

PREPAYING NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—We have received a large number of communications on this subject, which seems to be one on which the opinions of our subscribers are almost unanimous. We cannot find room for all of them, and we fear they would prove rather monotonous reading if we could, as there is necessarily a strong family likeness among them all. Those who have written us in regard to this matter, and do not find their letters in print, will please take this excuse, and, we hope, will find time to send us something quite as interesting on some other postal subject.

MAIL AGENT L. P. Hemstead, on Route 937, between New Haven and New London, was quite seriously injured in the accident on the N. H. and N. L. Railroad on the 22d ult. His head, mouth and one of his knees were bruised. His escape from more serious injury was remarkable. The car, in plunging down a high embankment, made two complete overturns, severely wounding all who were in it, and making a sad mixing up of mail bags, mail agent, and the general furniture of the room.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

### Mails at the South.

The work of re-establishing the United States postal system within the States lately in rebellion continues to occupy largely the time and energies of the Postmaster General, his Assistants, and the employees of all branches of the Department. The long lists of "re-established" post offices which have appeared in our columns for the past few months are but an imperfect index of the amount of labor involved in the postal re-construction of the South. Post-routes are being established, contracts entered into, appointments of postmasters and agents made, special instructions to meet special emergencies issued, and the whole postal system, with all the despatch which circumstances and a proper regard for the public interests will allow, is being once more set in operation.

When, in 1861, the secession of most of the Southern States swept from the control of the Department the post offices, with the whole *materiel* and appliances of the service within those States, the circumstances were sufficiently embarrassing to the Department and to those entrusted with its management. But the task of restoring what was then so rashly destroyed, is one of no ordinary character, and will require the exercise of no common amount of prudence, sound judgment—a requirement which we are confident will be promptly and fully met. Governor DENNISON's large experience acquired by his former connection with railroad enterprises, peculiarly qualifies him, in this emergency, for the most important portion of the duty before him, incidental to the transportation branch of the service to be re-established; and Messrs. RANDALL, MCLELLAN and ZEVELY, the Assistant Postmasters General, are gentlemen, the efficiency of whose past services in their several positions, renders it fortunate that those services are still available to the Department in the arduous task which is now before it. Special Agents of tried capacity are engaged throughout the South in carrying out the plans of the Department, and every day sees the old United States mail again traversing the regions from which it has so long been excluded, and post offices—*real* post offices—resuming the places which, during the war, were usurped by the sham ones of the late Confederacy. The important Mississippi steamboat mail route has just been re-opened under a most advantageous contract for a tri-weekly service between Cairo and New Orleans; routes from Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and other important points, are already in operation; and no great length of time can elapse ere the mail service in the Southern States will resume—with the advantages of added improvements—the regularity which the shock of civil war so rudely disturbed. We hope and believe that this result will prove most potent as an agent in allaying whatever irritation may yet remain as a consequence of the recent strife, and as a means of establishing a cordial good understanding between *Americans* of all the States.

The following cheering intelligence from the Provisional Governor of South Carolina speaks volumes in favor of the timely and earnest action of the Department in regard to postal re-arrangements, and for the good conduct and high hopes of the people of that State generally:

"GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

"TO THE HON. GOV. DENNISON, *Postmaster General*.—Dear Sir: In reply to communication received from your Department, I have the honor of stating that the railroad companies in South Carolina are in a condition to carry the mails, by their roads and hacks, from the ends of their roads to the towns and villages in the State. The mails can be carried over these roads, as far as they run, and then the mails will be sent in hacks to their destination."

The Governor then enumerates the roads in South Carolina specially as fit for duty, and continues:

"It is a matter very much desired that you should give us mail facilities as soon as possible. We are in a woeful condition, without newspapers or letters. I have the gratification of stating to you that South Carolina is all loyal, and taking the oath cheerfully. She will be the first to take her place in the Union, as she was the first to go out, unfortunately. With great respect, &c. B. F. PERRY."

☞ We have often called the attention of postmasters to the importance of exercising great care in sending off the letters received in their offices; yet we fear that many of them are still culpably negligent of their duty in this respect. Scores of letters are received at the distributing offices, which should never have left the offices where they were first deposited, until the parties who wrote them had properly directed them. These go to the distributing offices in all shapes and all conditions. Some are directed so illegibly that they cannot be read; some have simply the name of the party and the State, or town, or county; and some have the name of the town, county and State, with nothing else. A few are sent off from the distributing offices at a venture, are generally returned, marked "no such person here," and finally they "fetch up" in the Dead Letter Office. Now a little attention on the part of the postmasters would have prevented all this confusion and uncertainty. In cases where the writers are known, their letters should be handed back to them for proper direction; and when this cannot be done, the postmasters are instructed to send these letters to the Dead Letter Office. Letters should not be sent to this office, when there is a possibility, without serious inconvenience, of submitting them for re-direction to the parties who wrote them.

☞ Bloomington Ferry, Hennepin Co., Minn., was incorrectly printed in the list of New Post Offices, &c., in our last number as Bloomington, *Ferry Co*, Minn.

X. M. C. is crowded out this month. He will be heard from soon.

### Postage on Letters forwarded by Whale Ships.

In reply to several inquiries addressed to us respecting the rate of postage chargeable on letters sent by whale ships to persons on board of other ships on the ocean, we have to state that the Post Office Department has decided that such letters should be regularly posted at and received from the post office at the port of departure, as required by the 10th Section of the Act of March 3, 1865, and are subject to a United States postage of 10 cents per single rate; the same as is charged under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act of July 1, 1864, on all letters for foreign ports and places, to which different rates of postage have not been established by Postal Conventions with foreign countries.

We are permitted to publish for the information of postmasters and the public, the following letter on the subject addressed to the postmaster of New Bedford, Mass., by the 1st Assistant Postmaster General:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, July 25, 1865.

C. W. CHAPMAN, Esq., *Postmaster, New Bedford, Mass.*:

SIR—I have carefully considered the suggestions made in your letter of the 14th inst., relative to modifying the instructions contained in my letter of the 22d ult., on the subject of the proper amount of U. S. postage to be levied and collected upon letters conveyed by whale ships sailing from United States ports, but do not see how I can adopt your suggestion to levy a three cent rate upon such letters deposited in your office, and a five cent rate upon letters mailed and forwarded by other offices.

The *five* cent rate to which you refer, is applicable only to letters forwarded to British Colonies or Possessions *in the British mail*, upon which we collect our inland rate of postage as established by Postal Convention with Great Britain, (namely, five cents per single rate of half ounce or under); and the *three* cent rate to the Sandwich Islands by private ship, *via* San Francisco, is our domestic rate of postage, which is collected under an arrangement concluded with the Post Department at Honolulu, and is not of general application.

The Department would be pleased to levy the reduced rate you have proposed, on the letters in question, if they could be properly regarded as domestic correspondence. Additional legislation seems to be required to provide for letters of this class, as no specific provision is made for them by existing laws. I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
*1st Ass't Postmaster General.*

PHILOSOPHICAL.—A new postmaster has recently been appointed at a town in Pennsylvania, and the editor of the local newspaper, after announcing the fact, and the name of another unsuccessful candidate, goes on to publicly express his own private sentiments in regard to the matter as follows:

The editor of the *Bulletin* was also a candidate for this office, but, unlike the other two, had no wealth at his back. He had nothing but hard work, long services, and the "mudsills" to urge his claims. Of course he failed. He could give a score of reasons why the President of the United States and our members of Congress have made a great mistake by not appointing him to that responsible office. Firstly, he wanted it. Secondly, he had earned it. Thirdly, he ought to have had it. Fourthly, he tried to get it. Fifthly, the President knew he wanted it. Sixthly, Mr. Congressman W. knew that also. Seventhly and *mostly*, the editor is a much better *looking man* than either of the other applicants, and should have stood at the *ladies' window* to hand out the letters. Deeming this last entirely sufficient, we will not name the thirteen other reasons.

Well, being left out in the cold, we now expect to have our revenge by going to the post office every day, and making faces through that hole at the new postmaster for about four years. If he don't complain of being haunted by that time, we shall conclude that he can stand another term, just as his predecessor had come to the conclusion that he liked it "as far as he got," and would like to get further in the same direction. We can say to those friends who have stood by us, that we appreciate their good will, and are quite as sorry that we did not succeed as they are; but we have seen too much of the "fortunes of war" to "take it to heart," and trust they will not, but do, as we certainly shall, fight on in the glorious cause of the Union, pay or no pay, until these United States shall be purged of the two giant sins of the age—Treason and Slavery.

DON'T DO IT.—There is a class of men traveling on the railroads, who consider themselves privileged characters wherever they go, and especially so in the *mail rooms*. Without pausing to consider the mail agent's responsibility to the Department for the faithful performance of his duty, which of course embraces the carrying out of the instructions of the Department in regard to excluding "outsiders" from the mail room, they unblushingly, and often when their presence is a serious annoyance, enter the mail room, appropriate to their use the agent's chair, fill his room with tobacco smoke, and besmear his floor with their filthy saliva. Perhaps they are old friends, who take it for granted that "Joe," "Jack," or "Ned," the agent, will not object to *their* presence; or they may be strangers, who trust to their impudence, and it may be the tender of a cigar or a whiskey flask, to secure for themselves a pleasant place, where they can enjoy their cigar, tell "smutty" stories, and have a "good time generally." This is wrong, decidedly wrong; and did these persons know how much annoyance they occasion an agent who desires to obey the commands of his superiors, they would, if they respected the agent's feelings, refrain from such disagreeable practices. An agent of the Department is expected to obey his instructions—these are definite and easily understood; and they are not so many nor so extraordinary as to be seriously burdensome. To him is committed an important charge, the accurate understanding and performance of which, perhaps, involves weighty interests. His time and his talents are hired by the government, and should be devoted to the service he is paid to perform. This he cannot properly do, if his attention is constantly called away from his work. We are confident that not one agent in ten desires the company of these "outsiders;" but, perhaps, the agent is too kind-hearted, too good-natured, to risk hurting their feelings by telling them that his room is not a proper place for them to lounge in. And we say to these persons—when you see a mail room door open, and an unoccupied chair standing invitingly among the mail bags, and feel yourselves almost irresistibly impelled to enter the room and occupy the chair—*don't do it.*

### Answers to Correspondents.

Removing Site of Post Office.—*G. C. G., S——, N. H.*—Postmasters are forbidden to make any *material* change in the site of a post office without the consent of the Department. In your case, the distance to which you propose to remove the office is so short that it can hardly be considered a material change to so remove it, if such removal will not prove an inconvenience in some other way to those who receive and deposit their mail matter at your office.

"Usual Business Hours."—*C. A. T., U——, Mass.*—If the stores in your village close at 7½ P. M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays and at 9 on other evenings, those hours may fairly be considered as terminating the business portion of the day, and, in our opinion, you may with propriety follow the storekeepers' example—especially as you say that 99-100ths of the patrons of your office are in favor of your so doing.

Affixing Stamps, &c.—*C. McC., P——, N. Y.*—1. It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to affix stamps to letters for those who purchase them. For ladies and small children this service may properly be performed as an act of courtesy, but no one can demand it as a *right*. 2. Whatever amounts you have expended in fitting up your office (having previously received the necessary authority from the Postmaster General) will of course be allowed in your accounts. *All* box-rents must be paid over to the Department. This is so clearly stated in the law, that we are surprised at receiving so many inquiries on the subject.

Delinquent Mail Contractor.—*R. C. B., W——, Mich.*—For the irregularities complained of by you, the contractor is liable to be heavily fined. Report him again to the Inspection Office, with all particulars of his shortcomings.

Unpaid Drop Letters.—*B. B. V., W——, N. C.*—The point is well taken, Brother V., and we beg to thank you for calling our attention to the matter. The oversight has been remedied. We should be glad to hear from you.

Exchanging Stamps, &c.—*G. W. T., S——, N. H.*—1. Postmasters are not *forbidden*, nor are they *required*, to exchange stamps of one denomination for those of another. It may be done as an accommodation, in some cases; but care should be taken that stamps so received are in good and saleable condition. 2. It is *not* allowable for people to take mail matter from their boxes by reaching through the place of delivery.

Giving Notice to Publishers, &c.—*J. R. L., P——, N. J.* In giving notice to a publisher that a paper sent to your office is refused, or for any other reason remains dead in the office, address such notice to the *P. M.* of the place where the paper is published, and add to the direction, "For Publisher of——," (naming the paper.) This you will of course send *free*. See Instruction under Sec. 9, Act of 1863.

"Opened by Mistake"—*D. P., F——, Mo.*—This indorsement is quite sufficient in cases where a letter *has* been opened by mistake when delivered to a person bearing the same name as that in the address. Such an occurrence is often an unavoidable accident. But some ladies (we beg pardon—persons) are rather apt to jump to the conclusion that a letter is *intended* for them because it bears a somewhat similar name. In cases of probability, but also of *doubt*, the letter should be opened by the party *on delivery*, and returned *at once* if found to be meant for another—a fact which can generally be ascertained without reading it *through*.

Forwarding Misdirected Letters.—*J. K., W——, N. J.*—A letter not bearing the correct post office address, is a misdirected letter; and if it reaches the wrong office in consequence, and is forwarded thence to the right one, a second postage must be charged and collected on it before delivery.

Delivering Matter for other Offices.—*R. K. S., Mt C——, Ills.*, (*and others.*)—Postmasters are forbidden by the Regulations to deliver from their respective offices matter passing through them addressed to other post offices.

Mutilated Currency.—*J. C. B., F—— Grove, Ills.*, (*and others.*)—Mutilated Currency in sums not less than $3, should be sent for redemption, (*registered*, and *free*,) to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." If $100 or over is sent, send by Adams' Express, unpaid.

Exchange Papers.—*R. J., L——, N. H.*—An editor receiving an exchange paper addressed to himself may authorize any person to take it from the post office. What subsequent disposition is made of it is a matter of no concern to any but himself.

Re-appointments.—*W. T. L., M——, Pa.*—We cannot advise you on this subject—your action must be governed by your own knowledge of the circumstances and your regard for your own interests. There are no official regulations concerning such matters.

Unpaid Letters, &c.—*C., T——, Ill.*—1. You are right in sending all unpaid domestic unfranked letters from civilians, (addressed to persons not officially entitled to receive them free) to the Dead Letter Office. See Act of March 3, 1865, and Instructions therewith published. 2. Your resignation would probably be accepted, and your recommendation of a wounded soldier, as your successor, would doubtless have due weight with the Department.

Return Dead Letters.—*Z. N. C——, Mass.*—In the February No. of the *Mail* you will find full directions as to the proper method of charging and crediting the unpaid postage on return letters.

"Drop" Books.—*J. A. S., L——.*—There is no other rate of postage prescribed by law on books, except that of four cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Mailing "Direct."—*L. A. R., B——, Pa.*—Postmasters are required by the Regulations to mail "direct" all letters on which a request to do so is written.

Mail Carriers Carrying Newspapers, &c.—*C. W. F., T——, Mich.*—Mail carriers may lawfully carry, outside of the mails, newspapers, books, pamphlets and magazines, to regular dealers or subscribers, or for sale. Contractors and other persons may lawfully do the same thing.

Conflicting Claims to Letters.—*L. B. E., T——, Pa.*—Yours is rather a knotty case, but we think it can be decided in this way: If a letter reaches your office addressed to Mrs. John Smith, it should be delivered to the person *known* to you as legally bearing that name—and nothing can justify you in delivering it to a person *known* to you as *not* being legally entitled to bear that name. Of the *contents* of letters you can officially know nothing; consequently, your only guide in delivering them must be the regulation of the Department, which says that "the persons entitled to receive letters are those *whose names are in the address*."

Newspapers published in the County.—*J. M. C.*—It is only *weekly* newspapers that are entitled to pass free in the mails to subscribers within the county where published. Daily and tri-weekly papers must be prepaid.

Sundry Matters.—*Z. W., C——, Ind.*—1. Packages of small religious, educational and agricultural newspapers must be sent to *one* address in order to entitle them to pass at the reduced rate of postage. When you have delivered them to that address, your duty is ended; and if the person receiving them wishes them *re-mailed*, he must pre-pay transient postage on them by stamps. 2. Quarterly postage cannot be pre-paid by stamps, but must be paid in money, either at the mailing or delivering office. 3. A package containing a "box and contents, a bottle of medicine and a book," should be charged with letter postage—excluding the bottle altogether if not so secured as to prevent any possible injury to other mail matter by its breakage. 4. Uncalled-for circulars are to be disposed of with the waste paper, the proceeds to be credited to the Department. 5. Never deliver a registered letter without taking a receipt, to be kept on file in your office, as well as the return receipt to be sent to the mailing P. M. 6. The amount of sales of stamps will probably *not* in itself have anything to do with the matter you refer to. If the business of an office has really increased, the sales will have increased in proportion.

Canadian Correspondence.—*I. T., T——, N. Y.*—The discrepancy you refer to has been corrected. Unpaid letters for Canada should not be post-billed to the Exchange Post Office to which they are sent to be forwarded.

"Return" Letters.—*S. F. B., F——, N.H.*—The "return" letters sent *to* your office *for delivery* are of course post-billed and charged to you. But in case you cannot deliver them they are to be again sent to the Dead Letter Office, in which case you do not of course charge any other office with the postage due on them. Read carefully the Instructions under Sec. 7 and 8, Act of 1863.

Compensation of Postmasters, &c.—*T. B., P——, Fla.*—The first four sections of the Act of July 1, 1864, contain all the general information in regard to the compensation of postmasters which it is possible to give. *Special* information on this subject must be obtained from the Department. By addressing the 1st Assistant P. M. General, you will obtain the Laws, Regulations and Instructions, of which you say you are destitute. But your predecessor probably had them, and if so, it is his duty to deliver them over to you.

Specimen Copies.—*O. A., L——, Ky.*—No publisher can send specimen copies of his paper through the mails without pre-paying the postage thereon (at transient rates) by stamps. If such copies reach your office unpaid, you should not deliver them until that postage has been paid by the persons to whom they are addressed. Report such cases, with the name of the paper and publisher, to the 1st Assistant P. M. General.

Forwarding Letters.—*W. P. R., E——, Ill.*—Any private individual is at liberty to mail as many letters addressed to the same person, in one envelope, pre-paid at letter rates, as he chooses. A *postmaster*, on receiving a request to forward several letters, should do so, re-directing each one, and charging it with an extra postage.

Handling Mail Matter.—*E. L. O., F——, N. Y.*—*No* person (other than a Special Agent of the Department) has a right to handle mail matter in a post office except the sworn assistants, clerks and letter carriers employed *in that office*. A mail messenger, or the postmaster of another office, has no such right.

Congressmen's Letters.—*B. C., V——, Ky.*—The franking privilege of members of Congress covers *all* correspondence (official or otherwise) *to* or *from* them, and extends from the beginning of the term for which they are elected to the first Monday in December following such term.

Unsealed Letters.—*F. B. B., C——, N. Y.*—A letter dropped into a post office unsealed, or which has become accidentally unsealed in passing through the mails, should, when the fact is discovered by a postmaster or clerk, be sealed. This is not made their duty by law, but is obviously made so by common sense, of which law is said to be the perfection. If letters arrive at the office of *delivery* unsealed, it is perhaps better to so deliver them, noting the fact of their arrival in that condition.

U. S. "Request" Envelopes.—*J. R. G., E——, N. Y.*—The Department does not print the "business card" of a firm on envelopes gratis, but *does* agree to print on the stamped envelopes a request to "return in (not exceeding thirty) days" to any particular firm or person, if not called for within the specified time. Not less than one thousand such envelopes can be ordered at one time; but all the envelopes now issued by the Department bear such a request, printed, with blanks for the time and names.

Foreign Postages.—*T. J. W., B——, O.*—The rates given in our Table of Foreign Postages, are all which *can* be pre-paid in the United States, but those rates do not in all cases prepay *in full* to destination. The 24c. rate to Great Britain and Ireland pays in full, as does also the 15c. rate (per quarter ounce) *to* France, and the different rates to the German States. To various other countries the pre-payment is limited to the port of arrival. See column of "Foreign Miscellany."—*J. E. H., C——, Ky.*—The rates given in our Table *include* the U. S. inland postage. The full postage on a letter from any part of the United States to Great Britain or Ireland is now 24 cents per half-ounce.

Cents.—*D. A. C., M——, Ill.*—There is no provision by law or otherwise for postmasters obtaining cents through the Department, either with or without expense. You are not likely to suffer long for lack of them, as they are becoming superabundant in quantity.

Overcharges and Undercharges.—*H. M. S. V——, Ind.*—There is a blank sheet of "Overcharges and Undercharges" furnished by the Department, on which the entries you speak of can be made.

Swearing to Quarterly Accounts.—*S. A. W. F., S——, Kansas.*—It *is* necessary for a postmaster to make oath to the correctness of each quarterly account. The *reason* probably is, that every postmaster is thereby made more likely to satisfy *himself* that the account is correct before swearing to it, which of course every honest man will do.

Postage on Drop Letters.—*L. R., O——, Ill.*—The rate of postage on drop letters at offices where there is a free carrier's delivery is two cents per half-ounce; and the law providing for their delivery, at offices where no free carriers' delivery exists, at the "pre-payment postage" of "one cent only," evidently intends that the charge shall be at the *rate* of one cent *per half-ounce*—not one cent each, without regard to weight. In the official instructions under Sec. 15, Act of 1865, the charge of one cent is referred to as the *rate* of postage, and it is there stated that "at free delivery offices, the pre-paid *rate* for 'drops' will be two cents, as heretofore."

Giving Receipts for Letters.—*A., L——, Ills.*—Postmasters are not required to give receipts for valuable letters deposited in their offices, except in the case of registered letters. If the insurance companies wish such receipts, they may obtain them by registering their letters.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Postage on Unpaid Letters from England, &c.—*A. W. W., C— —, N. Y.*—Read the paragraph headed "Collections in Coin," in column of "Miscellaneous Information," and you will discover why a double letter from England reached you, marked "65c.," and why you were *wrong* in crediting yourself with 17c. overcharge. The postage on such letters is payable in *coin*, or its equivalent in U. S. notes on the day of its arrival here. The "bookseller" who wants you to send him a list of names is a lottery swindler—so don't do it.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of August, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County. | State. | Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bird's Eye Ridge, | Sullivan, | Mo. | special |
| Beeson, | Wayne, | Ind. | route 12,034 |
| *Benton, | Polk, | Te. | |
| Beaver Valley, | New Castle, | Del. | special |
| Bridgeville, | Gratiot, | Mich. | 12,635 |
| Brick House, | Cedar, | Iowa, | 10,946 |
| Bedford Springs, | Bedford, | Pa. | special |
| *Belle Centre, | Ballard, | Ky. | special |
| *Blue Point, | Bowshiek, | Iowa | 11,044 |
| *Crisp's Store, | Blue Earth, | Min. | 13,539 |
| Centre Station, | Doddridge, | W.Va. | not known |
| Coalville, | Livingston, | Ill. | 11,672 |
| Ewen's Mills, | Gloucester, | N. J. | 2,101 |
| East Boston, | Madison, | N. Y. | 1,079 |
| Egypt, | Mills, | Iowa, | 14,002 |
| *Ferdinand, | Dubois, | Ind. | 12,118 |
| *Farmdale, | Franklin, | Ky. | 9,519 |
| *Halnesville, | Berkley, | W.Va. | 4,519 |
| Hannahsville, | Tucker, | W.Va. | 4,627 |
| Hunt's Mills, | Crawford, | Pa. | 2,763 |
| Indiantown, | Mason, | Mich. | 12,758 |
| Junctionville, | Hall, | Neb. | route 14,014 |
| Lincoln, | Dodge, | Neb. | route 14,001 |
| Lycippus, | Westmoreland, | Pa. | special |
| Model City, | Cass, | Mich. | 2,506 |
| Monroe City, | Monroe, | Ill. | 11,822 |
| Mill Mount, | Calvert, | Md. | special |
| Malade City, | | Idaho, | 15,022 |
| M'Leod's Station, | Logan, | Ky. | 9,648 |
| *Northern Depot, | Boone, | Ind. | 12,021 |
| Old Town, | Greenup, | Ky. | 9,571 |
| Oak Ridge, | Cape Girardeau, | Mo. | 10,080 |
| Port Dickinson, | Broome, | N. Y. | 1,235 |
| Pit Hole City, | Venango, | Pa. | mail messenger service |
| Prosperity, | Madison, | Ind. | 12,029 |
| Rock Creek, | Jones, | Neb. | 14,260 |
| Riverton, | Mason, | Mich. | 12,758 |
| *Rushtown, | Northumb'rlnd, | Pa. | 2,348 |
| Reedy, | Jackson, | W.Va. | 4,113 |
| *Rockport, | Ohio, | Ky. | special |
| Sheridan, | Douglas, | Nev. | special |
| South Acton, | York, | Maine, | 131 |
| Sloan's Point, | Adair, | Mo. | special |
| Taylor's Stand, | Crawford, | Pa. | 2,764 |
| Willow Spout, | Augusta, | Va. | 4,192 |
| *West Sheffield, | Warren, | Pa. | 2,773 |
| West Baden, | Orange, | Ill. | 12,124 |
| Williamstown, | Dauphin, | Pa. | 2,341 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| Name. | County and State | Nearest Office |
|---|---|---|
| Austin, | Ross, Ohio, | Frankfort. |
| Big Lick, | Hancock, Ohio, | Findley. |
| Big Island, | Marion, Ohio, | Marion. |
| Baldwinville, | Edgar, Ill. | Paris. |
| Beckville, | Montgomery, Ind. | Shannondale. |
| Cypress, | Union, Ky. | Uniontown. |
| Dunlap, | Rock Castle, Ky. | Mt. Vernon. |
| Dye, | Martin, Ind. | Dover Hill. |
| Dixon, | Dixon, Neb. | Vermillion, (Dakota Ter.) |
| Duck Creek, | Trumbull, Ohio, | Milton, Mahoning Co. |
| Estell Flat, | Carter, Ky. | Grayson. |
| Forwardstown, | Somerset, Pa. | Somerset Fur. |
| Franklinton, | Henry, Ky. | New Castle. |
| Ford's Ferry, | Crittenden, Ky. | Marion. |
| Ferdinand, | Dubois, Ind. | Troy, Perry co |
| Flat Rock, | C. Girardeau, Mo. | Jackson. |
| Farabee's Station, | Washington, Ind. | Salem. |
| Graham, | Warren, Ky. | Bowl'g Green. |
| Grant, | Olmsted, Min. | Rochester. |
| Gustin, | Adams, Ohio, | Lovetts. |
| Ganson, | Pulaski, Ind. | Francesville. |
| Grovertown, | Stark, | Knox. |
| Hemlock, | Wood, Wis. | Grand Rapids. |
| Hazard (ch) | Perry, Ky. | Manchester, Clay Co. |
| Jefferson Mills, | Coos, N. H. | Lancaster. |
| Junto, | Wabash, Ill. | Mt. Carmel. |
| Kyserville, | Livingston, N. Y. | Byerville, |
| Linton, | Trigg, Ky. | Roaring Sp'ng |
| Long Branch, | Monroe, Mo. | Young's Cr'k. |
| Lake, | Washington, Iowa, | Washington. |
| Landgrove, | Bennington, Vt. | N. Landgrove |
| Little Eagle, | Scott, Ky. | Georgetown. |
| Marr, | Lawrence, Pa. | New Bedford. |
| Mill City, | Humboldt, Nev. | Humboldt C'y |
| Malvern, | Johnson, Iowa, | Iowa City. |
| Nelson Junction, | Bullitt, Ky. | Shepherdsv'le |
| Northern Depot, | Boone, Ind. | Lebanon. |
| New Hartford, | Winona, Min. | La Crescent. |
| New Columbus, | Luzerne, Pa. | Town Hill. |
| Oak Grove, | Jasper, Ind. | Rensselaer, |
| Oak Grove, | Christian, Ky. | Hopkinsville. |
| Panther Valley, | Webster, Mo. | Marshfield |
| Randall, | Rock Castle, Ky. | Mt. Vernon. |
| Rocksburg, | Warren, N. J. | Belvidere. |
| Reeves' Station, | Butler, Mo. | Poplar Bluff, |
| Sugar Plant, | Metcalf, Ky. | R'kland Mills. |
| Silver Lake, | Clinton, N. Y. | Union Falls. |
| Saratoga, | Marshall, Ill. | Lacon. |
| Snow Hill, | Clinton, Ohio, | New Antioch. |
| Tippecanoetown, | Marshall, Ind. | Plymouth. |
| Valfontis, | Polk, Oregon, | Bethel. |
| Van Buren, | Clay, Ind. | Stanton. |
| West Glenburn, | Penobscot, Me. | Glenburn. |
| White Hare, | Cedar, Mo. | Stockton. |
| Wapatoo, | Washington, Oreg. | Hillsborough. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Bergen's Iron Works, Ocean, N. J., to Bricksburg.
Blunt, Isabella, Mich., to Isabella.
Crotty, La Salle, Ill., to Seneca.
Governor's Bridge, Anne Arundel, Md., to Rutland.
Johnson, McDonough, Ill., to Pennington Point.
Leonard's Hollow, Bradford, Pa., to Leon.
Little Meadows, Alleghany, Md., to Shade Mills.
Somerset, Orange, Va., to Liberty Mills.
Sanders' Store, Rockbridge, Va., to Miller's Lumber House.

### Presidential Appointments.

Augusta, Richmond, Ga., Foster Blodgett.
Ashland, Schuylkill, Pa., Levi H. Leib.
Belfast, Waldo, Me., Samuel G. Thurlow.
Columbia, Richland, S. C., John C. Tainney.
Columbus, Franklin, Ohio, Julius Wood.
Columbus, Bartholomew, Ind., Sam'l J. Harris.
Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kan., Edward Fenlon.
Galveston, Galveston, Tex., Victor W. Graham.
Ironton, Lawrence, Ohio, S. Brady Stace.
Jerseyville, Jersey, Ill., Wm. E. Pitt.
Minersville, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. Mary Lawrence.
Nashua, Hillsboro, N. H., Aaron F. Stevens.
Petersburgh, Dinwiddie, Va., R. G. Greene.
Port Huron, St. Clair, Mich., Wm. Hartsuff.
Thomaston, Knox, Me., Nelson S. Fales.
Williamsport, Lycoming, Pa., Horace E. Taylor.
Wilmington, New Hanover, N. C., John Poisson

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Buffalo Fork, Braxton, W. Va., Miss Elizabeth McCray.
Boston, Culpepper, Va., Mrs. Lucy M. Carpenter.
Columbia, Fluvanna, Va., Mrs. Rebecca W. Turner.
Deposit, Jefferson, Ky., Miss Mary A. Hinch.
Grass Lick, Jackson, W.Va., Elvira M. Greer.
Holman, Dearborn, Ind., Ruth Barres.
Howardsville, Albemarle, Va., Miss Sue A. Stratton.
Knob View, Crawford, Mo., Mrs. Louisa G. Kinsey.
Loch Loman, Goochland, Va., Miss Betty M. Philpots.
Minersville, Schuylkill, Pa., Mrs. Mary Lawrence.
Malaga, Monroe, Ohio, Mrs. Mary J. Beacher.
Paris, Henry, Ten., Mrs. Mary A. Gorman.
Pemberton, Goochland, Va., Mrs. A. C. Hopkins.
Richmond, Berkshire, Mass., Miss Jennie E. Williams.
Reem's Creek, Buncombe, N.C., Mrs. T. P. McClaire.
Tamaroa, Perry, Ill., Sarah E. Hammack.
Unison, Loudon, Va., Miss Julia A. Rohey.
Upperco, Baltimore, Ind., Mrs. Ellen E. Algier.

### Re-opened.

Anderson C. H., Anderson, S. C., *Geo. W. Fant.
Albany, Baker, Ga., Wm. Taylor.
Aldie, Loudon, Va., Jonah Hood.
Boston, Culpepper, Va., Mrs. Lucy M. Carpenter.
Balcony Falls, Rockbridge, Va., Thos. A. Tidball.
Bremo Bluff, Fluvanna, Va., Robert W. Currin.
Bent Creek, Appomattox, Va., A. B. White.
Bell Buckle, Bedford, Tenn., Wm. B. Norvell.
Buena Vista, Carroll, Tenn., *Wm. P. Chambers.
Brushy Run, Pendleton, Va., *John S. Bond.
Bastrop, Bastrop, Te., Charles Mertzner.
Blackburg, Montgomery, Va., John P. Helm.
Buffalo Fork, Braxton, W.Va., Miss Eliza McCray.
Beattie's Ford, Lincoln, N. C., R. E. Burch.
Beaverdam Depot, Hanover, Va., Z. C. Hall.
Berryville, Clark, Va., Mr. Koonce.
Brandy Station, Culpepper, Va., S. S. Proctor.
Bolington, Loudon, Va., Isaiah Rinehart.
Brook Haven, Lawrence, Miss., Robt. Montgomery.
Criglersville, Madison, Va., M. C. Strickler.
Catlett, Fauquier, Va., *James M. Catlett.
Cartersville, Cass, Ga., Thos. M. Compton.
Crane Creek, Chatham, N. C., Oliver P. Lindsey.
Catawba Springs, Lincoln, N. C., Jas. McD. Kidd.
Cottage Home, Lincoln, N. C., *Robt. H. Morrison.
Chesnut Mound, Smith, Tenn., Wm. B. Wyatt.
Clinton, Hinds, Miss., Hillery, Mosely.
Carthage, Moore, N. C., S. C. Barrett.
Cokesburg, Abbeville, S. C., Thos. Mahon.
Charlotte (ch), Charlotte, Va., John T. Hagorman.
City Point, Prince George, Va., Wm. S. Sinclair.
Canton, Madison, Miss., Wm. Priestly.
Circleville, Loudon, Va., Nathaniel E. Janney.
Covington, Tipton, Tenn., W. C. Lightfoot.
College Grove, Williamson, Tenn., Jas. P. Allison.
Columbia, Fluvanna, Va., Mrs. Rebecca W. Turner.
Dover Mills, Goochland, Va., Saml. D. Fisher.
Dyer's Station, Gibson, Tenn., Mark Ethridge.
Denmark, Madison, Tenn., Floridore A. Keelen.
Duckton, Polk, Tenn., L. McLeod.
Dawson, Terrell, Ga., Moses H. Baldwin.
Dry Ponds, Lincoln, N. C., H. H. Wilkinson.
Dumfries, Prince William, Va., Thos. W. Cluggett.
Enfield, Halifax, N. C., G. H. Heptenstall.
Fairfax (ch) Orange, Va., Job Hawhurst.
Franklin, Pendleton, Va., Jacob B. Hill.
Fredericks Hall, Louisa, Va., P. G. Talley.
Greenville, Greenville, S. C., Saml. J. Douthil.
Goochland (ch), Goochland, Va., *John S. Swift.
Gurdansville, Smith, Tenn., *John W. Brown.
Griffinsburg, Culpepper, Va., Jefferson Griffin.
Gaston, Northampton, N. C., *John W. Pugh.
Gray's Hill, Roane, Tenn., J. N. Eblen.
Goresville, Loudon, Va., C. W. Paxun.
Griffin, Spaulding, Ga., David H. Johnson.
Grant, Ohio, W.Va., Daniel A. L. Sibert.
Helena, Philips, Ark., A. E. Chester.
Hittsboro, Loudon, Va., Wm. Hough.
Halifax (ch) Halifax, Va., Geo. R. C. Phillips.
Happy Home, Burke, N. C., W. W. Conley.
Halifax, Halifax, N. C., M. McMahon.
Holcomb's Rocks, Bedford, Va., Andrew M. Kyle.
Howardsville, Albemarle, Va., Miss Sue A. Stratton.
Huntingdon, Carroll, Tenn., Benj. J. Brerard.
Hazle Hurst, Copiah, Miss., *Orville L. Johnston.
Hernando, De Soto, Miss., Cornelius Gillespie.
Harrisonburgh, Rockingham, Va., Ed. J. Sullivan.
Hacker's Valley, Webster, W.Va., *Jacob P. Conrad.
Hoodsville, Marion, W.Va., Wm. Floyd
Hurricane Bridge, Putnam, W.Va., And. N. Curry.
Ireland, Lewis, W.Va., Jesse Bouse.
Ivy Depot, Albemarle, Va., Chas. H. Price.
Jennings Fork, Smith, Tenn., Wm. Manning.
Killian's Mills, Lincoln, N. C., Ulysses Alexander.
La Fayette, Macon, Tenn., Enoch G. Cartwright.
La Vergne, Rutherford, Tenn., John Ricketts.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, N. C., J. E. Boyce.
La Grange, Trouss., Ga., Frederick Ball.
Loch Loman, Goochland, Va., Miss Betty M. Philpotts.
Luray, Page, Va., Mr. Weaver.
Leetown, Jefferson, Va., James W. Snyder.
Luney's Creek, Hardy, W.Va., Eli W. Baker.
Mechunis River, Albemarle, Va., James Y. Good.
Middleport, Webster, W.Va.; J. Clifton.
Manasses, Prince Williams, Va., John T. Keys.
Morgantown, Burke, N. C., E. S. Walton.
Massey Creek, Augusta, Va., J. H. Kerlin.
Mt. Jackson, Shenandoah, Va., Levi Witz.
McGaheysville, Rockingham, Va., Jacob S. Runkle.
Marshville, Page, Va., V. B. Kite.
McDonald, Bradley, Tenn., Max H. Andreu.
McLemoresville, Carroll, Tenn., *Chas. O'Neill.
Madison Station, Madison, Ala., John B. Fitz.
Mt. Freedom, Pendleton, W.Va., Saml. Sullenberger.
Mouth of Seneca, Pendleton, W.Va., Joseph Harmon.
Mt. Crawford, Rockingham, W.Va., Jonas Heller.
Madison (ch), Madison, Va., John M. Krider.
Monticello, Jefferson, Fla., John T. Edwards.
New Middleton, Smith, Ten., Sterling Ward.
Nolensville, Williamson, Ten., W. K. Green.
Nelson's Station, Nelson, Va., B. F. Maupin.
Oxford, Granville, N. C., Bourbon Smith.
Orange (ch), Orange, Va., Henry Hidea.
Occuquon, Prince Williams, Va., Thos. L. Seleeman.
Pemberton, Goochland, Va., Mrs. A. C. Hopkins.
Paris, Henry, Ten., Mrs. Mary A. German.
Port Gibson, Claibone, Miss., James Derrah.
Paris, Fauquier, Va., Warren W. Rogers.
Pittsboro, Chatham, N. C., John T. Mallory.
Pattonsburgh, Botetourt, Va., James Livingston.
Port Royal, Caroline, Va., John Farinholt.
Rock Mill, Lincoln, N. C., *Thomas Bess.
Reem's Creek, Buncombe, N.C., Mrs. T. P. McClaire.
Ridgeville, Hampshire, W.Va., Henry Trout.
Rome, Smith, Ten., L. W. Williams.
Rippon, Jefferson, Va., G. Leisenring.
Salem, Roanoke, Va., Wm. Oakley.
Scottsville, Albemarle, Va., Wm. C. Page.
Sycamore Mills, Cheatham, Ten., David Nickalls.
Sperryville, Rappahannock, Va., A. F. Menefee.
Siegle's Store, Lincoln, N. C., Danl. Siegle.
St. Francisville, West Feliciana, La., Chas. Farrelly.
Thomssville, Thomas, Ga., H. H. Seward.
Tye River Warehouse, Nelson, Va., T. F. Martin.
Triune, Williamson, Ten., H. A. Roper.
Thorndike, Cabell, W.Va., Edward Malcomb.
Upper Tract, Pendleton, Va., Isaac T. Kile.
Union, Loudon, Va., Miss Julia A. Robey.
Vesuvius Furnace, Lincoln, N. C., *James M. Smith.
Warrenton, Fauquier, Va., Wm. A. Pattie.
Webster, Roane, Tenn., John Ellis.
Wayne (ch), Wayne, W.Va., Burwell Ferguson.
Wadesboro, Anson, N. C., *Wm. H. Patrick.
Warrenton, Warren, N. C., *Thos. Reynolds.
Walhalla, Pickens, S. C., *Christian H. Issertel.
Windsor, Bertie, N. C., *John L. Shepperd.
Williamsboro, Granville, N. C., Leopold Henderson.
Weldon, Halifax, N. C., H. K. Reid.
Woodville, Rappahannock, Va., Chas. R. Carder.
Washington, Rappahannock, Va., John T. Carder.
Williamsburgh, James City, Va., Rich'd R. A. Bowery.

* This indicates re-appointment.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles..... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers or periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free, in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varua, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof: and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 1.00, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 1.30, 5.30, 8.30, 10.30. P.M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.30 and 11.30 P. M.
WEST—Due 1.15, 2.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12¼ to 1¼ P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.
CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk*,
Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.
☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

To Postmasters and Bankers of the North-west.

A New Style STAMPING PAD and INK can be obtained from me at reasonable rate.

The Pad gives a clear impression; does not gum the type, and is not affected by the weather.
M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

TO POSTMASTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Box of Black Ink, | 50 cents. |
| " " Red " | 75 " |
| " " Blue " | 75 " |
| Buckskin Ball and Cushion, | 50 " |

Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail. | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) * British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail. | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail.... | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail.. | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.. | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail. | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Incboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England.. | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail.. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail.. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail.. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail. | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail.. | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail.. | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail. | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail.. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick. | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 42c.) | | *46 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *43 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru. | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles.. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.). | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco. | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail. | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail. | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail. | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana. | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail.. | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail. | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail.. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt.. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles.. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and Havana Mails for the Month of September, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexican..* | U. S. | 1 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Eup. *via* Qs'n & Lv'rl. |
| Hamburg.. | U. S. | 2 | | G'mn Sts *via* H'mbg. |
| Havana*.. | U. S. | 5 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 6 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana*.. | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 9 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 9 | | Eup. *via* S'p'tn & Brm |
| Dales. | U. S. | 9 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 12 | 13 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 15 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| French | France. | 15 | | Ctn't Ep. *via* Brest. |
| Hamburg.. | U. S. | 16 | | Eup *via* Sm'tn & Hb'g. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 16 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 20 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Kingston.. | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 23 | | Eup. *via* Sm'ptn & Br. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Queenstown. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 26 | 27 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Eup *via* L'v'l & Q's'wn |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 30 | | G'rmn Sts. *via* Hm'g. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Vol. VI, No. 1. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1865. Whole No. 61.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Carriers vs. Boxes.

A correspondent (T. E.) August last, having at some length advocated the abolition of the box system at large offices and the substitution therefor of a delivery by carriers exclusively, we give place to a letter from another correspondent who takes somewhat opposite views:

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Whether or not your permission to "uncork" will justify me in "pouring out my phials of wrath" on the carrier system, as I see it here, I leave for you to decide. I have been and still am an advocate of the *theory*, but preserve me from the *practice* as it comes before me now.

Phial I.—My letters have been delivered by *five* different carriers in nine months and a half, to say nothing of extras on account of sickness or absence of regulars, which would make two more. Causes, 1st, inefficient appointees; 2d, too small pay to keep a good carrier when you get one.

Phial II.—Boxholders can get their mail from fifteen to forty-five minutes before the carriers leave the office. This is the fault of the "sorters," who *could* remedy this if they *would*, and knew enough.

Phial III.—Business letters are delivered too late. My store is less than thirty doors from the post office, yet my mail is always an hour and a half, generally two hours, and sometimes even longer, in the street. Why? The route includes business and residence streets. To save steps, the carrier branches off to private houses, though he has positive orders not to.

Phial IV.—Careless delivery. One of the best carriers I know, left a regular paper bearing the *printed* address "Mrs. Charles," at my store. Does Mrs. Charles look very much like Dr. Chamberlain? A few weeks ago I asked one of the sorters, "Did you receive such and such a package on Tuesday evening?" "Yes; gave it to carrier." "Haven't you got it?" "No." It was found at once, and I got it only forty hours after it reached the office.

Phial —— .—No! I won't let loose any more this time. If you can make the practice of free delivery half as beautiful as the theory, you will *deserve* the thanks of many citizens, and receive those of X. M. C.

### Universal Stamp System.

O———, Ill., September 15th, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail.*—My object now is to respond briefly to the letter of M., your West Virginia correspondent, in the September number, and to suggest a plan by which all Newspaper postage may be collected and accounted for to the Post Office Department, without making a single scratch of a pen, namely: in the first place let Congress pass a law which shall require that all publishers shall send a bill with the first copy to each subscriber or club of subscribers, showing the name of the publication, the name of the subscriber, or list of names in case of clubs, and the expiration of the term of subscription; next it shall require the postmaster to place said bill on file in such a manner that it may be referred to in three months from the date of filing, that he shall deliver no paper without having such bill on file, and unless the postage is paid for the whole term subscribed for, which shall be for no less than three months, the said bill shall be kept on file until the expiration of the term; further, the postmaster shall put stamps on every such first copy or package on delivery, equal to the amount of postage paid for the stamps to be cancelled, in like manner shall be treat the unpaid transient printed matter received.

It is obvious that the stamps so used account for such postage to the Post Office Department without any further record. And again the bills of the publishers when placed on file in a proper manner, so they may be referred to again in regular rotation every three months, will make the best and most accurate accounts that possibly can be kept of the subscribers without any record made by the postmaster whatever.

Now a few words in support of what, for the want of a name, I will designate the Universal Stamp System. In the collection of postage two things are very essential: first, to collect all of it, and next to render an account to the United States for all that is collected; at present in order to do this an account has to be kept of every cent collected; take for instance the transient newspapers received from Great Britain, an entry for the two cents is necessary for every one delivered. Again, take a publication to a subscriber, make four separate collections during the year, of three cents each if a monthly, every payment to be credited, record it on the newspaper account, giving the name of publication, when published and how often, than make transcripts for the use of the department to be repeated every quarter until expired.

Under the plan above described, none of these accounts are necessary. Now, suppose it be extended to the Post Office boxes, so that instead of keeping an account of the rents, stamps are put on the boxes equal to the amount of rents paid for. Further, if you please, extend it also to the unpaid letters received, and to the fees of registered letters, which would embrace all the different accounts necessary in a country post office.

In order to facilitate business, stamps used inside of the office might be cancelled beforehand.

The expenses incurred in the extra supply of stamps, may be saved, or nearly so, in blanks.

Under the universal stamp system a post office may be destroyed by fire, and nothing saved therefrom except the stamps and stamped envelopes, yet the account with the department would not be disturbed in the least by such an event.

Again, in this age of wickedness and deception, when we hear of clerks purloining goods and money from the merchants, of tellers appropriating funds of the bank to their own use, even of irregularities occuring in Wall street, is it not possible that in some instances a dishonest person may get employ in a post office, and secretly abstract from time to time money or stamps therefrom; but if it should be an office well regulated, under the universal stamp system, no such thing would be possible without instant discovery, for the money on hand must balance the amount of stamps short from the original stock. L. R——— P. M.

### Prepaying Newspaper Postage.

P. O., C. F., Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—In the August number of the *Mail*, A. takes exceptions to the views of B. with regard to the prepayment of newspaper postage on the ground that it is impracticable. One of his points he states thus: "Publishers could, and in many cases would, make a false report for the first issue out in a quarter. Now, if, as he seems to think, it is an established fact, that publishers, as a class, are corrupt and unprincipled men, who would not hesitate to sell their honor for a few paltry pennies, then, certainly there would be one great obstruction to the practical working of a system of prepayment of newspaper postage; but I have not yet learned to regard any class of men engaged in honorable and legitimate business as devoid of principle: Again, there is no reason why the first issue in a quarter should be taken as a standard by which to determine the circulation of the paper for that quarter. Publishers, if compelled to pay the postage upon their papers, would, of course, add the amount of the postage to the price of the subscription. Now, let the law require them to pay at the end of each week, month or quarter, as the Postmaster-General might direct, the postage upon all papers, the subscription of which commences within that time, for the full time of the subscription to its expiration, be that a quarter or a number of years. This would be sufficient in the case of papers conducted on the advance pay system. In the case of those not conducted on that plan, it would only be necessary to add to the regular payments on papers to new subscribers, one quarter's postage on each paper, the subscription of which had expired, and which the publisher was still sending on "tick." The law might then provide for mailing sample copies, either at regular or transient rates, as would seem best; or leave that at the discretion of the Postmaster General. These payments might be required to be made by the publisher under oath; and the affidavit might contain a clause setting forth that no papers not thus reported and paid had been sent by the publisher. Then give the postmaster the right to demand the mail books for inspection, in order to detect fraud in case he had reason to think all was not right. Let the penalties attendant upon fraudulent payments be severe, and it is my opinion that swindling could not be made profitable even if there *was* a disposition to make false reports. This would compel prepayment, and it seems to me there would be a great decrease of labor in *all* offices. But let us suppose that in the larger offices, where A. says the strain would come, if the labor was not decreased, it would certainly be *greatly simplified*. The business which is now transacted with thousands of persons would then be confined to a few.

The gain to the Department would be considerable while the loss to the country postmasters would be trifling, and they would be relieved from the most disagreeable task which now falls to their lot.

It is of course not expected that it would cause *all* complaint to cease; but that it would stop much of it, even A. must admit. A. thinks it is a good plan to "let well enough alone." So think I. But I think also, that it is a duty which postmasters and their clerks owe to themselves, to the Department, and to the people, to let this matter *not* alone until it is "well enough." J.

W———, O, Sept. 13, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* Sir—I see that a number of your patrons are very much exercised over the collection of postage on newspapers sent to regular subscribers, and I agree that there are many inconveniences about it, but I have so far failed to see any better plan proposed than the one in use.

The most of the inconveniences about the matter, I apprehend, arise from the manner of keeping accounts and from the fact that the postmaster or clerk does not always know at a glance when postage is due on a particular paper, and the consequence is, he lets it run till the subscriber offers it.

I have found but very little difficulty in collecting postage if I have notified parties in time. There has always been exhibited by subscribers a willingness both to pay postage and to save the office extra trouble; but if it has been allowed to slip by the postmaster, and the subscriber has also forgotten it until it is a "*dead horse*," then look out for squalls.

My plan of keeping accounts is to keep a yearly alphabetical account with the newspapers, commencing 1st January each year, leaving a space sufficient under each paper for all possible subscribers. I put the date of the subscription opposite the name, and rule four places for each quarter at the end. Then if more than one quarter is paid for, that amount is credited opposite the name up to the 1st of the next January. If more than the current year is paid for, a memorandum of that fact is made in this manner: "Paid to July, 1866," for instance—at the commencement of the year I open a new set of books, transfer what has been paid for to it, and it is then ready for the entries for the year at the commencement of each quarter. After I have made up my quarterly accounts, I post up an alphabetical list just inside the delivery hole, and out of sight of the public, showing the indebtedness, and who owes for the current quarter, and am therein reminded, every time, of the facts until a settlement is secured.

Where the amount of newspaper postage collected is large, an index to the names showing the pages of the newspaper accounts might be made without any trouble, and which would show accurately on investigation the state of each man's account.

In small offices, the best way to classify is by offices of publication, as by putting all published in New York together, all in Boston, &c.

An additional classification might be made by keeping weekly, tri-weekly, daily, and magazines apart. In fact there are many ways in which a newspaper account might be kept that will show at a glance the state of the account.

Yours, &c., H. C. P.

### "A Job's Comforter."

Post Office, C———, Sept. 13, 1865.

Post office clerks, of course, have a "hard road to travel;" but what is the use of growling so much about it? In nearly every *Mail* there is a chapter of lamentations from some mournful retailer of letters.

Brother clerks, you can't dodge it; you have got to come up to the bull-ring. What if an old woman does light on you and try to claw your eyes out through the delivery window? Just keep cool, and don't get scared; she can't reach you if you are smart. Supposing some old cuss says you stole his letter—dont "rile"—you didn't do it; and he is an ignorant old scallywag or he would not accuse you of such a thing. Brother clerks, stand up in your cowhides and sheepskins; don't mourn. We have been in the mill for 14 years, where there are thirty thousand inhabitants; but we ain't mashed up yet. Have been threatened with everything, from a report to Washington to a scientific mauling when caught outside; have been accused of all kinds of thievings, even to robbing a hen-roost. We knew we didn't do it. What did we care? Brother chums, never get mad; leave your tempers on the door-step when you go to work in the morning. When you get a tough customer, give him facts, (not fits) and enough of them, and clinch them. Never mind if they don't own up to you—they may, perhaps, be convinced themselves, and let you alone afterwards. What does a man expect when he enlists for the war? he don't think he is going to live on Canary bird-soup or humming bird's-eyes, and sleep in a feather bed. No; he calculates to get salt horse and hard tack, and a rough time generally. And so should a post office clerk expect to have a rough time of it. Boys, if you want to live to a good old age, and be happy, don't worry. Do your duty faithfully, to the best of your ability, right up to the mark; don't howl about it—who cares if you do? Yours, with the stopple out. I Don't Growl.

### Trials of Patience.

P. O., T———, O., Sept 13, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—Is it not as singular as it is true, that misery loves company. For, to own the truth, I can scarcely avoid a feeling of satisfaction while reading the letters of your correspondents, in the reflection that all of the ill manners have not centered here. "Is not that comforting!" said a—lady, I had almost written—who was informed that there was no letter for her. "I believe you keep my letters, *indeed. I do*," and with eyes flashing fire, she left the office. Mr. Editor, we quailed. Who, I ask, could have done less?

Mr. C. handed me a letter written by his wife, some days before, but which he had been carrying about, forgotten, saying *how* she would scold did she know this. Of course, the letter did not reach its destination *quite* as soon as it should have done, and of course again, the wife called at the office to know the reason. But no reason was sufficient in her case for did not she afterwards see the post-mark of Friday, and did not she send on Tuesday? This was conclusive.

Mr. S. calls for his Dutch paper, but failing to find his name, he wants to know "where in thunder it was," but not having any correspondent near that locality, I cannot give him a satisfactory answer.

I think I can see very great propriety in St. Paul's placing patience amongst the graces, and at the same time so near the head of the list.

Yours, in the furnace, W. G., *P. M.*

### "Fractional" Stamps.

Some economical people attempt to pay their 3 cent postage by placing on their letters one two cent stamp and the half of a second one. Some postmasters, ill-informed, as I think, relative to their duty, forward such letters as paid by stamp. If the *Mail* agrees with me in opinion, will it not state for the information of whom it may concern, that letters thus stamped are to be treated as insufficiently prepaid, and, as such, are to be held for postage and in due course of business forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. [Yes, sir.—Ed. Mail.]

Occasionally, also, a letter meets my eye enclosed in a government envelope, but without postmark and with the stamp uncancelled. The *Mail* will confer a service on the postal interests, by reminding postmasters that *all* letters should be postmarked, and *all* stamps cancelled. In the absence of either postmark or evidence of cancellation, envelopes, such as are referred to, can be used a second time or even oftener, and there are men small enough to think it smart to cheat Uncle Sam even in this picayune fashion. Postmasters should not facilitate such small rascality by their negligence. H———

### A Good Word for the "Mail."

(Our readers will bear us witness that we do not often publish such epistles as the following; but as this is from a lady, we hope that politness rather than vanity will be considered as our motive for printing it.)

Post Office, B———, *Maine*, *Sept.* 12, 1865.

*Dear Mail.*—Please find enclosed one year's subscription to the "*Mail*;" were it ten times as much I would not be without it. My clerks looked inquiringly at me when one announced the wrapper of the last number was marked 60, for they hail its advent with as much satisfaction as myself. Why, I should as soon think of closing the office entirely as to allow the "*Mail*" to stop. With its assistance we think we have become quite a model office, and would *even* welcome fault-finding Monsieur Tonson himself, and give him leave to poke into all our *corners* to see what he could spy out. I am free to say I attribute much of the ambition of my clerks to excel the interest they take in reading and following the suggestions of the "*Mail*." But I shall make you vain if I say much more; but I cannot forbear to add my mite to the universal praise you receive, knowing by experience how encouraged we feel in well-doing when some one gives us a kind word.

I notice many of your correspondents are troubled to collect their newspaper postage; I have but little trouble that way, if I correct my lists during the last quarter. I could fill pages with post office trials and *pleasures* for pleasures we do have—after all our thinking we are little less than second Jobs.

But I will weary you no longer. Please accept my best wishes for your continued prosperity. And, meanwhile, I am, very respectfully,

Mary C. C———,
*Asst. P. M.*

### Mails in the South.

The following comprehensive schedule of railroad routes in the Southern States, on which postal service has been restored, is obtained from the official records of the Post Office Department. With a railroad map the reader can readily ascertain not only to what routes and offices postal service has been restored, but also what Southern railroads are again in regular operation, as the restoration of postal service speedily follows the resumption of railroad facilities.

*Virginia* — Washington to Richmond, via Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac, and Orange and Alexandria Railroads; Richmond to Danville; Gordonsville to Selma, Va., by Virginia Central Railroad; Lynchburgh, Va., to Bristol, Tenn., via Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; Charlottesville to Lynchburgh; Richmond to Weldon, N. C., and Petersburgh to Lynchburgh, by Southside Railroad, over river to Warrenton Branch Railroad. Total, 11 routes.

*North Carolina*—Goldsboro to Charlotte; Raleigh to Weldon; Salisbury to Morgantown; Weldon to Wilmington. Total, 4 routes.

*Tennessee*—Nashville to Chattanoga; Knoxville to Dalton, Ga.; Knoxville to Goodson, Va.; Nashville to Decatur, Ala.; Nashville to Johnsonville; Memphis to Paris; Memphis to Decatur, Ala. Total, 7 routes.

*South Carolina*—Kingsville to Wilmington, N. C.; Kingsville to Augusta, Ga.; Kingsville to Camden; Kingsville to Columbia, Branchville and Charleston; Florence to Cheraw; Charleston to Florence; Columbia to Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia to Greenville Court House; Chester to Yorkville; Alston to Spartansburgh; Newberry to Laurens; Charleston to Savannah. Total, 13 routes.

*Georgia*—Macon to Columbus; Macon to Atlanta; Fort Valley to Albany; Milledgeville to Gordon; Milledgeville to Eatonton; Augusta to Atlanta; Branch to Warrenton; Double Wells to Washington; Union Point to Athens; Atlanta to West Point; Atlanta to Chattanooga; Kingston to Rome. Total, 12 routes.

*Mississipi*—Canton to Jackson, Tenn.; Columbus to Artesia; Mobile, Ala., to Columbus, Ky., via Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Meridian to Jackson. Total, 4 routes.

*Louisiana*—New-Orleans to Canton, Miss.

The Postmaster General has also invited proposals for the entire mail service of the seven Southern States from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867; the latter being the time when the regular letting takes place, and the time when the contracts would have expired had there been no interruption by the war. Proposals will be received by the Second Assistant Postmaster General till Oct. 31, and decisions rendered by Nov. 15.

Neatness.—Some person, in writing about pigs, remarks that they are naturally *neat* animals. This may be true for aught we know, never having posted ourselves thoroughly upon the subject of swine, and we will, therefore, grant that the writer made a correct statement. We have studied *men* more closely, and, taking the greatest weight of evidence as the basis of our conclusions, we are forced to believe that neatness is not a virtue which obtains generally among them. Our business naturally leads us to visit the post offices in different sections of the country, and while we find that most of them are kept in tolerable order, many are unclean, unwashed, unswept, untidy and a few are dirty beyond description. This is deplorable. There is no good reason why a post office floor should have the accumulated dirt of months upon it and we fail to discover any beauty in a pile of "old sogers" laid up in a corner amidst a miscellaneous assortment of bits of twine, scraps of paper, the remains of once smoked clay pipes, the whole embellished with fanciful designs not in "oil," but in tobacco juice.

Many a post master has solved a difficult problem involved in the keeping of his accounts while whittling a pine stick or paring an apple; but we can see no good reason why the chips and the apple-parings should be scattered over the floor of his office. Be neat, gentlemen postmasters—it will pay. Use the broom often. If your customers step from the muddy streets into your offices, leaving the traces of their untidiness upon your floor, sweep! sweep often! When a caller sees a broom in the hands of a postmaster or his clerk, he will, nine times out ten, stop to wipe his feet on the door mat. Be careful, too, to keep your rooms well aired. It is healthy as well as pleasant to breathe fresh air. Good lungs when well supplied with fresh air will often insure a good digestion, and an old broom hung up over a clean floor is infinitely more respectable than a new broom which never sweeps clean because seldom used.

For the U. S. Mail.

### Obituary.

It is due to our late, lamented postmaster, Charles S. Cutting, that his departure should receive more than a passing notice. He has lived among us for more than fifty years, and for the past thirteen years, faithfully performed the duties of his office, even to the last, literally dying at his post. A little more than twelve hours before his death, he was assisted to his desk where he stood and wrote several lines, although his suffering was intense. He died of dropsy at the advanced age of 85. With simple dignity of manner, kind and courteous to all, he was truly a gentlemen of the olden school. A worthy member of the Methodist church, he not only professed religion, but *lived* it.

He left the world with but one regret—the leaving his beloved and aged partner to tread her weary path alone—but his trust and faith was strong, and he knew that He who had separated them but for a "little while," would surely comfort and sustain her waiting soul, till it should be called to join him in his celestial home.

Commack, L. I. L. S. B.

☞ In reply to numerous inquiries in regard to the non-appearance of Mons. Tonson in our columns, we are pained to record the fact that in his eagerness to save from injury a small mail bag, which was exposed to a violent rain storm, he was thrown from the top of a country mail coach, and severely injured in his head and right hand. This occurred several weeks since. He was taken to the house of a charming widow in the locality, where he was so kindly cared for, that it is hinted the wounds in the hand and head have got into the heart, and that his bachelor constitution must give way to the attack, which is pronounced incurable. This, however, is only rumor.

P. S.—A brief note, in a delicate hand, has just been received by the Editor—stating that if permitted, Monsieur Tonson will come again next month.

☞ We desire to call the attention of business men to the following paragraph from the Chicago Tribune, of August 24.

Misdirected Letters. — A correspondent sends us the following list of letters now lying in the post office at Cincinnati, Ohio, having accumulated there during the past week. He commenced mechanically to read the published letter list and was surprised to see the first name below, among the number evidently intended for a Chicago firm. He "went through" the list and dissected out the remainder—letters which no doubt have been missed, and whose failure to reach the houses named has perhaps caused no little grumbling at the post office authorities.

Here follow the names of *eighteen* firms doing business in *Chicago*, whose letters, having been misdirected to Cleveland, Ohio, are advertised. These letters were probably only *one week* in accumulating there, and their non-receipt has undoubtedly caused much hard feeling among the parties against the department for the general manner in which the postal business is done.

Scarcely a day passes without the occurence of these cases in some of the smaller offices, while in New York, Boston, and other first class offices, they are multiplied to a very large number. Doubtless there are depredations committed by persons having charge of the mails, but as all men are liable to err, our friends who make complaints should remember that perhaps they are no exceptions to the general rule. It has ever been the aim of the department to have its business transacted by *efficient* men, and the special agents are at all times glad to give their earnest attention to cases of real or even supposed depredations; although experience has taught them that in a large number of cases the fault lies entirely with correspondents.

Post Office Servants.—A return relative to Post Office servants was issued. It appears that there are in London 120 first class sorters, paid 40s. a week, and rising by 1s. a week annually 50s.; 400 second class sorters, paid 23s. a week, and rising by 1s. a week to 30s.; 100 first class stampers, paid 28s. shillings a week, and rising by 1s. a week to 35s.; 200 second class stampers, paid 21s. a week, and rising to 27s.; 230 first class town letter carriers, paid 26s. and rising to 30s.; 670 second class carriers, paid 20s. and rising to 25s. There are also 120 first class and 80 second class suburban letter carriers, who are paid fixed salaries of 23s. and 20s. respectively; and 100 supplementary carriers, paid a fixed salary of 18s. All those classes of servants are allowed a fortnight's leave of absence every year; receive full wages if laid up by accident while on duty; receive assistance to the extent of one fifth of the premium, in insuring their lives, and medical attendance and medicines. All are entitled to retiring pensions, and the Christmas-boxes and other gratuities obtained by the carriers are supposed to average £13 yearly per man.—*English Paper.*

### Letter Addresses.

Will Uncle Sam's train immediately haul
This letter with others up into St. Paul,
Ramsey County, I think, Minnesota the State,
And hurry it up, for it mus'nt be late.
Danford S. J———, the pride of his friends,
Who travels the country from both of its ends
For E——— & F———, who have the best show
That e'er opened doors for the public to go;
So hurry me up, and after I start,
Don't stop me for fear that Dan will depart
To some other town—'twould fill me with woes,
But should he—please forward wherever he goes.

My dear postmaster, you must know
To what person this should go;
'Tis my friend J. B. Erhardt—
Now a lawyer young and smart,
Who's served his country long and well,
And sent his share of "Rebs" to ———
But he although to fighting partial,
Has acted since as Provost Marshal;
He proved to skulks where *he* was provost,
*His* draft to 'scape was case of "no go"
His place of business now I'll fix,
Wall Street, Number 76,
Whither, too, with extra speed,
This must fly, you here may read,
And so my nonsense up I'll cork,
And tell you plainly 'tis New York.

Look, Postman! Here no name you see,
Only initials, M. E. G.
Yet this you'll carry safe, I know,
Where to, I presently will show;
This first must safely reach the town,
Which, like its State, is widely known;
By the same name—New York—I'll tell,
The street and number, note them well;
For Street East Thirty-first you're bound,
The house ofttimes before you've found;
Its Seventy-Seven. That you'll receive
The thanks of Meg and me, believe.

Lansingburgh, N. Y.
Is my destination,
To Mr. Low Aldritch
Of good reputation;
The "Burgh" was once known
As the "Garden of Eden,"
T'is now a "Goose Pasture,"
Wherein Hogs do their feedin'.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860 . . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK OCTOBER 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR, I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
TO J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **60** or **61**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them the advantage of the latest official information on postal matters.

### Changes in Foreign Postage.

It will be seen by reference to our Table of Postages to Foreign Countries that the rates of letter postage to Denmark, Norway, Schleswig, and Holstein, by *Prussian closed mail*, have been reduced and are now as follows:

To Denmark, Schleswig and Holstein, 31 cents per half ounce if prepaid; 33 cents per half ounce if unpaid.

To Norway, 39 cents per half ounce if prepaid; 41 cents per half ounce if unpaid.

### Mail Transportation to Bermuda.

The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement with Messrs. Waydell & Co., of New-York, for the transportation of the United States mails monthly by steamship, between New York, St. Georges, Bermuda, and St. Jago de Cuba. The steamer *Fah Kee*, the pioneer of the line, will leave New York with the mails for Bermuda and St. Jago de Cuba, on Tuesday next, Oct. 3, 1865, and thereafter a steamer will leave New York regularly on the first of each month. The United States postal charge on letters transmitted by this line of steamers is ten cents the single rate, prepayment required. Postmasters will send letters for Bermuda, &c., intended for transmission by this line of steamers, to New York for distribution.

SOUTHERN MAILS.—A glance at the long lists of "re-opened" post offices published in the present number of this paper will give a partial idea of the rapid progress which the Department is making in the task of postal reconstruction at the South. We notice with pleasure the evidence furnished by the re-appointment of the gentlemen whose names in that list are marked (*), that at least *some* of the post office fraternity remained loyal and faithful to their trust throughout the rebellion.

☞ We learn that the Post Office Department is about instituting suits against those postmasters in the lately seceded States who were indebted to the government at the outbreak of the rebellion and have since declined or omitted to settle their accounts. Quite a number of them, however, have honorably paid up their indebtedness.

POST OFFICE BASE BALL.—The base ball players of the New York and Brooklyn Post Offices played a match at Hoboken, N. Y., recently, resulting in a victory for the New Yorkers by a score of 39 to 23.

CORRECTION.—The name of the Postmaster of Vicksburg, Miss., is Richard Barnett, not *Garnett*, as printed by mistake in a late number of the *Mail*.

(OFFICIAL.)

The Post Office Department gives notice that the PENALTIES fixed by law for CARRYING LETTERS OUTSIDE THE MAILS, when not enclosed in Government Stamped Envelopes, will be rigidly enforced in every instance where violations are known to exist.

Steamboats and sailing vessels, excepting those to foreign countries having postal arrangements with the United States, railroads, express companies, stage and omnibus lines, are permitted to carry and deliver letters when covered by Government Stamped Envelopes of the denomination sufficient for the for the postage collectible thereon: PROVIDED, "*That the said Envelope shall be duly sealed, or otherwise firmly and securely closed, so that such letter cannot be taken therefrom without tearing or destroying such envelope, and the same duly directed and addressed; and the date of such letter or the receipt or transmission thereof, to be written or stamped or otherwise, appear on such envelope.*"—Sec. 8, act of August 31, 1852.

Only letters relating solely to the CARGO OR ARTICLES CONVEYED AS FREIGHT by such steamboat, sailing vessel, railroad, express company, stage, or omnibus line, traveling over a mail-route, may be lawfully carried not so enclosed. UNPAID LETTERS FOR DELIVERY and those PREPAID BY POSTAGE STAMPS, CANNOT be carried outside the mail by any of these conveyances without subjecting the captain, owner, driver, or other employee to a PENALTY of $150 for each and every such offence.

Postmasters and other Agents of this Department will see that the law is obeyed.

By order of the Postmaster General.
A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Asst. Postmaster General.
Post Office Department, September 15, 1865.

Government Stamped Envelopes are furnished at the following rates per thousand, and proportionately for less quantities.

| | |
|---|---|
| Letter size, 3-cent stamps | $34 80 |
| Letter size, 6-cent stamps | 63 80 |
| Official size, 3-cent stamps | 38 60 |
| Official size, 6-cent stamps | 68 60 |

The actual cost, less the value of the stamps, is respectively $4 80 and $8 60 per thousand, or 48 cents and 86 cents per hundred—being less than half a cent for a letter size envelope.

Envelopes of higher denominations—12, 24, and 40 cents—may also be obtained.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Aug. 19, 1865.

The attention of Postmasters, Special Agents, and all other officers of the Post Office Department, is specially directed to the sixth section of the act of Congress approved March 25, 1864, which imposes a fine of "not less than one hundred nor more five hundred dollars," for each offence for placing the words "United States Mail," or any other words, letters, or characters of like import, on a steamboat or other vessel, stage coach or other vehicle, "not actually used in carrying the mails of the United States;" or for giving notice, "by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise," that any steamboat or other vessel, stage coach or other vehicle, it used in carrying the mails of the United States "when the same is not actually so used."

This in the words following, viz:

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall paint, print, post, or in any other manner place upon, or attach to, any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, which steamboat or other vessel, or stage coach or other vehicle, is not actually used in carrying the Mails of the United States, the words "United States Mail," or any other words, letters, or characters of like import; or if any person or persons shall give notice, either by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, is used in carrying the Mails of the United States, when the same is not actually so used, every person so offending, or wilfully aiding or abetting therein, shall, on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for every such offence: one half for the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of the person informing and prosecuting for the same.

The law must be enforced against all offenders, and Postmasters or other officers of this department are hereby instructed to take the necessary steps for enforcing its provisions.

W. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.

### Valuable Packages.

We cannot with too much earnestness impress upon the minds of post office clerks the importance of handling all mail matter with care. No matter what the package may be, whether letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or what else, it is entrusted by the person who deposits it in the Post Office, to the care of the Government and he pays therefor the stipulated sum of money for its safe transmission to the hands of his correspondent. In this respect *all* mail packages are valuable; but cases frequently occur where peculiar care should be exercised. We speak not now of letters only, but also of articles sometimes sent in the mails, which, intrinsically, are not of any great value, but from circumstances connected with them—old and dear associations it may be—are most valuable, either to the sender or to the person to whom they are sent. They may be matters easily injured, like photographs of large size, daguerreotypes in cases, albums, elegantly bound books, &c., or they may be rolls of music, packages of plants, seeds, or a thousand other things. In tossing these from the distributing tables to the bags or boxes unless care is observed they may fall to the floor or strike against the wood-work of the frames or boxes and be broken or bruised or burst open, thus perhaps occasioning a serious loss to the persons for whom they are intended.

Cases frequently occur when much mental suffering is experienced by parties who are expecting valuable articles by the mails, which either come to them in a mutilated shape or fail to reach them at all. The special agent's office is made the repository of many complaints of this kind, and some of them are peculiarly sad and touching. A young widow complains that the picture of her dead husband has been lost—it was the only copy of that loved face in the world—and with tears she tells the story of her sorrow, of the years of grief which must pass away before she can look upon his face again. An old man drifting like a half dismantled bark toward the "further shore," well freighted with years, in which the pleasures of his life are over balanced by one ever present sorrow, tells the story of his brave boy who went forth to fight his country's battles, and found a nameless grave in a strange land. He is looking for a package comprising the effects of his son, mailed to his address by a sympathizing friend, but which has failed to come to hand. And so we might go on enumerating cases were it necessary. And, although we dislike to believe that any person holding a responsible position in the employ of the department is careless or dishonest, yet we are forced to believe that such sometimes is the case. We wish to be considered the friend of all persons in the postal service who are honest and upright in the discharge of their duties; but we cannot shut our eyes or ears to the many delinquencies which are reported, saying, that the employees in the service are blameless. We know that suspicions are often entertained and complaints loudly expressed of men who are in all respects worthy and honorable. This cannot be helped in a business like ours where so many interests are involved; and the postmasters and clerks must be peculiarly patient, knowing that, if honest and honorable, they will always be protected by the shield of the department. These must to some extent suffer for the shortcomings of others; yet the truth will be sure to appear sometime, when all doubts will be cleared up and the guilty parties will be made to suffer.

Again we say—and we trust that all postmasters will heed our words—remember that *all* mail matter is *valuable*, and handle it with the same care you would bestow upon property exclusively your own.

BAD STYLE OF P. M.—We find a paragraph in an exchange paper to the effect that Daniel Andraes, postmaster at Glencoe, Mo., who lately committed suicide, left a confession which has just been found. It says he murdered a returned Californian eight years ago, and robbed him of $10,000. He had also murdered two of his own children, and contemplated the murder of his wife. Also that he had robbed the mails ever since he has been postmaster.

☞ In compliance with the expressed wishes of many subscribers connected with the smaller class of offices we shall, during the ensuing month, prepare plain directions as to the proper method for registering letters, giving the entire *modus operandi* of the system. These will be published in our next number, (November).

☞ The large amount of space which we have been obliged to devote to official matter, the list of new post offices, &c., this month, has prevented the appearance of several interesting communications and other miscellaneous matter.

## Answers to Correspondents.

[We respectfully ask the attention of our readers to *all* the replies published under this heading, and trust our correspondents will not confine themselves to reading the answers to their own communications. We often receive from old subscribers, questions which have been answered in very late numbers of our paper.]

Forwarding Newspapers.—*C. A. F., H——, N. H.*—A person after paying up the quarter's postage on his newspaper, is entitled to receive the newspaper to the end of the quarter without further payment, at the post office of the place to which he shall have removed, upon presenting his receipt to the postmaster of that place. The same rule holds good with respect to magazines and all other regular matter sent at newspaper rates.

Compensation of Postmasters.—*J. W. C., L——, O., and others.*—We need not say that the *Postmaster General alone* is empowered by law to regulate the salaries of postmasters—and consequently we need not add that writing to the editor of this paper for relief, where the compensation is not satisfactory, is not a useful employment of time. We are always glad to give *information* on all postal matters; but we must refer all who write on the subject of having their salaries increased, to official head-quarters.

Exchange Papers, &c.—*R. H., C——, Ill.*—1. The free exchange privilege of publishers is confined to a *single copy* of each number of their publication. 2. No charge should be made when correcting such an obvious error as the one you refer to.

Postage on Return Letters.—*J. J. P., P——.*—You should collect in *money* the postage due on *all* mail matter delivered by you—including that which you collect on return dead letters.

Short Paid Foreign Postage.—*E. T. S., G——, N. Y.*—A 24c. stamp, placed on a letter for Great Britain, which weighs over half an ounce, is entirely lost to the sender, and the letter should be sent forward as unpaid. The postage on all letters for those foreign countries, to which prepayment is optional, must be paid in full or not at all. Letters for countries, prepayment to which is compulsory, if only part-paid, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office as wholly unpaid.

"Mails Sent."—*H. B. W., B——, O.*—You do not seem to understand that you are to enter on your monthly sheet of mails sent only the *unpaid* matter which you send to other post offices *for delivery*. You do not need to enter the names of any offices to which you send *paid* matter, or unpaid matter for *distribution*. The sheet, used in this way, is large enough for your ordinary purposes. "1 R" should also be entered on the sheet with the name of the office to which you send a registered letter.

"Fractional" Stamps.—*S. T. L., H——, Mass.*—"A whole two-cent stamp and *half* of another" will *not* pay the postage on a three-cent letter.

Re-directing Letters in Transit.—*H. S. L., T——, Pa.*—You have no right to interfere with mail matter passing through your office, directed to another office. The letter may be addressed to (what seems to you) the wrong office, for good reasons of which you know nothing; and you should not run the risk of being charged with over-officiousness.

Withdrawing Letters.—*E. H., S——, Ky.*—No person should be permitted to withdraw from a post office a letter which has been deposited there for mailing, until he has given the most satisfactory proof of his right to do so. If he cannot do so, the letter must go forward. If the alleged writer produces a *fac-simile* of the address of the letter, in the same handwriting, that should be considered as sufficient proof of the truth of his statement, in ordinary cases.

"Mailed by Request."—*P. M., K——, N. J.*—When a letter is enclosed to you from another post office, with a request that it be mailed at your office, any fraud or deception can be frustrated by your endorsing it, "Received from A. B., of C——, with a request to mail it at this office. D. E., P. M."

Lost Registered Letters, "*Money Out.*" *B——, Mich.*—The Post Office Department is not responsible for money lost in letters, registered or not, but pledges itself to use all available means for its recovery.

Five Cent Stamps.—*C. M. M., M——, Iowa.*—Five cent stamps are still issued by the Department.

Free Newspapers.—*A. P. R., F——, Pa.*—Weekly newspapers only may be sent to actual subscribers within the *county* where such paper is published, free. The law does not mention subscribers who reside within the same post office *delivery*, as that may embrace part of several counties.

Examining Printed Matter.—*G. S. B., J——, N. Y.*—Postmasters are authorized by law to remove the wrappers from any matter not charged with letter postage, nor franked, for the purpose of ascertaining, whether by reason of an enclosure in, or writing upon, such matter, it should be charged with a higher rate of postage.

Postage from Panama.—*A. W. W., C——, N. Y.*—You seem to have forgotten that the Isthmus of Panama is *foreign* territory. The postage to or from there is *ten* cents.

Unpaid Transient Printed Matter, &c.—*A. M. H., F——, Wis.*—1. No transient unfranked printed matter should be forwarded unless the postage thereon is prepaid by stamps; but if it reaches your office unpaid, charge single rates before delivery. 2. The piece of cloth, if not intended merely as a wrapper, would subject the package to letter postage.

Death of Postmaster.—*M. B. T., W——, Kan.*—The Department should be notified at once of the death of the postmaster, and instructions requested on the subject you mention.

Postage to Chili and Peru.—*T. J. T., B——, R. I.*—The 34c. rate to Chili prepays both United States and foreign postage; but the 22c. rate to Peru prepays the United States postage only, and a further charge is made on delivery, by the Peruvian government.

Mutilated Currency by Express.—*J. E. H., B——, Vt.*—If the package cannot be sent by Adams' Express, send it by mail, free and registered. The use of the express for the purpose is authorized by the *Treasury* Department, and applies to *all* persons sending $100 or over of mutilated currency. No other express is mentioned by the Treasury instructions on this subject.

Postage to Brazil.—*E. P. C., K——, N. Y.*—The postage to Brazil by the monthly steamship line from New York, recently established, is ten cents per half ounce or fraction thereof.

Postmasters' Salaries, &c.—*T. P. C., K——, Fla.*—The first and second sections of the Act of July 1, 1864, prescribes the basis on which the salaries of postmasters are adjusted. No post-bill should accompany unpaid matter sent to an office for distribution.

Sworn Assistants.—*L. C. N., J——, Vt.*—A person who has once been sworn as a post office assistant or clerk, and relinquished the appointment, must be again sworn, if re-appointed.

Revenue Stamps, &c.—*A. P. W., F——, N. Y.*—1. Revenue stamps, cancelled or uncancelled, cannot, under any circumstances, be recognized as paying the postage on the matter to which they are affixed. 2. Letters, to be lawfully carried outside the mail, must be enclosed in a government stamped *envelope* of the proper denomination—the use of an adhesive postage stamp on such letters will not answer: and it makes no difference whether such letters are sealed or not. 3. The unpaid postage due on letters *missent* to your office should be entered as an overcharge on the bill when the letters are forwarded to proper destination.

Money Order Offices.—*G. A. H., S——, Pa.*—Letters to the Department on Money Order Business should be addressed to C. F. Macdonald, Esq., Superintendent of Money Order Office, Washington. Postmasters at money order offices receive a commission on the amount of fees collected by them.

Franking by M. C.'s.—*A. R., L——, Ill.*—A member of Congress has the privilege of franking *all* his correspondence, whether on official business or not.

Presidential Appointments.—*G. B. R., F——, O.*—The names of postmasters appointed by the President are published by us monthly from the official list furnished by the Department. The name you mention may have been omitted through a clerical error.

Post-bills.—*L. S. M., C——, O.*—*All* letters on which postage is due should be accompanied by a post-bill when sent to another office *for delivery*. Wholly unpaid domestic letters, not entitled to pass free, should be sent to the Dead Letter Office by the postmaster of the office in which they are deposited.

Removing Post Office.—*J. D. L., R——, Pa.*—You must address the Appointment Office on this subject.

Matrimonial Squabbles.—*A Postmaster.*—If a husband orders you to allow him to open and read letters deposited in the post office by his wife, and you obey him, you render yourself liable to severe punishment. Of course, you will pay no attention to any such orders.

"Removed" Subscribers, &c.—*A. G. B., A——, O.*—1. If a subscriber (club or otherwise) to a newspaper removes before the expiration of his subscription, he is entitled to receive his paper at his new address for the time in which his postage is prepaid. Give him a receipt for the postage, and let him notify the publisher of his removal, if he wishes to continue to receive his paper. 2. The Post Office Department is *not* bound to redeem mutilated currency. 3. We are *almost* tired of answering your last question; but will say once more that the unpaid postage due on letters received by you from one office, and by you forwarded to another, is to be entered as an *overcharge*.

Husbands' and Wives' Letters.—*A. Y., H——, Ill.*—We know of no law or regulation authorizing a husband or a wife to obtain the other's letters without consent, express or implied. *State* laws do not control this matter. In cases where either a husband or wife expressly requests that the letters shall only be delivered to himself or herself, as the case may be, it seems to us clearly the duty of a postmaster to fulfill such request. If a *third* party, by fraud or deception, obtains the letters, report the case to a Special Agent or to the Department.

Newspaper Postage.—*S. R., F——, Ill.*—A newspaper delivered at an office outside of the county where it is published, is subject to postage, no matter where the person to whom it is addressed resides.

Religious and Educational Papers.—*H. L., F——, Minn.*—The papers referred to must be issued less frequently than once a week, to entitle them to pass at the reduced rates. The law is plain on this subject. Your subscription is received by the publisher. You should address all communications not referring to subscriptions, to the *Editor*.

Withdrawing Letters, &c.—*R. K. S., M——, Ill.*—1. A letter deposited in your office for mailing may be withdrawn by direction or consent of the person who deposited the same, if applied for before it leaves your office. 2. The mail should be delivered to the mail carrier when he is on hand to receive it, and no other person has a right to its custody. 3. An exchange paper received at your office should be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or to one authorized by him to receive it. Why such a person is so authorized is no concern of yours.

Sunday Mails, &c.—*W. D. L., S——, N. Y.*—1. A post office at which no mails are received, is not required to be kept open for the *delivery* of mail matter on Sunday; but all post offices should be supplied with a letter drop in which mail matter may be deposited for mailing at any hour of any day or night. 2. It is the duty of a mail carrier to receive and deliver his mail *at* the post office.

Quarterly Postage.—*J. C., W——, Me.*—It is *not* the intent of the law that a subscriber to a paper for one year shall be charged five quarters postage under any circumstances. If a subscription begins at any other time than the beginning of an official quarter, charge for the remaining *fraction* of that quarter, and also for the *whole* of the next. Then charge for each official quarter thereafter in advance; and when collecting for the *last* official quarter, collect also for the fraction of the official quarter which was left unpaid when the first payment was made.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto; also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863; all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of September, 1865 :

### ESTABLISHED.

| Post Office. | County | State. | Route |
|---|---|---|---|
| Air Hill, | Montgomery, | Ohio, | 9,470 |
| *Berry's Ferry, | Livingston, | Ky. | 9,610 |
| *Brazeto, | Cole, | Mo. | 10,412 |
| Battle Creek, | Tehama, | Cal. | 14,910 |
| *Beach Valley, | Pokston, | Kan. | 14,465 |
| Crick's Mills, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,288 |
| Connover, | Winneshiek, | Iowa, | 10,999a |
| Coon, | Shelby, | Iowa, | 11,154 |
| *Cold Neck, | Cooper, | Mo. | 10,564 |
| Castana, | Monona, | Iowa, | 11,170 |
| *Dale, | Campbell, | Ky. | 9,548 |
| East Cornwall, | Litchfield, | Ct. | 979 |
| East Liberty, | Allen, | Ind. | special |
| Eastport, | Fremont, | Iowa, | 11,078 |
| Freeman, | Licking, | Ohio, | 9,190 |
| *Fort Valley, | Houston, | Ga. | |
| *Farmer's Grove, | Fillmore, | Min. | 13,519 |
| Ford's Ferry, | Crittenden, | Ky. | 9,661 |
| Garden, | Delta, | Mich. | special |
| *Gill's Mills, | Bath, | Ky. | 9,555 |
| Geneseo, | Plumas, | Cal. | special |
| Hat Island, | Jackson, | Ill. | 10,405 |
| Helena (C H), | Edgerton, | Mont. | 14,021a |
| *Houston, | Texas, | Mo. | 10,649 |
| Ione (C H), | Nye, | Nev. | 13,765a |
| Johnstown, | Harrison, | W. Va. | 4,191 |
| King's Ranch, | Monona, | Iowa, | 11,170 |
| Lincoln, | Sussex, | Del. | 3,121 |
| *Lisbon, | Lafayette, | Mo. | 10,563 |
| *Mosfield, | Manitowoc, | Wis. | 13,047 |
| Mayview, | Lafayette, | Mo. | 10,554 |
| Mercer's Bottom, | Mason, | W. Va. | 4,451 |
| *Melplue, | Muscatine, | Iowa, | 10,974 |
| North Waterborough, | York, | Maine, | 126 |
| Nahma | Delta, | Mich. | special |
| North Rutland, | Worcester, | Mass. | 690 |
| Nokesville, | Prince William, | Va. | 4,308 |
| Newington Junction, | Hartford, | Ct. | 955 |
| *New Columbus, | Luzerne, | Pa. | 2,350 |
| New Troy, | Berrien, | Mich. | special |
| *Oakland, | Laclede, | Mo. | 10,690 |
| Ottsville, | Bureau, | Ill. | special |
| Porter Station, | Porter, | Ind. | 12,506 |
| Phoenix, | Keweenaw, | Mich. | 12,711 |
| Port Wadsworth, | Deuel, | Dak. | special |
| *Rocksburgh, | Warren, | N. J. | 2,044 |
| Reno, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,760 |
| Rockford, | Harrison, | W. Va. | 4,191 |
| Sherman, | St. Clair, | Ill. | 11,823 |
| Todd's Point, | Shelby, | Ill. | special |
| Union Ridge, | Clark, | Wash. | 15,273 |
| Vicksburgh, | Union, | Pa. | 2,495 |
| Valmont, | Boulder, | Col. | 14,303 |
| Waterloo, | San Joaquin, | Cal. | 14,792 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| Name. | County and State. | Nearest Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Adamsville, | Frederick, Md. | Frederick. |
| Audubon, | Montgomery, Ill. | Oconee. |
| Bennet Springs, | Douglas, Col. | Denver City. |
| Bundysburgh, | Geauga, Ohio, | West Farmington |
| Convenience, | Fayette, Ohio, | Washington (CH.) |
| Carthage, | Johnson, Iowa, | Iowa City. |
| Cale, | Pulaski, Ky. | Somerset. |
| Delta, | Eaton, Mich. | Lansing. |
| Frankford, | Leelenaw, Mich. | Benzonia. |
| Freedom, | Lucas, Iowa, | Chariton. |
| Forest Hill, | Lyon, Kan. | Emporia. |
| Funk's Mills, | Decatur, Iowa, | Leon. |
| Goodwinsville, | Bergen, N. J. | Ridgewood. |
| Hermann, | Dodge, Wis. | Juneau, |
| Hopewell, | Colusi, Cal. | Colusi. |
| Holt, | Grant, Ind. | Marion. |
| Jasper, | Schuyler, Ill. | Rushville. |
| Jefferson City, | Jefferson, Kan. | Ozaukie. |
| Knowlton, | Marathon, Wis. | Mosinee. |
| Leslie, | Van Wert, Ohio, | Van Wert. |
| Lannon Springs, | Waukesha, Wis. | Sussex. |
| Lincoln, | Worth, Mo. | Allendale. |
| Linwood, | Portage, Wis. | Plover. |
| Lamb's Point, | Dickinson, Kan. | Junction City. |
| Lemond, | Steele, Min. | Owatonna. |
| Lincoln, | Kewaunee, Wis. | Casco. |
| Lowell Mills, | Bartholomew, Ind. | Columbus. |
| Lost Creek, | Harrison, W. Va. | Janelow. |
| Mill Shoals, | White, Ill. | Burnt Prairie. |
| Melbourn, | Kent, Md. | Chestertown. |
| McLeod's Station, | Logan, Ky. | Russellville. |
| New Limerick, | Aroostook, Me. | Houlton. |
| Nines, | Preston, W. Va. | Wheeling. |
| Prairie Creek, | Osage, Mo. | Linn [CH.] |
| Perote, | Ashland, Ohio, | Savannah. |
| Sherman, | Huron, Ohio. | Reedstown. |
| Salem, | Dorchester, Md. | Hicksburg. |
| South Boston, | Washington, Ind. | Salem. |
| Swan City, | Nicollet, Min. | Nicollet. |
| Sandy Hook, | Washington, Md. | Harper's Ferry. |
| Strasburg, | Cook, Ill. | Bloom. |
| Salem, | Kenosha, Wis. | Salem Station. |
| South Sunfield, | Eaton, Mich. | Vermontville. |
| Sierra City, | Sierra, Cal. | Downieville. |
| West Point, | Davis, Kan. | Fort Riley. |

### NAMES CHANGED

Anna, Fairfax, Va., to Lowensville.
Amador, Wapello, Iowa, to Blakesburgh.
Cheney's Grove, McLean, Ill., to Saybrook.
Graves, Caswell, N. C., to Polham.
Hitchcock's Ranch, El Dorado, Cal., to Green Valley.
Little Orphan, Huerfano, Col., to Badito.
Mattole, Humboldt, Cal., to Petrolia.
Prosperity, Newberry, S. C., to Frog Level.
Ridge Farm, Doniphan, Kan., to Wolf River.
Rich Valley, Alleghany, Pa., to Mansfield Valley.
Sligo, Clinton, Ohio, to Ogden.
Shop Spring, Newberry, S. C., to Silver Street.
Salem Station, Kenosha, Wis., to Salem.
Springdale, Harrison Ind., to New Middletown.
West Greenville, Mercer, Pa., to Greenville.
Welcker's Mills, Roane, Ten., to Bear Creek.

### Presidential Appointments.

Lynchburg, Campbell, Va., J. B. Wathall.
Martinsburgh, Berkely, W. Va., Peter Tabler.
Mountain City, Gilpin, Col., Samuel A. Buell.
Tuscumbia, Franklin, Ala., Cyrus Staymate.
West Winsted, Litchfield, Ct., Geo. Dudley.
Yonkers, Westchester, N. Y., Levi P. Rose.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Asheborough, Randolph, N. C., Lizzie A. Lawrence.
Abbott's Creek, Davidson, N. C., Mrs. S. J. Raper.
Burke's Mills, Augusta, Va., Miss Susanna Chaplin.
Brookville, Franklin, Ind., Mrs. Hannah Gallion.
Battleborough, Edgecombe, N. C., Sarah J. E. Smith.
Clay, Johnston, N. C., Mrs. Delia Wright Jones.
Carlyle, Allen, Kan., Mrs. Mary A. Dahoney.
Cartersville, Cumberland, Va., Mrs. Mary E. Palmore.
Clinton, Jones, Ga., Miss Rosetta A. Worsham.
Canterbury, Kent, Del., Miss Julia A. Bradley.
Companies Shop, Almanee, N. C., Mrs. Eunice Worth.
Dallas, Gaston, N. C., Mrs. V. S. Fromberger.
Dumfries, Prince Williams, Va., Mrs. Mary E. Clarke.
Doud's Station, Van Buren, Iowa, Mrs. Mary Doud.
Edray, Pocahontas, W. Va., Mrs. Ruth Moore.
Elk, Pocahontas, W. Va., Miss Mary Gibson.
Elington, Dodge, Min., Mrs. Julia Martin.
Exton, Chester, Pa., Miss Mary A. Ryan.
Edge Hill, King George, Va., Miss Emma C. Jones.
Franklin, Pendleton, W. Va., Miss Mary H. Masters.
Frederick's Hall, Louisa, Va., Mrs. Fannie A. Talley.
Fairborough, Edgecomb, N. C., Mrs. M. A. Spragins.
Greenwood Depot, Albemarle, Va., Lucy A. Bruce.
Goshen Bridge, Rockbridge, Va., Mrs. H. A. Goodloe.
Greenville, Meriwether, Ga., Mrs. E. H. Robinson.
Iroquois, Iroquois, Ill., Mrs. Mary E. Frounfelter.
Jamestown, Guilford, N. C., Mrs. Mary R. Harris.
Laurel Point, Magnolia, W. Va., Mrs. Jane Fleming.
Leesburg, Caswell, N. C., Mrs. Susan B. Paylor.
Lenoir, Caldwell, N. C., Miss Virginia Carson.
Marlin's Bottom, Pocahontas, W.Va.. Mrs. Susan Young.
Madison, (Ch.) Madison, Va., Miss Louisa E. Schoffe.
Mocksville, Davie, N. C., Mrs. Ann M. Parker.
Murfreesboro, Rertford, N. C., Mrs. Eliza Trader.
New Braunfels, Comal, Tex., Mrs. Louisa Benner.
Neffsville, Lancaster, Pa., Mrs. Kate G. Minnick.
Newton, Catawba, N. C., Miss Harriet E. Bost.
Oak Grove, Westmorsland, Va., Mrs. Mary J. Carpenter.
Prospect Hill, Caswell, N. C., Mrs. F. L. Warren.
Pleasant Dale, Hampshire, W.Va., Mrs. Mary J. Alhin.
Piscataway, Prince Georges, Md., Mrs. Mary A. Griffin.
Rollin, Lenawee, Mich., Miss Eliza E. Webster.
Rush, Tuscarawas, Ohio, Mrs. M. R. Insley.
South Dorset, Bennington, Vt., Mrs. N. H. Matteson.
Swoope's Depot, Augusta, Va., Mrs. Bettie A. Dull.
Toleraville, Louisa, Va., Mrs. Ann Maria Davis.
Vandalia, Montgomery, Ohio, Mrs. Rebecca Weldman.
Warren Plains, Warren, N. C., Mrs. Maria L. Lamkin.
Zanesfield, Logan, Ohio, Miss Martha Ingram.

### Re-opened.

Abbott's Creek, Davidson, N. C., Mrs. S. J. Raper.
Ashville, Huncombe, N. C., H. F. Walsteuholmes.
Athona, Limestone, Ala., *Robert O. Davis.
Alexandria, Rapides, La., Levi Wells.
Amite City, St. Helena, La., J. S. Rivers.
Andersonville, Sumter, Ga., Wm. A. Griffin.
Abingdon, Washington, Va., Wm. G. Sandoe.
Afton, Nelson, Va., John P. Wallace.
Asheborough, Randolph, N. C., Lizzie A. Lawrence.
Americus, Sumter, Ga., David H. Hill.
Aberdeen, Monroe, Miss., John E. Meek.
Bath Alum, Bath, Va., Joseph Baxter.
Bridgewater, Rockingham, Va., David F. Seibert.
Battleborough, Edgecombe, N. C., Sarah J. E. Smith.
Burke's Mills, Augusta, Va., Miss Susanna Chaplin.
Bethania, Forsyth, N. C., Jacob Sewers.
Brashear, St. Mary's, La., Abiel Rosengrants.
Big Spring, Wilson, Tenn., Joseph Myrult.
Brenham, Washington, Tex., David A. Allen.
Bayon Tunica, West Feliciana, La., Gustave Wolf.
Black Creek Valley, Frederick, W.Va., William Cather.
Cadiss Tunnel, Bath, Va., Henry Marshall.
Conrad's Store, Rockingham, Va., Geo. W. Sandford.
Cross Roads, Rockingham, Va., Joseph B. Webb.
Companies' Shop, Alamance, Va., Mrs. Eunice Worth.
Concord, Cabarras, N. C., John Fink.
Covington, Alleghany, Va., Wm. M. Scott.
Covesville, Albemarle, Va., Eli Ames.
Cherry Grove, Rockingham, Va., B. F. Mitchell.
Clayton, Johnson, N. C., Mrs. Della Wright Jones.
Clinton, Sampson, N. C., T. J. Lee.
Columbus, Polk, N. C., J. H. Thorn.
Chesterville, Pontotoc, Miss., R. G. Silly.
Carrollton, Jefferson, La., E. F. Schmidt.
Clinton, Anderson, Tenn., Daniel Carpenter.
Cumberland Gap, Claiborne, Tenn., *John G. Newby.
Church Grove, Knox, Tenn., James Gibbs.
Cotile, Rapides, La., Henry A. Boyce.
Cuthbert, Randolph, Ga., Samuel N. Hurd.
Clinton, Jones, Ga., Miss Rosetta A. Worsham.
Cartersville, Cumberland, Va., Mrs. Mary E. Palmore.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire, W.Va., O. T. T. Offut.
Centre, Guilford, N. C., Isaac H. Stanley.
Duraut, Holmes, Miss., C. C. Spreles.
Dallas, Gaston, N. C., Mrs. V. S. Fromberger.
Dobson, Surry, N. C., Hardin Laffoon.
Des Ark, Prairie, Ark., David Pangborn.
Dalton, Whitfield, Ga., Toliver M. McHan.
Edge Hill, King George, Va., Miss Emma C. Jones.
Equality, Anderson, S. C., *Thomas H. McCann.
Edray, Pocahontas, W.Va., Mrs. Ruth Moore.
Elk, Pocahontas, W.Va., Miss Mary Gibson.
Fancy Hill, Rockbridge, Va., J. P. Lackey.
Florence, Lauderdale, Ala., Josiah Pollock.
Fort Gaines, Clay, Ga., Geo. W. Brown.
Fairfield, Rockbridge, Va., Gabriel Silley.
Frederick's Hall, Louisa, Va., Mrs. Fannie A. Talley.
Franklinton, Franklin, N. C., Henry S. Firman.
Fincastle, Campbell, Tenn., David Bolnes.
Forsyth, Monroe, Ga., A. H. C. Walker.
Fisherville, Augusta, Va., Samuel Hawes.
Front Royal, Warren, Va., James N. Stimson.
Forestville, Shenandoah, Va., Samuel R. Hockman.
Georgetown, Williamson, Tex., Joseph M. Page.
Graves, Caswell, N. C., John A. Pierce.
Graham, Alamanee, N. C., Joseph B. McMurray.
Gold Hill, Rowan, N. C., John C. Smiggs.
Gordon, Wilkinson, Ga., *David Solomon.
Greenwood Depot, Albemarle, Va., Lucy A. Bruce.
Gauley Bridge, Fayette, W.Va., *James H. Miller.
Greenville, Pitt, N. C., John Crangleton.
Grove Station, Greenville, S. C., *James H. Howell.
Greenwood, Abbeville, S. C., Milton Osborn.
Goshen Bridge, Rockbridge, Va., Mrs. H. A. Goodloe.
Germanton, Stokes, N. C., Miss Susan Ann Benton.
Grenada, Yallabusha, Miss., Robert J. Alcorn.
Greensburg, St. Helena, La., Robert Y. Burton.
Greenville, Merriwether, Ga., Mrs. E. H. Robinson.
Huntersville, Pocahontas, W.Va., Wm. L. Ferteg.
Hotel, Bertie, N. C., *Joseph J. Pugh.
Houma, Terre Bonne, La., Alfred Hongelot.
Head of Barren, Claiborne, Tenn., Vincent Myers.
Haynes, Grainger, Tenn., Christian Haynes.
Huttonsville, Randolph, W.Va., James McCall.
Herndon, Fairfax, Va., Octavus Forrey.
Henderson, Granville, N. C., Elizabeth L. Reaves.
High Point, Guilford, N. C., Eli Denny.
Houston, Chickasaw, Miss., John McKinney.
Hamilton, Harris, Ga., Willis C. Seats.
Holly Springs, Calhoun, Miss., J. M. Yowell.
Indianola, Calhoun, Texas, Ira G. Robertson.
Jamestown, Guilford, N. C., Mrs. Mary R. Harris.
Kablestown, Jefferson, Va., John W. Walraven.
Kenansville, Duplin, N. C., H. R. Brown.
Kinston, Forsyth, N. C., Roderick J. Powell.
Knapps of Reeds, Granville, N. C., Joseph Wood.
Kinsale, Westmoreland, Va., Alban L. Hardwick.
Leesville, Robeson, N. C., Wm. Brown.
Lenoir, Caldwell, N. C., Miss Virginia Carson.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, N. C., B. F. Gregg.
Leechburg, Johnson, N. C., Chas. H. Holland.
Lileville, Anson, N. C., E. R. Liles.
Long's Mills, Randolph, N. C., *Benj. A. Sellers.
Little Yadkin, Stokes, Va., Henry Coe.
Leesburg, Caswell, Va., Mrs. Susan B. Paylor.
Louisburg, Franklin, Va., Wm. W. Jones.
Lexington, Davidson, Va., E. R. Brink.
Laurens (CH.) Laurens, S. C., D. A. Anderson.
Liberty, Bedford, Va., John B. Steptoe.
Lenoir Institute, Lenoir, N. C., Wm. M. Walsh.
Louisville, Winston, Miss., B. F. Woodward.
La Grange, Fayette, Texas, James F. Patton.
Lancaster (CH.) Lancaster, S. C., John J. Graham.
Matthews (CH.) Matthews, Va., Wm. F. Pugh.
Mt. Sidney, Augusta, Va., Andrew H. Ross.
Morehead City, Carteret, N. C., John J. Henshaw.
Murfreesboro, Hertford, N. C., Mrs. Eliza Trader.
Madison, Rockingham, N. C., W. R. D. Lindsey.
Moore's Store, Shenandoah, N. C., John Showalter.
Millboro Springs, Bath, Va., T. H. Hawthorn.
Mt. Airy, Surry, N. C., H. V. Alred.
Maynardsville, Union, Ten., Presley Buckner.
Marlin's Bottom, Pocahontas, W.Va., Mrs. Susan Young.
Mill Point, Pocahontas, W.Va., John McCarty.
Mingo Flat, Randolph, W.Va., Daniel Kelleson.
Mocksville, Davie, N. C., Mrs. Ann M. Parker.
Marion Station, Lauderdale, Miss., B. F. Comfort.
Montezuma, Macon, Ga., W. E. A. Mosley.
Newton, Catawba, N. C., Miss Harriet E. Bost.
New Garden, Guilford, N. C., John Carter.
Nahunta, Wayne, N. C., Jesse M. Scott.
New Albany, Pontotoc, Miss., *Chas. F. Bond.
Natchitoches, Natchitoches, La., E. F. Fitzgerald.
New Iberia, St. Martins, La., Wm. G. Daust.
New Braunfels, Comal, Tex., Mrs. Louisa Benner.
Newbern, Pulaski, Va., J. W. Norvell.
Oak Grove, Westmoreland, Va., Mrs. Mary J. Carpenter.
Old Town, Forsyth, N. C., Alexander Flint.
Oglethorpe, Macon, Ga., W. J. J. Smith.
Okolona, Chickasaw, Miss., Anderson C. Morton.
Orangeburgh (CH) Orangeburgh, S. C., N. A. Bull.
Plaquemine, Iberville, La., Oliver A. Pelrce.
Pacific, Franklin, N. C., *John Young, Sr.
Pickensville, Pickens, S. C., Wm. B. Hutchins.
Pikeville, Wayne, N. C., Robt. W. Perkins.
Prospect Hill, Caswell, N. C., Mrs. F. L. Warren.
Poplar Springs, Pontotoc, Miss., Helms Roberson.
Pleasant, Claiborne, Tenn., Joshua B. Little.
Phoenixville, Morgan, W.Va., Thos. H. B. Dawson.
Prosperity, Newberry, S. C., David Kibler.
Pleasant Valley, Fairfax, Va., Wm. W. Palmer.
Perry, Houston, Ga., E. M. Halsey.
Pleasant Dale, Hampshire, W.Va., Mary J. Alhin.
Pleasant Run, Tucker, W.Va., John Moore.
Raymond, Hinds, Miss., John Barden.
Rockingham, Richmond, N. C., Harvey Terry.
Roxabel, Bertie, N. C., Geo. Bishop.
Ross, Anderson, Ten., *James Ross.
Rockingham Baths, Rockbridge, Va., Thos. Woodward.
Reidsville, Rockingham, N. C., *Wm. Lindsey.
Rock Hill, York, S. C., Julius M. Martin.
Rome, Floyd, Ga., Richard J. Fort.
Rectortown Station, Fauquier, Va., Thomas Maxwell.
Summit Point, Jefferson, W.Va., Theodore Homsher.
Swoope's Depot, Augusta, Va., Mrs. Bettie A. Dull.
Skin Quarter, Chesterfield, Va., *S. S. Goode.
Snow Hill, Greene, N. C., Wm. H. Dail.
Statesville, Iredell, N. C., Wyatt Linster.
Sassafras Fork, Granville, N. C., *Adam C. Harris.
Slabtown, Anderson, S. C., *James M. Smith.
Salem Fauquier, Fauquier, Va., T. R. Cooper.
Spartansburgh (CH.) Spartansburgh, S. C., *Jno. A. Lee.
Shelby, Cleveland, N. C., Samuel A. Hoeg.
Swift Creek Bridge, Craven, N. C., *W. H. Ellison.
Selma, Dallas, Ala., John M. Strong.
Shreveport, Caddo, La., T. G. Compton.
St. Martinsville, St. Martins, La., Henry Blanc.
Shop Spring, Newberry, S. C., James W. Shearman.
South Boston Depot, Halifax, Va., P. H. Yancy.
Shanghai, Berkeley, Va., Jacob Flies.
Smithfield, Johnson, N. C., James H. Parker.
Summit, Pike, Miss., Thomas D. Morgan.
Sandersville, Sumner, Tenn., Daniel M. Biddle.
Sumter, Sumter, S. C., *Henry Haynesworth.
Speedwell, Claiborne, Tenn., Wesley Huffaker.
Tallahasse, Leon, Fla., Donald Cameron.
Tampa, Hillsboro, Fla., J. C. Jenks.
Tarborough, Edgecombe, N. C., Mrs. M. A. Spragins.
Tolensville, Louisa, Va., Ann Maria Davis.
Taylorsville, Alexander, N. C., James F. McIntosh.
Tom's Creek, Surrey, N. C., John Worth.
Tazewell, Claiborne, Tenn., Wm. Epps.
Thorn Hill, Grainger, Tenn., Joel Mallicoat.
Tomahawk Springs, Berkeley, Va., William Stanley.
Talbotton, Talbott, Ga., *James Callier.
Upper Falls of Coal, Kanawha, W.Va., F. M. Smith.
Union, Monroe, Va.. *James A. Shanklin.
Valden, Carroll, Miss., E. Pappe.
Verona, Iawamba, Miss., H. W. Noe.
Vienna, Fairfax, Va., Josiah W. Bowman.
Valley Head; Randolph, W. Va., L. D. Curnence.
Warrenton, Warren, Miss., Benjamin B. Walben.
Wahalak Station, Kemper, Miss., L. B. Bains.
Waynesville, Haywood, N. C., Eli Herren.
Webster, Jackson, N. C., G. W. Shalle.
Winsboro, Fairfield, S. C., *William A. Morrison.
White Sulpher Springs, Greenboro, Va., Wm. B. Calwell.
Williamston, Martin, N. C., Nathan Thomson.
Winston, Forsyth, N. C., Nelson S. Cook.
Wallersville, Pontotoc, Miss., F. W. Culline.
Woodbourne, Union, Tenn., Traverse George.
Warren Plains, Warren, N. C., Mrs. Maria L. Lamkin.
Wartrace Depot, Bedford, Tenn., John Murry.
Westham Locks, Henrico, Va., *Samuel Cottrell, Jr.
Welcker's Mills, Roane, Tenn., John W. Magill.
Winterpock, Chesterfield, Va., Jos. E. Cox.
Yazoo City, Yazoo, Miss., S. T. Pearce.
Yorktown, York, Va., Charles G. Maker.

* This indicates re-appointment.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ......... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles............ 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " . | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " .. | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.............. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz.. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz.. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz.................. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz......... | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz ... | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz.................. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz...... | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... .. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions —that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

#### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the 11th subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. reat neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excep bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, megazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Boyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultoha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, ort by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction there of; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail.............................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " .............................. | 1.30 P. M. |
| " .............................. | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail.............................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way).......................... | 3.00 P. M. |
| " .............................. | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport.................. | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island............................ | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " .......................... | 2.30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River................ | 4.00 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R................ | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail............................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way........................ | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " ............................ | 3.45 P. M. |
| South.................................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " .............................. | 4.30 P. M. |
| " .............................. | 5.30 P. M. |
| " .............................. | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 1.00, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 12.30, 5.30, 8.30, 10.30. P.M
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.30 and 11.30 P. M.
WEST—Due 11.30 A. M., 1.15, 4.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

**DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
**ENVELOPES,**
**No. 29 Beekman St., New York,**

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.
☞ TERMS CASH.

**P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.**
E. S. ZEVELY,
**CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,**

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents: Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,

Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me for $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

TO POSTMASTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Box of Black Ink, . . . . . | 50 cents. |
| " " Red " . . . . . | 75 " |
| " " Blue " . . . . . | 75 " |
| Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . | 50 " |

Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Sonbampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | † |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussinn closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail. | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lobec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *44 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicberry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Solina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 8 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | 1 |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line call from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rata of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rata if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE.

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

Letters may be forwarded in the French mails to Moldavia, Wallachia, and Turkey in Europe, by way of France and Austria; but the postage thereon must in all cases be paid at the place of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of October, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 2 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 7 | | German States. |
| Mexican* | U. S. | 9 | | Cuba, Mexico & W. I. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | 11 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 12 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| French | France. | 13 | | France *via* Brest. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 14 | | Europe *via* S'p'tn. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Queenstown. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 16 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 19 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 21 | | Ep. *via* Spt'n & Bm'n |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | | Queenstown. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 23 | | Cuba, Mexico & W. I. |
| K'gstonJa. | Ja. | 23 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | 25 | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Havana | U. S. | 26 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 28 | | G'rman Sts. *via* Hm'g. |
| Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. VI, No. 2.** NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1865. **Whole No. 62.**


### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

Popular teachers are not always the most learned men, nor is a highly-cultivated intellect, to my thinking, essentially necessary to successful teaching. Much of the practical knowledge though, by and from which the human family is benefitted physically and pecuniarily, owes its inception and adaptation to minds lacking classic polish, and unfamiliar with the creations of high art, or the occult systems of science—nature, genius, aided by earnestness, truthfulness, simplicity and perseverance, is more certain to fix ineffaceable impressions upon the memory and understanding. I do not mean to detract from the great advantages of a scholarly finish, nor from the great results produced in morals, manners and mental culture by academicians—on the other hand, I regard an accomplished scholar as the peer of the mightiest and the equal of the best—but his intellectual gifts are too valuable to be scattered broadcast, and he therefore seeks and finds a different sphere to that in which the man of genius holds popular sway. *Un*popular teachers, (one of which, perhaps, am I,) however, may be learned or unlearned men, and in the effect they produce, the cause is generally overlooked or ignored entirely. By unpopular teachers, I mean that class of men who take upon themselves gratuitously the duties of public censors, and though their devotion to public good endeavor to school men to create and apply reforms commensurate with the advancement of the times in which they live, to declaim against those views and follies which frequently triumph over humanity—and by kindness or severity, coax or scold men into the abandonment of bad habits in their business or domestic relations. so injurious in their tendency to the rising members of the household, the counting-room, the warehouse, the workshop, and the business community generally. One cause of the unpopularity of these persons is that they load their weapons with truth, and fire facts into the congregations—and truth, you know, is awfully offensive sometimes, especially when each individual labors under the impression that he was the particular target arrived at—and imagines himself hit. As one of the class, I know that I have, in my small way incurred the displeasure of some young gentlemen employed in post offices, volunteering advice where I knew it would work the most wholesome results if followed. How unjust! My dear aggrieved young friend, when you read this, don't, for a moment, suppose I ever alluded particularly to you—of course not—you did not deserve it, did you? Of course not. I was only striving to make the whole subordinate post office organization superlatively efficient, and eminently worthy of commendation and confidence.

No one has a greater respect for the person and position of a post office clerk than I have, and I know of no position in life where a combination of dignity, urbanity, intelligence and industry can be made so effective. His patrons are confined to no rank or religion. He has to do with the educated and the ignorant, the opulent and the impoverished, the haughty and the humble, the happy and the miserable, the good and the erring—old and young, male and female, little and big, are his daily visitors, and in the brief interviews with each he has it in his power to make an impression for good, which like "bread cast upon the waters, he may find after many days." But while they possess this power, there are some who do not avail themselves of it; on the contrary, in their official intercourse with the outside world they are arrogant and uncivil, and by their conduct inflict pain and distress. or excite contempt and disgust according to the circumstances surrounding their insulted customers. I have seen improper persons holding longer official conversation with clerks through the delivery, while ladies and others have been forced to wait. Is it wrong to find fault with such ill-bred conduct? I have found fault with clerks for countenancing the visits of their friends when their official duties positively required the strictest attention—and I reiterate that, in my opinion, the inside of a post office is no place for the transaction of private business, especially in business hours. It creates confusion, retards clerical labor, incites inattention, promotes curiosity, unhinges system, destroys discipline, relaxes vigilance, and is the cause of innumerable errors and mistakes. I have found fault with smoking in post offices, not only on account of the bad look of the thing, but because it is dangerous, and doubly so, when the modern meerschaums are used; the bowls of these once despised articles now in general use were shaped after every created thing in the earth, the air, and the water, but having run short of new models, by way of something new, they are increased in size to such an extent as to require the smoker to lean back to preserve his equilibrium. Now you can imagine how three or four clerks look, standing round a distributing table with these monster pipes in their mouths, their heads thrown back and to one side, and their trunk forced forward handling letters and packages at arms length—or if called to the delivery, their approach is almost as frightful as that of a locomotive engine—not so much noise, it is true, but apparently more fire and smoke. Is there anything wrong in objecting to such things? I can't see it. I did not intend to touch on this matter, but I inadvertently said this much, and let it stand—adding that if some people employed *inside* of post offices would think how easy it is for unofficial people, like me, *outside*, to see how they conduct themselves, I think they would exercise a little more discretion, and be more on their good behavior.

In a recent number of your paper I observed a notice from the Postmaster General, with your comments in regard to the imperative necessity of postmasters giving their personal attention to their official duties, making the failure to do so a cause of removal. There is both wisdom and justice in this decision. It is not intended, I premise, to confine them to the limits of their offices, nor does it necessarily oblige them to do any or all of the labor; but the object, I apprehend, is to make them familiar with their duties, localize them so that they can always be found, teach them their responsibility, and satisfy the people everywhere that when a man receives the appointment of postmaster, it is not to be used as a decoration or a badge of honor only, at gay festivals or great parades; but from the time he receives it until he yields it up again he must devote *personally* every attention necessary to the prompt, proper, and satisfactory performance of his official duties as laid down in the postal laws and regulations.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Delayed Letters.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* Your late notice of mail packages delayed for years on the way, reminds me of a like event during Van Buren's administration. The writer was postmaster in a village in New York, just across the Vermont State line, and was also a practising lawyer. As such, he received for collection, giving a receipt therefor, a note of $250. Soon the money was collected, a letter was written to the holder of the receipt, a judge over the mountain, in Vermont, saying, "Money is ready; send my receipt to Judge ———, or send to me direct, and I will remit under my frank by mail." By return mail, came a letter, saying "there is your receipt enclosed, and remit by return mail." The writer went to bank and got two $100 and a $50 bill, and wrote a letter on a sheet of *blue* paper, saying "Receipt for note received, with direction to remit avails by mail. Herein I enclose, as *directed*. Though it is of no importance to me, yet I would like to know by your letter that you got it."

The bills were laid in, then; beginning at one side of the sheet, it was rolled over and over till just enough was left to tuck under, and a *secure* package was made, sealed with wax, and my seal thereon; then it was franked and properly directed; then a way-bill, then a wrapper; and as twine comes off sometimes, myself and assistant, who saw and did all this, "waxed" the wrapper also. We together put it into the "big bag," and locked the same.

By due course of mail came another letter, saying. "On such a day I sent your receipt, directing remittance. There has been time to send the money—hope you will not delay." Then the writer gave him the details as above, adding that a package so carefully made up could not be mislaid at any intermediate office, and telling him to watch *his* post office for the rogue. I made a case, and sent to the Post Office Department. Soon the former holder of the receipt wrote me of his searches, and his conversation with the postmaster there, who said, "*If* a letter *so* made, and *so* mislaid, *was ever sent*, it must have come to his post office." The Department no doubt watched two or three years. The writer was attending term, and still being postmaster, received a letter from a Distributing Post Office, saying, "Sir, a letter under your frank, directed to ———, and containing $250, is in my post office, subject to your order."

I wrote the Department, asking an agent to be present at a day named, also writing the man of the receipt to be then present. On the day fixed, the parties in interest all appeared, and an examination showed that at the time of mailing the money letter, the mail was opened at the intermediate and Distributing offices about midnight—thick wire-boxes being used for different routes. It also appeared that the clerk, who swept all out each morning, gathered up old wrappers and dumped them into a contiguous closet. It also appeared that the post office was changed to another room in the same building, and the postmaster there being also a lawyer, did his law business in the old post office room. It further appeared he had just before the finding of the package, taken in a *country student*, who made fires for the office, and kindled with the old waste paper in the closet; and this clerk used to find old refused newspapers, with school girl's "wax" on them, which he sometimes found to be interesting reading. One morning, on grubbing in the closet, he saw another waxed affair, stuck in his thumb, gutted it, and out came *bank bills*. Scared nearly to death, he showed them to the postmaster lawyer. Thus that affair came up. Parties of course satisfied, but the distributing man *claimed* the right to, and did pay, intermediate interest on the same.

AN OLD P. M.

### Newspaper Postage Again.

B———, Mich., Sept., 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—A letter of mine, published in the July *Mail*, regarding the prepayment of postage on all printed matter, seems to have been the representative expression of many other P. M.'s, judging from the communications in the August and September numbers, and especially your editorial paragraph relative to the matter. It is gratifying to know that the objections to the present method of collecting postage on printed matter are so fully appreciated by the P. O. fraternity, and that some have presented the idea in a much more forcible light than myself.

In the August *Mail*, "A," of L., N. Y., argued that if prepayment of postage was compulsory upon publishers there would be greater loss of revenue than occurs now, because of the frauds they would attempt to practise. Postal rates could be easily established so that a publisher or his employee could tell at a glance what value in stamps would be required for any package. And it would be just as easy for him to register the aggregate number on the outside wrapper as to write or print the address. Or, even if he did not, the P. M. receiving the package could tell in a moment whether it was rightly paid, and if not, report the fact at once to the Department. If postmasters did their duty, frauds would be pretty scarce in a few weeks or months. "A" spoke of the labor of "collecting that postage" in the large offices. I proposed nothing of the kind, but a compulsory prepayment by stamps on each package. "A" asks if I do not know that my salary is partly based on the collection of newspaper postage in my office and he thinks that thousands of P. M.'s with insufficient pay will not look upon me as a benefactor, &c. Certainly, but I should hope that reducing the labor of the Post Office, simplifying its work, &c., was not to be met with such an entirely selfish objection. Congress has enacted laws for the partial service (and very justly, too, I think) that come pat against that objection. Commissions were done away with, and salaries were assigned simultaneously with the reduction of the labor in keeping records of mails sent and received. In some instances, perhaps, too low a salary has been assigned, but those cases will be rectified in time. I believe in reducing the labor and vexations of the Post-office to the very lowest point consistent with proper management and courtesy. If there are thousands of P. M.'s who "can't stand the press," doubtless their places can be readily supplied by others equally competent. My salary is only $200, but I know of three or four capable persons who would be entirely resigned to the acceptance of my position, if the office should be made vacant, and I imagine that communities are scarce where the post-office "goes begging." "A" seems to think that if people are "bound to find fault any way," there had better be left some occasion for it—as he says—even if papers *were* prepaid, people would still grumble as they now do about letters. For twenty-five years past, the *causes* of complaints have been gradually lessening, by simplifying the laws, making them more uniform and universal, and thereby causing fewer questions to be asked, and fewer disputes and petty quarrels. I look forward, hopefully, to a period when all printed matter shall be prepaid. I joyfully anticipate a time when I shall have no more trials with the fiery Smiths and Joneses, whose papers are now "held for postage" because they *always* send their children for the mail, and never notice the five or six times the paper was sent with word that postage was due. Many a P. M. can think of daily incidents that will then be memories of the past and no longer "bones of contention." I wish that there might be some concert of action among postmasters to bring an influence to bear upon our next Congress, urging this important work. Publishers should have at least one year's notice of the law.

Yours, truly, B

### Correction.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—I notice in your paper of this month, just received, an item under the caption of "Bad Style of P. M.," to the effect that Daniel Andreas, Postmaster at Glencoe, Mo., had committed suicide and left a confession which says that he murdered a Californian, robbed him of $———, that he murdered also two of his own children, and that he had been plundering the mail ever since he was postmaster.

The whole statement carries absurdity on its face. Besides, there is evidence that the pretended confession is all a humbug, got up by parties after the death of the suicide, in order to accomplish certain objects.

The post-office concerned is not Glencoe, but Ellesville, which hardly averages one letter a day.

There has never been any complaint of lost letters in that office.

Will you please correct the statement made in your paper. Respectfully yours,

C. H. BRANSCOMB,
*Sp. Agt. P. O. D.*

The statement referred to was copied by us from an exchange paper; and not being able to perceive the "absurdity on its face," we copied it, presuming it to be correct—which we are glad, for the credit of the postal fraternity to find, it is not.

### Illegible Post-Marking.

*Editor Mail:*—Allow me to suggest in a very few words what I deem will be of practical value to letter writers, post-office clerks, and the public, which is the necessity of more perfectly and distinctly stamping letters, office and date. My own experience shows me daily that there is more remissness in this respect in the two classes—very large and very small offices. A simple remedy I venture to suggest. Procure a five or six-inch stove pipe hole stopper which is flat on the bottom. with the tin rising in a circle about 1¼ or 1½ inches, and ask a good-natured printer when he casts his rollers to run this full of composition, which will speedily harden, and will be in condition for use some half-dozen days thereafter. From this, with a small quantity of good quality printers' ink, an impression can be obtained from the office stamp which will be a comfort to the eyes of those who handle and receive the letters.

POSTMASTER.

"A STITCH IN TIME," &c.—We frequently see, while traveling on the mail routes, mail pouches brought to the Route Agents' rooms in a sad state of dilapidation. Perhaps a strap is nearly worn out, only hanging together by a small and very insecure shred; staples are loose and dangling; or the sides of the pouch, by hard and long usage, have become sadly worn and torn, so that, by a little dexterity, the contents can be easily abstracted. It is the Department's business to have these pouches properly repaired, and the work is always well and quickly done when they are sent to the proper place for such work. But it strikes us that postmasters could save the Department many dollars and themselves much trouble if they would occasionally take a little pains to have slight repairs made at home. The adage quoted above, although a homely one, is yet full of truth and real, practical wisdom. A stitch here, and a little hammering there, will often save a great many stitches and much hammering, which would be necessary if these precautions were neglected for any great length of time; and it is not too much to expect of postmasters that they consult the interests of the Department by a little extra labor, in keeping their mail pouches in good order. A saddler or a shoemaker will take a few stitches in a leather strap for a few pennies, and a Yankee postmaster is hardly a genuine Yankee if he cannot mend a small rent in a canvass pouch with a darning needle and a little bit of twine. A patch is respectable when worn on poverty's jacket; and those whose expenditures exceed their incomes may be said to be poor. The Department, therefore, must be considered poor, for it is in precisely this condition. A mail pouch with a patch neatly adjusted, or a seam closed up in true Yankee style, looks full as well in the eyes of business men as a new bag, even though the latter may be garnished with bright tin buttons and resplendent in brass. Then, too, a patched pouch looks *honest*—looks neighborly, pleasant, as though it was not above the work of carrying *anybody's* letters. It may almost be looked upon as the connecting link between the public and the Post Office; for, as it is borne along on the shoulders of "Simon" or "Reub" or "Bill" toward the office, the passers-by greet it with a friendly smile, as though it was an old companion returned from a distant country to bring good news to *everybody*. Whereas your *new* pouch has an air of too much smartness—too much newness—a sort of *band-boxy* look, which at first rather repels advances, and seems to say "I've nothing for common 'Joe' or 'Dick' or 'Biddie;' *I* carry only letters of great importance, and to nobody but the most important men." Take care of the old pouches, Messrs. Postmasters. They are worthy of care, for they are old friends and faithful servants.

RUNNING A POST OFFICE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The following interesting correspondence recently occurred between two Connecticut postmasters:

"*Postmaster* ———

"Sir—In what way is your office supplied with mail matter? Respectfully," &c.

ANSWER.

"*Postmaster* ———

"Sir—My office is not supplied with anything—*not even letters.* Respectfully." &c.

It appears that this postmaster is in the habit of visiting a neighboring city occasionally, for various reasons, and, obtaining his mail matter, he carries it home in his *hat*.

### Letter Addresses.

H Stands for *Henry*, you know well enough.
E Stands for *Euclid*, whose problems are tough.
N Stands for *Nation*, of which I am *King*.
R For *Rebellion*, a "played out" old thing.
Y Stands for—well, I don't know myself.

B For a bottle of *Ink* on my shelf.

A Stands for *Atherton*, of the *law* or *limb*;
T For the *Thieves* who are cleared by him.
H Stands for *Hardtack*, one of the "vanities."
E Stands for *Ed*, who makes the "calamities."
R Stands for Railroads which kill many people.
T For the Tolling old bell in the steeple.
O Stands for "Oh, my! what a love of a bonnet."
N Stands for Nashua, New Hampshire, where, barring railroad accidents, and "sich," I'll give you just ten days to send this sonnet.

ADDRESS ON A NEWSPAPER.

To Ceatre Almoad I wish to go,
In Alleghany, as you know,
To find a friend of goodly fame—
Miss L. R. Rathbun is her name.
If I dare inside I would tell
That I am alive and also well;
But Uncle Sam would burst with rage
If I should write on the margin page.

Delay not, delay not—O! speed with the wind,
Leave telegraphs, railroads and lightnings behind;
Let thought be your wing till you come to the bower,
Where dwells in her innocence, Adaline Power;
In Dallas, Missouri, far land of the West—
O! linger not; fly like a dove to its nest.

Go forth, my letter, go forthwith
To Mr. Ebenezer Smith,
Who lives in Springfield, Illinois—
Americus—a "high old boy."

Haste, little missive, haste with thy might,
To my "bonnie wee cousin"—Effie McKnight—
To Freeland go, at a tearing rate,
In Muskingum County—the Buckeye State.

This letter I send
To a brother and friend.
His name is Jo. Weller,
A pretty good fellow,
Lincoln is the P. O.,
Douglas the No.
Illinois is the State
He lives in of late.

to Bidey Dolan
for fere of a mis
stak Mises John mich
sl Cirn Strosonon
in care of roben hamiltor of
Dowra.

### Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March* 3, 1863.

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended specially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

REGISTERED LETTER BLANKS.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

REGISTRATION FEES.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

RECEIVING LETTERS FOR REGISTRATION.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum said to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

PREPARING REGISTERED LETTERS FOR MAILING.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt;" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then he will fill up the "Return *Bill*," (which must not be confounded with the "Return *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope*, marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

MAILING REGISTERED LETTERS.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there.* It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

THE "RETURN BILL."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

ACCOUNTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS "SENT" AND "RECEIVED."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

FORWARDING REGISTERED LETTERS.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be noted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK NOVEMBER 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To. J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*

To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **61** or **62**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

### Changes in Foreign Postage.

The rates of letter postage on letters to Norway and Sweden, by Prussian closed mail, have been again changed, and are now as follows: To Norway, not exceeding one-half ounce, 38c. if prepaid; 42c. if unpaid. To Sweden, not exceeding one-half ounce, 34c. if prepaid; 38c. if unpaid. Our Table of Foreign Postages has been corrected accordingly.

INVALID PENSIONERS IN POST OFFICES.—As many persons are now employed in the service of the Post Office Department who were, previous to their appointment, entitled to pensions from the government on account of wounds or other disability incurred while in the military service; and as a question has arisen as to their claim to such pension while employed in the post office, we publish for their information the following copy of a letter from the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury Department, to ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, Esq., who has been kind enough to furnish it to us for the purpose, and which decides the question in the negative:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *Oct.* 4, 1865.

*Sir:* Your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing letter of * * * * * * has been received.

He inquired whether carriers receiving $500 per annum will thereby be deprived of their pensions.

In reply I have to say, that the 1st Sec. Act of March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 499, provides, "That no invalid pensioner, now, or hereafter in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to draw a pension for any period of time during which he is or shall be entitled to full pay or salary which an able-bodied person discharging like duties to the Government is allowed by law."

From this language it will be seen that a carrier cannot be allowed a pension during the period he is in receipt of the salary allowed by law to the office he fills.

The operation of the act is not restricted, as Mr. * * * * * intimates, to military service, but applies equally to any branch of the civil service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
[Signed] JNO. BROADHEAD, Comptroller.

St. John B. L. Skinner, Esq., Acting 1st Ass't P. M. Gen.

☞ Postmasters and all other persons who report to the Department or to Special Agents, losses of letters or other valuable mail matter, should in all cases give the full address on such lost matter, together with such brief particulars respecting it as will, in their judgment, assist in the search that is to be made for it. Such information is sometimes of great value, furnishing, it may be, a clue which will lead to its discovery. They should also, when such missing matter is found, *immediately notify the officer to whom their report was made.* This will enable him to close the case, stopping all further investigations instituted for its recovery, and take such other steps as the case may seem to demand.

### A Sad Loss.

In the September number of the *Mail* we published, among other "Answers to Correspondents," the following:

"AFFIXING STAMPS, &c.—*C. Mc C., P——, N. Y.*—It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to affix stamps to letters for those who purchase them. For ladies and small children this service may properly be performed as an act of courtesy, but no one can demand it as a *right*."

There is, of course, no law or regulation which *requires* postmasters to affix postage stamps to letters at the demand or request of those who purchase stamps, and such demands are in most cases unreasonable, and may properly be refused; also we can well understand that their frequent repetition may be a source of serious annoyance to a postmaster or clerk, and the constant compliance with them a heavy draft on his time and patience. But every *gentleman* is bound by the law of courtesy, and by the "regulation" known among Christians as the "golden rule," with neither of which, we are sure, will any postal law or regulation be found, by any person with sufficient brains to comprehend them, to be in conflict. We are sorry to say, however, that there is—or, rather, *was* (for, as will be seen, we have lost him)—among our subscribers, one who is not gifted with the faculty of distinguishing between his legal *rights* and his moral obligations—and here he is. As he is a postmaster, we will, as the reporters say, "suppress his name out of consideration for his respectable connections."

N. Y., October 21, 1865.

*Mr. Editor or Publisher. Dear Sir:*—You say uncork, so look out for the contents. I am much taken aback, and do not know but I shall have to back myself out of my office if you succeed in bringing us back again to the old system of standing at our desk through the day and part of the night to receive every letter and make change for the postage, and in addition to put on the stamps, in place of the system now existing of letters being dropped into the box with stamps affixed, without trouble to either party. I intended to keep your September number from all eyes, but an interloper got it in hand and read your answer to a correspondent with regard to affixing stamps. "There," said he, exultingly, "a new law, and just what it always aught to have been, for postmasters to put the stamps on letters." We took the paper from his hand, but too late, the *bane* was out. Now your system (I say *your* system, for I verily believe that the Department has nothing to do with it) of giving us the right even to put on stamps forces upon us the whole job, but you stop not with giving us the right, but bring us under obligations to put them on, which destroys and more than destroys the sole object of stamps, which was to diminish the unpaid labors of postmasters. Now, so long as we can say, with the fullest confidence, as we have ever done, that we are not allowed to put on stamps, we can be honorably excused, but when you publish to the world that it is not only our right but our duty to put them on, it puts us in a ridiculous plight to refuse unless we go into an elaborate explanation.

You profess to be the postmasters' assistant, but if this is the kind of assistance we are to receive we will ask to be excused.

If I mistake not my time for the Mail expired with the Sept. No., and I did not design to subscribe again. I have received the Oct. No. If you choose you may send one No. more with your bill. Respectfully, O. G——, P. M.

How this rigid stickler for his *right* to refuse the small courtesy of affixing, for "a lady or small child," an occasional stamp to a letter, can, without a tough squabble with his conscience, "say with the fullest confidence"—as it appears he has been in the habit of saying—that he is "not allowed" to do so, we, in our ignorance of any law or regulation to that effect, will not attempt to inquire: but, in accordance with his "last request," will send him "one more number, with our bill," and bid him a fond farewell.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A statement appeared in a New York paper recently to the effect that the Post Office Department is making up its accounts for the next Congress, and from these accounts it appears that the deficit, when the mail route service in the Southern States is resumed, will be $8,000,000. We are authorized to say that no such fact appears from the accounts now being made up in the Post Office Department, and this statement of the deficit is wholly unauthorized. In 1861, at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion, the costs of mail transportation in seceded States, and other States where mail service could not be safely performed, was but $3,919,365, and in the loyal States at the same time, $5,800,383 89 in all. The truth is, the mail service for the South, while it is based upon and fully up to the necessities of the people, is less now than it was at the time of and for some time prior to the commencement of the rebellion; and all contracts recently made by the Postmaster General have been upon an average of forty per cent. less cost than the contracts at the commencement of the war. And further, from all reliable sources of information, it appears that the Post Office Department will be self-sustaining in the South as well as in the North. The Postmaster General's estimate for cost of Southern mail service for the year ending June 30, 1867, amount to $3,410,700. The estimated receipts will equal this sum.

The *Washington Chronicle* of a late date, says: "We are informed that on the summing up of the accounts of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the excess of receipts over expenditures is found to be more than $850,000. This is the first time in the history of that Department that so favorable a financial exhibit has been made, and though a portion of this retrenchment is due to the increased number of letters written and sent to and from the armies in the field, a considerable share of the credit is due to the economical and business-like manner in which the affairs of the Post Office Department have lately been conducted, and to the efficiency of the officers who have been engaged in the mail service. There is good reason to believe that after civil government is fully established in the Southern States, and that country is occupied by enterprising men from the North, the mail service of the whole country will be made self-sustaining. Under the system inaugurated by the present Postmaster General, such a result is almost certain."

A FEW WORDS OF CAUTION.—Much mischief is sometimes done by postmasters and post office clerks by inattention to the plain and simple rules which should be their guide in the transaction of the business of the offices to which they are attached; but there is no mischief more pernicious in its effects upon communities, save the disregard of those obligations which they have sworn to observe, than that of *tattling* about postal matters, which should be regarded by them as *secrets*. Many persons have been seriously annoyed by these practices, and sometimes whole families have been made wretched thereby. Thus—two persons, a lady and gentleman, desire to correspond, which so far as post office regulations are concerned, they have a perfect right to do. Letters are exchanged with a frequency which excites the suspicions of some post office official, who is either overzealous in the discharge of his duties, or who has an itching to discover the secrets which these two persons are supposed to be corresponding about. Not daring to break the seals of letters, probably restrained by fear of serious consequences, and being utterly unable to entertain so much suspicion without letting out a portion of it, he, cautiously at first, it may be, *sounds* an intimate acquaintance respecting the matter, saying that—"All may be right,—there's no telling.—where there's so much smoke there must be some fire—so many letters mean something," etc., etc. This friend mentions the matter at home, never thinking that it will go beyond the family circle; and never intending by an indiscreet word to subject his informant to disagreeable consequences. From the family circle it gradually finds its way around the town—the story is enlarged and commented upon so often, that much scandal comes to be attached to the correspondence between these two persons, who may be, after all, the most innocent people in the world. Strifes, jealousies, criminations and recriminations occur, and the flames are fanned by all the old gossips for miles around, until the whole town is in an uproar; church meetings are called, charges are made—this circumstance is tacked on to that, and that on to this, and perhaps the result of all is, that harmony is forever destroyed in some once happy family, and an innocent man and a guileless woman are made ridiculous.

This is no overdrawn picture. Such cases have occurred, and their effects are exceedingly pernicious, not only with respect to the peace of mind of the parties themselves, but to the service which it is the interest of every one to maintain in all its integrity. Other relative cases might be commented upon, but we deem it unnecessary. Post office officials should never, under *any* circumstances, nor to *any* parties, speak of matters connected with the service which do not come within the range of their official duties. Post offices should be above suspicion. They are the great centres from which radiate all the interests of communities, and they are indissolubly connected not only with the business but with the happiness of the world. If this were more thoroughly understood and acted upon by all, the service would be better performed and the public better satisfied.

A BOGUS UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DETECTIVE IN TROUBLE.—There are a great many who will undoubtedly remember the career of a pretended Post Office agent, named Herman, who last winter created considerable commotion in various parts of New England by his boldness in investigating into affairs in several post offices. He assumed to be an authorized agent of the department, and as such obtained access to offices and frequently swindled the postmasters out of money. He operated in Vermont and New Hampshire, and once had the audacity to endeavor to look into the affairs of the Boston office. He was arrested while in the pursuance of his swindling operations, and brought before the Commissioner's Court in Boston. The case was postponed for a few days, Herman during the meantime being at liberty on his own recognizance, and using the opportunity to escape for a time the conviction and sentence of the Court. Nothing was heard of him until a few days since, when he turned up in Pittsfield, in Berkshire county (where he formerly lived), and was arrested and brought to this city by United States Marshal Childs, of the Western Massachusetts District. He was again brought before the Commissioner's Court for examination, and bound over for trial at the Circuit Court, and committed to jail in default of $4500 bonds. Herman and his wife are proprietors of the Western Railroad Refreshment Rooms in Chatham, N. Y., and in Pittsfield.—*Boston Paper.*

HARD TIMES FOR MAIL CARRIERS.—An employee of the Post Office Department, now superintending mail matters in Arkansas, writes that, "on the mail route from Fort Smith, in that State, to Caswell, in Missouri, there is not a house nor habitation where a mail carrier could refresh himself or beast, in a distance of nearly two hundred miles. From Fayetteville to Caswell by the old mail road the distance is seventy-five miles, and there is not a house or garden fence left standing, nor a field under cultivation." The writer remarks, in addition to the above, that throughout the whole of the State the restoration of postal service is hailed with genuine delight and thanks.

☞ We feel it to be our duty to again endeavor to impress upon postmasters the importance of looking after the mail carriers between and at their offices and railway stations—a want of vigilance and attention on the part of these subordinates excites the curiosity of the idle and invites the approach of the dishonest. Men should be selected for the service who are intelligent enough to know their responsibility, dignified enough to command respect for themselves and the property in their charge, and determined enough to repel familiarity from any quarter when on duty.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—Agreeably to our promise in the last number of the *Mail*, we this month present our readers with a minute description of the manner in which this work should be done. The general readers outside the Department will not be particularly interested in the article, which is designed to assist the postmasters in the small offices, in the proper performance of this important duty. A careful attention to the instructions conveyed in this article, will accomplish much toward the expeditious and safe forwarding of registered letters.

CROWDED OUT.—For want of room, we are obliged to omit several interesting communications from subscribers, and also a number of "Answers to Correspondents." We hope to make room for all in our next.

☞ RETURNING ENVELOPE CASES.—The wooden boxes used for sending stamped envelopes should, when returned to the Agent at New York, bear the name of the office which returns them.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Newspaper Postage.—Correction.—"*Bona fide* subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage if they *reside* in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they *regularly* receive their mail matter."—*Sec.* 131, *Regulations of* 1859. A paragraph in our last month's issue, which is in conflict with the above regulation, was written in reply to a correspondent from whose letter we inferred that the office at which the paper was received was *not* the office at which the subscriber *regularly* received his mail matter. Those who were misled by this answer to a *special* inquiry, will please understand that the *general* rule is as above stated.

Post Office Boxes, &c.—*T. H. S., R——, N. Y.*—Special authority from the Postmaster General must be obtained for expenditures for furniture, &c., for offices of first, second, third and fourth classes; and before incurring such expenses an application must be made to him accompanied by estimates. This is fully set set forth in Section 3, and the accompanying instructions of Act of May 1, 1865. If you have incurred the expense mentioned by you without previously obtaining such authority, you must not be surprised if the Department refuse to recognize and reimburse to you such expense. *All* rents for boxes and drawers are imperatively required by law to be accounted for as part of the revenues of the Post Office Department.

Classification of Post Offices.—*C. C. S., R——, Vt.*—Post offices were classified by Section 1, Act of 1864, as follows: *First Class*—offices at which the compensation of postmasters for the two years preceding July 6, 1864, amounted to an annual sum of not less than $3,000; *Second Class*—those at which the average annual compensation for the same time amounted to less than $3,000, but not less than $2,000; *Third Class*—less than $2,000, but not less than $1,000; *Fourth Class*—less than $1,000, but not less than $100; *Fifth Class*—less than $100. You will perceive by the above that your office belongs to the *third* class.

Drop Letters.—*H. P. G., S——, N. Y.*—The rate on drop letters being fixed at two cents per half ounce, a drop letter bearing a stamp of that denomination must be considered, as "fully prepaid one rate," and therefore, being entitled to be *delivered*, we think the spirit of the law would also justify its being *forwarded*, on request, charged with the unpaid postage, viz: three cents per half ounce.

Postmasters' Franking Privileges.—*S. H. L., N——, Pa.*—Postmasters have no right to frank letters of any description to publishers of newspapers. Notifications that newspapers remain uncalled for, or otherwise dead, in the office, should be sent to the postmasters at the places where such papers are published, to be by him delivered to the publishers. Blank notifications of this nature can be obtained by addressing the First Asst. P. M. General, Washington, D. C.

Delivering Unpaid Matter.—*A. M., O——, N. Y.*—You are correct in delivering the unpaid letter in the manner mentioned by you, and in collecting the postage due before delivery.

Post Office Officials and Militia Duty.—*G, D. E., W——, O.*—We do not know that the Act of July 2, 1836, by which post-office officials were exempted from compulsory service in the militia in any *State*, has been repealed.

Money Order Offices.—*T. C. D., W——, Mass.*—The money order system will doubtless be extended by the Department in time, to all post offices where the public interest requires it. In the meantime, those postmasters at whose offices it is not yet established, must await with patience the action of the Department in the matter.

Prepayment of Foreign Postage.—*M. O. R., V——, Iowa.*—The rates given in our Table of Foreign Postages are those which are required from *any* part of the United States. No domestic postage from inland to the seaport towns from which foreign letters are sent is required to be prepaid on them.

Stamps on the Backs of Letters.—*J. T., C——, Indiana.*—A postage stamp on the back of a letter must be recognized as prepayment of the same, although the *proper* place for them is, of course, on the *face*.

Charging Unpaid Postage to Distributing Post Offices.—*H. S. B., C——, Mich.*—Unpaid postage should only be charged on matter sent to other offices for *delivery*. If the unpaid matter is sent to a distributing office to be from thence forwarded to its final destination, no post bill should accompany it from the office at which it is originally mailed, nor should any charge on the account of mails sent be made at that office against the distributing office.

Registry Fees and Postage.—*A. D. M., B——, Neb.*—The *fee* of twenty cents which is required to be paid on registered letters is *not* postage. But *one* fee is required to be paid on each registered letter, and that must be paid at the *mailing* office.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of October, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Allen's Springs, | Pope, | Ill. | 11,832 |
| *Ada, | Ray, | Mo. | 10,615 |
| *Bryantsville, | Lawrence, | Ind. | special |
| Buford, | Ohio, | Ky. | 9,649 |
| Blue Spring, | Stewart, | Tenn. | special |
| Buckhorn, | Mahaska, | Iowa, | 11,152 |
| Chubb's Corners, | Livingston, | Mich. | 12,554 |
| Dennison, | Franklin, | Kan. | 14,155 |
| Estill Flat, | Carter, | Ky. | 9,568 |
| *Fall's Mill, | Cabell, | W. Va. | 4,198 |
| Gillem's Station, | Dickson, | Tenn. | 10,257 |
| *Glen's Fork, | Adair, | Ky. | 9,630 |
| *Gravel Road, | Cape Girardeau, | Mo. | 10,693 |
| Humboldt, | Humboldt, | Iowa, | 11,160 |
| Hersey, | Mecosta, | Mich. | 12,756 |
| Hutton's Station, | Dickson, | Tenn. | 10,257 |
| *Hadensville, | Todd, | Ky. | 9,648 |
| Jessamine, | Gerrad, | Ky. | 9,626 |
| Kingston Springs, | Cheatham, | Tenn. | 10,267 |
| *Little Eagle, | Scott, | Ky. | 9,530 |
| *Long Pond, | Caldwell, | Ky. | 9,683 |
| McEwen's Station, | Humphrey, | Tenn. | 10,257 |
| Miller's Creek, | Estill, | Ky. | 9,603 |
| *Newton, | Dale, | Ala. | 7,185 |
| Oteopolis, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,731 |
| Orth, | Montgomery, | Ind. | special |
| Orihula, | Winnebago, | Wis. | 13,068 |
| Pike Station, | Wayne, | Ohio, | 9,074 |
| Pollard, | Conecuh, | Ala. | 6,584 |
| *Prairieville, | Pike, | Mo. | 10,432 |
| Pelican Lake, | Wright, | Min. | 13,641 |
| Reysville, | Somerset, | N. J. | 2,124 |
| *Ray's Fork, | Scott, | Ky. | 9,530 |
| Silver Brook, | Schuylkill, | Pa. | 2,381 |
| Seward, | Kosciusko, | Ind. | 12,202 |
| Shingle Springs, | El Dorado, | Cal. | 14,626 |
| Sportsman's Hall, | El Dorado, | Cal. | 14,626 |
| *San Jose, | San Miguel, | N. Mex. | 14,465 |
| Trade Centre, | Adair, | Mo. | 10,481 |
| *Trenton, | Pierce, | Wis. | 13,213 |
| *Tippecanoetown, | Marshall, | Ind. | 12,231 |
| Wilson's Landing, | Charles City, | Va. | 4,194 |
| Wyoming Valley, | Clay, | Kan. | 14,186 |
| Woodville, | Frederick, | Md. | 3,326 |
| Walnut Level, | Wayne, | Ind. | 12,051 |
| Warnerville, | Boise, | Idaho, | special |
| *White Lily, | Laurel, | Ky. | 9,597 |
| Wood Valley, | Puebla, | Col mail mes'n'gr | |
| Wirt Centre, | Allegany, | N. Y. | 1,351 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Berlin Centre, | Wayne, Pa. | Honesdale. |
| Bloomsville, | Clearfield, Pa. | Curwinsville. |
| Borie, | Pottar, Pa. | Swedeu Valley. |
| Bovard's Store, | Butler, Pa. | Murrinsville. |
| Brushy Prairie, | La Grange, Ind. | La Grange. |
| Big Rush Creek, | Jo Daviess, Ill. | Hanover. |
| Brandy Camp, | Elk, Pa. | Ridgeway. |
| Bear Creek, | Putnam, Tenn. | Nashville. |
| Boetia, | Mercer, Ohio, | Mercer. |
| Bloomingdale, | Cabell, W. Va. | Cabell C H. |
| Cocalico, | Lancaster, Pa. | Reinholdsville. |
| Clarion, | Bureau, Ill. | Mendota. |
| Crandall's Corners, | Polk, Wis. | Osceola. |
| Cranesville, | Paulding, Ohio, | Emmett. |
| East Homer, | Potter, Pa. | North Wharton. |
| East Bethel, | Oxford, Me. | Lock's Mills. |
| Free Soil, | Mason, Mich. | Manistee. |
| Houston, | Alleghany, Pa. | White Ash. |
| Humbertsville, | Somerset, Pa. | Gebharts. |
| Kline's Grove, | Northumberl'd, Pa. | Sunbury. |
| Lyon Valley, | Lehigh, Pa. | Weidasville. |
| Mauldin, | Jackson, Ky. | Boonville. |
| Moosic, | Luzerne, Pa. | Clark's Green. |
| Monroe Furnace, | Huntingdon, Pa. | Masseysburgh. |
| Marshland, | Richmond, N. Y. | Richmond. |
| New Highland, | Elk, Pa. | Ridgeway. |
| Navasota, | Grimes, Tex. | Navasota. |
| North Perry, | Washington, Me. | South Robinson |
| *North Howland, | Penobscot, Me. | Howland. |
| Pacific City, | Pacific, Wash. T. | Oysterville. |
| Pine Grove, | Brown, Wis. | Green Bay. |
| Pierce, | Callaway, Mo. | Fulton. |
| Point Isabel, | Wapello, Iowa. | Ottumwa. |
| Parrallville, | Alleghany, Md. | Wellersburgh, Somerset Co., Pa. |
| *North Ridge, | Hancock, Ohio, | McComb. |
| San Miguel, | San Miguel, N. Mex. | Tecoleta. |
| Saunder's Prairie, | Thurston, Wash. T. | Cowlitz. |
| Skookumchuck, | Thurston, Wash. T. | Grand Mound. |
| Temperance Hill, | Warren, Ky. | Bowling Green. |
| West Springfield, | Shelby, Mo. | Newark. |
| Weston, | Nicholas, Ky. | Carlisle. |
| Yankeetown, | Darke, Ohio. | Wiley's Station. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Empire, Whitesides, Ill., to Galt.
Hollandale, Grimes, Tex., to Navasota.
Haysville, Marion, Ky., to Riley's Station.
Johnsonburgh, Elk, Pa., to Wilmarth.
Little River, Columbia, Fla., to Wellborn.
Phelps, Allen, Ind., to Woodburn.
Rollin's Store, Moore, N. C., to Jonesboro.
Rogersville Junction, Hawkins, Tenn., to Bull's Gap.
Sill's Creek, New Hanover, N. C., to Cameron.
Silver Top, Obion, Tenn., to Tiptonville.
Taylor, St. Charles, La., to Gassiu's Landing.
Wheat Ridge, Adams, Ohio, to Harshasville.

### Presidential Appointments.

Austin, Lander, Nev., Robert Allen.
Davenport, Scott, Iowa, A. H. Sanders.
Key West, Monroe, Fla., Geo. Phillips.
Kansas City, Jackson, Mo., Albert H. Hallowell.
Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Ind., James Vaughn.
Napoleon, Desha, Ark., Wm. Robertson.
Santa Fe, Santa Fe, N. Mex., Martin L. Byers.
Selma, Dallas, Ala., Henry Backus.
Tuscumbia, Franklin, Ala., Geo. W. Cramer.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Albany, Dougherty, Ga., Miss Mary J. Richardson.
Amhurst C H, Amhurst, Va., Miss Mary S. Daniel.
Astoria, Fulton, Ill., Sarah E. Lane.
Albemarle, Stanley, N. C., Mrs. Nora J. Marshall.
Ansonville, Anson, N. C., Miss Mary C. Mendenhall.
Beaver Dam, Allen, Ohio, Mrs. Rosanna Reeves.
Blue Mountain, Calhoun, Ala., Mrs. Hezekiah Hudson.
Blue Rapids, Marshall, Kan., Miss Emma Thompson.
Bainbridge, Decatur, Ga., Mrs. Sarah J. Cloud.
Batesville, Independence, Ark., Mrs. Mary Lowe.
Clarksville, Mechlenberg, Va., Mrs. Adeline S. Field.
Clinton, Sampson, N. C., Miss Adeline Lee.
Cameron, New Hanover, N. C., Miss Mary M. Johnson.
Catharine Lake, Onslow, N. C., Mrs. James M. Wooten.
Clarksville, Red River, Tex., Mrs. Donahoo.
Eatonton, Putnam, Ga., Mrs. Isabella S. Prudden.
Edinburgh, Portage, N. C., Miss Sarah M. Young.
Fincastle, Botetourt, Va., Sarah A. Mackey.
Gardensville, Smith, Tenn., Mrs. Fannie L. Bowen.
Guntersville, Marshall, Ala., Mrs. Abbie R. Wiggs.
Gum Branch, Onslow, N. C., Mrs. Edward Murrell.
Gonzales, Gonzales, Tex., Miss Keyser.
Jacksonville, Switzerland, Ind., Miss Harriet Worstall.
Junction, Hanover, Va., Mrs. E. M. Spicer.
Jettersville, Amelia, Va., Mary Atwood.
Jefferson, Cass, Tex., Mrs. Mary J. Lewis.
Kittrell, Granville, N. C., Mrs. Mary E. Overton.
Knob Creek, Cleveland, N. C., Mrs. Sarah M. Mull.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, N. C., Mrs. Harriet Pomar.
Middle Lancaster, Butler, Pa., Mrs. Anna E. Metz.
Monroe, Ouchita, La., Mrs. Maria M. Dinkgrave.
Millican, Brazos, Tex., Mrs. Loftin.
Mariana, Jackson, Fla., Miss Bathsbeba Thomas.
Natural Bridge, Rockbridge, Va., Mrs. Mary E. Fry.
North Lawrence, St. Lawrence, N. Y., Miss Christiana E. Bean.
Newton, Dale, Ala., Mrs. S. A. Yelverton.
Notasulga, Macon, Ala., Mrs. Catharine King.
Oxford, Granville, N. C., Miss Pattie Jones.
Prestonburg, Floyd, Ky., Elizabeth Harkness.
Plymouth, Cerro Gordo, Iowa, Mrs. Mary Cluch.
Roslin, Marquetta, Wis., Mrs. A. Perkins.
Rocky Mount, Edgecombe, N. C., Mrs. F. L. Edwards.
Roxborough, Person, N. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Wiles.
Richland, Onslow, N. C., Mrs. Lewis Harget.
Robison, Brunswick, N. C., Mrs. M. E. Brinkley.
Shelby, Cleveland, N. C., Mrs. C. T. Hoey.
Salem, Russell, Ala., Mrs. Jerusa Adams.
Saugus, Essex, Mass., Miss Charlotte M. Hawks.
Silver Creek, Chautauqua, N. Y., Miss Laura Van Duzen.
Summerfield, Dallas, Ala., Mrs. Eliza J. Garrett.
Van Hook's Store, Person, N. C., Mrs. M. J. Van Hook.
Walnut Grove, Stokes, N. C., Mrs. Ann R. Lash.

### Re-opened.

Silver Top, Obion, Tenn., James C. Harris.
Sevierville, Sevier, Tenn., Wm. C. Murphy.
Fair Garden, Sevier, Tenn., Charles Inman.
Boyd's Creek, Sevier, Tenn., Shannon Fulker.
Trundles Roads, Tenn., Albert Fagals.
Holly Leaf, Gibson, Tenn., Henry Parker.
Dancyville, Haywood, Tenn., G. T. Copperage.
Gap Creek, Knox, Tenn., David A. Durmond.
Purdy, McNairy, Tenn., Asa Bell.
Culleoke, Maury, Tenn., John S. Gay.
Waverly, Humphreys, Tenn., Dorsey Cowen.
Mulberry, Lincoln, Tenn., J. E. Caldwell.
Camden, Benton, Tenn., James Gordon.
Madisonville, Monroe, Tenn., W. C. P. Jones.
Newbern, Dyer, Tenn., Rob't P. McCracken.
Fullens, Green, Tenn., E. S. Bipley.
Thompson's Station, Williamson, Tenn., John R. Colquett.
Wayneaborough, Wayne, Tenn., Frank Hall.
Mount Pleasant, Maury, Tenn., S. Nixon.
Henryville, Lawrence, Tenn., James Pennington.
Savannah, Hardin, Tenn., Daniel Shipman.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Spring Creek, Madison, Tenn., R. N. Hill.
Germantown, Shelby, Tenn., Monroe P. Webb.
Blountaville, Sullivan, Tenn., Frederick Sturm
Manlyville, Henry, Tenn., S. W. Goodwin.
Louisville, Blount, Tenn., Wm. F. Cummings.
Adairsville, Cass, Tenn., J. L. Gash.
Butler, Taylor, Tenn., Chas. Mulkey.
Little River, Columbia, Fla., James T. McMillen.
Gainesville, Alachua, Fla., John T. Mathews.
Milton, Santa Rosa, Fla., W. W. Potter.
Lake City, Columbia, Fla., David Jones.
Apalachicola, Franklin, Fla., E. Kellmanseggo.
Marianna, Jackson, Fla., Miss Bathsheba Thomas.
Quincy, Gadsden, Fla., David H. Wilson.
Camden, Washita, Ark., Wm. Birdsong.
Arkadelphia, Clark, Ark., Barnett E. Barinds.
Clarksville, Johnson, Ark., A. A. Lamb.
Van Buren, Crawford, Ark., James S. Bushong.
Batesville, Independence, Ark., Mrs. Mary Lowe.
Jacksonport, Jackson, Ark., A. Hitchcock.
Homer, Claiborne, La., Jesse P. Smith.
Marksville, Avoyells, La., Henry Deepuy.
Waterloo, Point Coupe, La., Jules St. Germain.
Franklin, St. Mary's, La., William Roy.
Centerville, St. Marys, La., John Laspeyre.
Minden, Claiborne, La., John C. Losy.
Harrisonburgh, Catachoula, La., Drury M. Prichard.
Algiers, Orleans, La., Henry Schnato.
Monroe, Ouchita, La., Mrs. Maria N. Dinkgrave.
Jeanerett's, St. Marys, La., W. F. Hudson.
Jolly Street, Newberry, S. C., George M. Singley.
Abbiville, Abbiville, S. C., L. M. Russell.
Ninety-Six, Abbiville, S. C., Frank Cason.
Chester (C. H.), Chester, S. C., John R. Allen.
Ridgeway, Fairfield, S. C., William Carlisle.
Youqnesville, Fairfield, S. C., Samuel McKeown.
Milbury, Greenville, S. C., Henry Gross.
Marian (C. H.), Marian, S. C., Sidney E. McMillan.
Smith's Turnout, York, S. C., Michael Duffy.
Fort Mill, York, S. C., T. D. Folkner.
Pendleton, Anderson, S. C., Irving H. Philpot.
Belton, Anderson, S. C., Wm. C. Brown.
Beaufort, Beaufort, S. C., T. R. Verdier.
Pickens (C. H.), Pickens, S. C., H. A. H. Gibson.
Summerville, Charleston, S. C., E. Vose.
Walterborough, Colleton, S. C., C. G. Henderson.
Darlington, (C. H.), Darlington, S. C., John Floyd.
Ockway, Pickens, S. C., Joberry Sanders.
Snow Creek, Pickens, S. C., E. H. Cox.
Watsree, Richland, S. C., Thomas B. Clarkson, Jr.
Georgetown, Georgetown, S. C., R. O. Bush.
Aiken, Barnwell, S. C., Frederick A. Ford.
Hope Station, Lexington, S. C., John C. Hope.
Pomana, Newbery, S. C., William Summer.
St. Matthews, Orangeburgh, S. C., Thomas C. Pulling.
Yorkville, York, S. C., John R. Alexander.
Five Mile, Pickens, S. C., Mahala Thompson.
Camden, Kershaw, S. C., W. D. Anderson.
New Market, Abbeville, S. C., T. L. Coleman.
Honey Path, Anderson, S. C., D. W. Hawthorn.
Lexington (C. H.), Lexington, S. C., Jas. E. Hendrix.
Harpers' Mills, Pendleton, W. Va., Amley Harper.
Dry Run, Pendleton, W. Va., Robert Nelson.
St. Marys, Pleasant, W. Va., Knight G. Keesall.
Halltown, Jefferson, W. Va., W. A. Bantz.
Middlebrook, Greenbrier, W. Va., Elijah Hogehead.
Hamlin, Cabell, W. Va., Wm. A. Carroll.
Lewisburgh, Greenbrier, W. Va., John C. Cox.
Pine Ridge, Capiah, Miss., J. T. Allen.
Batesville, Panola, Miss., David Butts.
Panola, Panola, Miss., James A. Hodges.
Iuka, Tishemingo, Miss., George P. Hammerly.
Rigley, Tippar, Miss., Charles P. Miller.
Lauderdale Station, Lauderdale, Miss., Henry Childs.
Water Valley, Yalabusha, Miss., Daniel R. Wagner.
West Point, Lownders, Miss., J. G. Baptist.
Burnsville, Tishemingo, Miss., Thos. M. Miller.
Rodney, Jefferson, Miss., John S. Vaughn.
Cedar Grove Mills, Rockbridge, Va., Stephen G. Fenton.
Mint Spring, Augusta, Va., Alex. Atkinson.
Junction, Hanover, Va., Mrs. E. M. Spicer.
Amissville, Rappahannock, Va., Norborne J. Cropp.
New Hampden, Highland, Va., Henry Life.
Arrington, Nelson, Va., Edward Ryeley.
Blacks & White, Nottoway, Va., Anderson W. Scott.
Christianburg, Montgomery, Va., Wm. Barnitz.
Markham Station, Fauquier, Va., A. G. Green.
Chester, Chesterfield, Va., B. F. Lindsey.
Dublin, Pulaski, Va., Thomas A. Jettos.
Selma, Alleghany, Va., Lucy Eroine.
Cool Well, Amherst, Va., Jas. N. Bennett.
Jettersville, Amelia, Va., Mary Atwood.
Milford, Caroline, Va., James M. Carneal.
Ruther Glen, Caroline, Va., Levi Stun.
Philomont, Loudon, Va., Washington L. Richards.
Natural Bridge, Rockbridge, Va., Mrs. Mary E. Fry.
Dye's Mills, Fairfax, Va., John L. Detwiter.
Bloomfield, Loudon, Va., Wm. H. Gill.
New Hope, Augusta, Va., D. Cullen.
Cobham, Albemarle, Va., Jacob M. F. Williams.
Aylett's, King William, Va., George C. Leigh.
Tappahannock, Essex, Va., Thos. A. Dobyns.
Fincastle, Bototourt, Va., Sarah A. Mackay.
Suffolk, Nansemond, Va., Geo. W. Singleton.
Kempsville, Princess Ann, Va., Wm. Knight.
Clarksville, Mecklenburg, Va., Mrs. Adeline S. Field.
Witheville, Wythe, Va., J. T. Bullow.
Rice Depot, Prince Edward, Va., Richard A. Marshall.
Floyd (C. H.), Floyd, Va., J. T. Woodson.
Ashland, Hanover, Va., M. C. Cox.
Tye River Depot, Nelson, Va., James M. Dillard.
Rock Fish Depot, Nelson, Va., Elisha G. Thurmond.
Ever Green, Appomattox, Va., Samuel R. Miller.
Stanardsville, Greene, Va., Joseph H. Ham.
Marion, Smyth, Va., G. G. Goodell.
Amherst (C. H.), Amherst, Va., Miss Mary S. Daniel.
Louisa (C. H.), Louisa, Va., George L. Kennon.
Roxborough, Person, N. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Wiles.
Van Hook's Store, Person, N. C., Mrs. M. J. Van Hook.
Hendersonville, Henderson, N. C., David Stradly.
New Market, Randolph, N. C., Newton Newlin.
Albemarle, Stanley, N. C., Mrs. Nora J. Marshall.
Walnut Cove, Stoakes, N. C., Mrs. Ann R. Lash.
Milton, Caswell, N. C., John J. Jones.
Gardner's Ford, Cleveland, N. C., Perry D. Gregg.
Carry, Wake, N. C., A. H. Dowell.
Cedar Hill, Anson, N. C., Rob't H. Burns.
Portsmouth, Carterst, N. C., Paul J. Cornell.
Deep River, Guilford, N. C., E. E. Mendenhall.
Richlands, Onslow, N. C., Mrs. Lewis Harget.
Gum Branch, Onslow, N. C., Mrs. Edward Murrell.
Chatham Lake, Onslow, N. C., Mrs. Jas. H. Hooten.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, N. C., Mrs. Harriet C. Bonear.
Fullwood's Store, Mechleuburgh, N. C., Jno. C. Grier.
Marlboro', Pitt, N. C., Robert W. Joyner.
Ansonville, Anson, N. C., Mrs. Mary C. Mendenhall.
Knob Creek, Cleveland, N. C., Mrs. Sarah M. Mull.
Swanona, Buncombe, N. C., Calvin Patten.
Woodville, Perquimans, N. C., K. R. Pendleton.
Thomasville, Davidson, N. C., W. F. Rice.
Robeson, Brunswick, N. C., Mrs. M. E. Brinkley.
Smithville, Brunswick, N. C., L. A. Galloway.
Haw Branch, Onslow, N. C., J. W. Thompson.
Bunne Level, Harnett, N. C., Joseph Atkinson.
Littleton, Halifax, N. C., S. N. Brickhouse.
Rocky Mount, Edgecomb, N. C., Mrs. F. L. Edwards.
Edenton, Chowan, N. C., J. R. McCurdy.
Kittrell, Granville, N. C., Mrs. M. E. Overton.
Boon Hill, Johnson, N. C., Wilie Starling.
Winslow, Harnett, N. C., Alfred Smith.
Eatonton, Putnam, Ga., Mrs. J. S. Prudden.
Acworth, Cobb, Ga., T. A. Rooney.
Oxford, Newton, Ga., J. B. Harrison.
Athens, Clark, Ga., J. S. Williford.
Calhoun, Gordon, Ga., J. N. Scott.
Bainbridge, Decatur, Ga., Mrs. S. J. Cloud.
West Point, Troup, Ga., G. H. Jones.
Irwinton, Wilkinson, Ga., Patrick Ward.
Adairsville, Case, Ga., J. L. Gash.
Butler, Taylor, Ga., Charles Mulkey.
Jonesboro', Fayette, Ga., W. J. Shockley.
Ringgold, Catoosa, Ga., B. C. Yates.
Covington, Newton, Ga., Lawrence Baker.
Andersonville, Sumter, Ga., A. M. Corbitt.
Wetumpka, Coosa, Ala., N. B. Williams.
Opelika, Russell, Ala., J. L. Waugh.
Auburn, Macon, Ala., H. K. Quillen.
Loachapoka, Macon, Ala., W. T. Moore.
Tuskegee, Macon, Ala., Littleberry Strange.
Columbiana, Shelby, Ala., C. E. Johnson.
Union Springs, Macon, Ala., H. H. Smith.
Larkinsville, Jackson, Ala., C. C. Shelton.
Chunenuggee, Macon, Ala., C. H. Andrews.
Gnerytown, Macon, Ala., James Gachet.
Notasulga, Macon, Ala., Mrs. Catharine King.
Persons, Macon, Macon, Ala., James T. Person.
Demopolis, Marengo, Ala., Geo. E. Markham.
Peckerville, Marion, Ala., John T. Meadow.
Dadeville, Tallapoosa, Ala., Agustas McGehee.
Marion, Perry, Ala., E. V. Levert.
Camden, Wilcox, Ala., Wm. C. Ashkettle.
Haw Ridge, Dale, Ala., G. B. Clark.
Westville, Dale, Ala., J. C. Matthews.
Hayneville, Lowndes, Ala., John A. Prichett.
Lowndesburgh, Lowndes, Ala., Wm. Douglas.
Hatchechubbe, Russell, Ala., John D. Carmichael.
Seale's Station, Russell, Ala., John Hawkins.
Greenville, Butler, Ala., Alex. McKeller.
Randolf, Bibb, Ala., James M. Tucker.
Centreville, Bibb, Ala., Robert Fleming.
Gadsden, Cherokee, Ala., Samuel Orr.
Oxford, Calhoun, Ala., J. M. Woodruff.
Clinton, Greene, Ala., J. A. Walker.
Hollow Square, Greene, Ala., James Melton.
Newbern, Greene, Ala., J. E. Love.
Eutaw, Greene, Ala., T. T. Childs.
Summerfield, Dallas, Ala., Mrs. E. J. Garrett.
Cahaba, Dallas, Ala., Wm. Basset.
North Bend, De Kalb, Ala., John Stewart.
Valley Head, De Kalb, Ala., B. F. Payne.
Lebanon, De Kalb, Ala., J. R. Hogs.
Collinsville, De Kalb, Ala., T. B. Collins.
Dublin, Fayette, Ala., A. J. Tidwell.
Fayette, Fayette, Ala., Vincent Hubbard.
Bridgeville, Pickens, Ala., B. J. Hughes.
Carrollton, Pickens, Ala., B. J. Eaton.
Northport, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Alexander Simpson.
New Lexington, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nimrod Freeman.
Thorn Hill, Walker, Ala., A. B. McLean.
Evergreen, Conecuh, Ala., A. J. Brown.
Macon, Marengo, Ala., H. C. Dugger.
Georgiana, Butler, Ala., Michael OB'rien.
Calhoun, Lowndes, Ala., J. M. Redmond.
Letohatchee, Lowndes, Ala., E. L. Sanderson.
Uniontown, Perry, Ala., T. S. Luckett.
Paint Rock, Jackson, Ala., W. R. Hill.
Maysville, Madison, Ala., W. L. Olles.
New Market, Madison, Thomas Mc Farland.
Autaugaville, Autauga, Ala., E. G. Carew.
Greensboro, Greene, Ala., A. M. Dorman.
Rogersville, Lauderdale, Ala., Robert Shane.
Salem, Russell, Ala., Mrs. Jerusa Adams.
Hillsborough, Shelby, Ala., W. B. Irwin.
Talladega, Talladega, Ala., James Lawson.
Warrenton, Marshall, Ala., Frank Parker.
Gainesville, Sumter, Ala., Acmon Post.
Brookville, Blount, Ala., H. C. Reed.
Blountsville, Blount, Ala., Nicholas Hudson.
Ladiga, Calhoun, Ala., Thomas Hall.
Blue Mountain, Calhoun, Ala., Mrs. Hezekiah Hudson.
Cross Plains, Calhoun, Ala., Jacob Daily.
Jacksonville, Calhoun, Ala., William Alexander.
Guntersville, Marshall, Ala., Mrs. Abbie R. Wiggs.
Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Robert Blair.
Columbus, Colorado, Texas, H. H. Haskell.
Alleyton, Colorado, Texas, Charles Drew.
Eagle Lake, Colorado, Texas, W. S. Good.
Huntsville, Walker, Texas, —— Mc Allister.
Clarksville, Red River, Texas, Mrs. —— Donahoo.
Liberty, Liberty, Texas, —— Skinner.
Marshall, Harrison, Texas, C. H. Swann.
Crockett, Houston, Texas, A. H. Read.
Dallas, Dallas, Texas, Samuel Seaton.
Goliad, Goliad, Texas, J. A. Clark.
Millican, Brazos, Texas, Mrs. —— Loftin.
Paris, Lamar, Texas, P. H. Armstrong.
Tyler, Smith, Texas, J. W. Arnold.
Victoria, Victoria, Texas, J. J. Hall.
Waco Village, Mc Leman, Texas, Geo. A. O'Brien.
Gonzales, Gonzales, Texas, Miss —— Keyser.
Jefferson, Cass, Texas, Mrs. M. J. Lewis.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and is charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Auguste, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnatti and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden*," *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on each letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles. .......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rates as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months). . 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " . . 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " . . 10 "
For Weekly, " " . . 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. ................ 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. . . 12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. . . 18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. ..................... 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ....... 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ...... 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz. ................... 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. ...... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ..... 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions —that is for *one quarter* and a third *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Sameoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than latter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each; prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 | A. M. |
| " | 1.30 | P. M. |
| " | 6.00 | P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 | A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 | P. M. |
| " | 4.15 | P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 1.30 | P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 | A. M. |
| " " | 2.30 | P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 4.00 | P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 | P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 | A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 | P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 | P. M. |
| South | 5.00 | A. M. |
| " | 4.30 | P. M. |
| " | 5.30 | P. M. |
| " | 10.30 | P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 6.30 A. M.; 1.00, 7.00, and 10.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 12.30, 5.30, 8.30, 10.30. P. M
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 5.30 and 11.30 P. M.
WEST—Due 11.30 A. M., 1.15, 4.30 and 10.40 P. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
3d *Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk*,
Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,

Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me for $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Box of Black Ink, . . . . . . 50 cents.
" " Red " . . . . . . 75 "
" " Blue. " . . . . . . 75 "
Buckskin Ball and Cushion, . . . 50 "
Address Box 5203 New York Post Office.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.). | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 73 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via. England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokobama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 0 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

Letters received from Canada, to which are affixed uncancelled United States postage stamps of sufficient value to prepay the full postage chargeable thereon, should be delivered without charge by the United States offices.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of November, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 2 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Bermuda | U. S. | 4 | | Ber & San Dia. de Cub. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Nassau, N. P. & Hav. |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 4 | | Ep. *via* Spt'n & Bm'n |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | 8 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 8 | | Cuba & Mexico. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 9 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| French | France. | 10 | | Con't Eup. *via* Hav. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 11 | | Eup. *via* Sp'n & Ham. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Ireland *via* Q'ns'wn. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 16 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Havana | U. S. | 18 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Queenstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 18 | | Eup. *via* Sm't & Brem. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 21 | | Sth Pac & Cen Amer. |
| K'gston | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | 22 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 23 | | Cuba via Hav. & Mex |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Cuba *via* Havana. |
| Hamburg | Hamb. | 25 | | G'rmn Sts. *via* Hm'g. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Brazil | U. S. | 29 | | St. Thos. & Rio Jan. |
| Cunard | G. Brit. | 29 | | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Havana | U. S. | 30 | | Cuba, *via* Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VI, No. 3. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1865. WHOLE No. 63.

## REPORT

OF

## THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*November* 15, 1865.

### FINANCES.

SIR: The revenue of this Department for the year ended June 30, 1865, were $14,556,158 70, and the expenditures $13,694,728 28, leaving a surplus of $861,430 42.

The ratio of increase of revenue was 17 per cent., and of expenditure 8 per cent., compared with previous year.

The portion of the revenues accumulated in depository and draft offices, under the supervision of the Finance Office of this Department, was $7,136,024 46; collected by the Auditor, $2,329,855 08; and retained by postmasters for salaries and office expenses, $5,090,279 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1867, are | | $18,678,000 |
| The revenues estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year | $16,011.773 | |
| Add amount equal to 50 per cent. of the receipts in 1860 from States lately in rebellion | 758,770 | |
| Appropriation for free matter | 700,000 | |
| | | 17,470,543 |
| Leaving a deficiency of | | 1,207,457 |

For this deficiency no special appropriation will be required, as the standing appropriations for the last three years, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, amounting to $2,100,000, are unexpended. It will be necessary, however, to make special appropriations from the Treasury for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, for six months, from Jan'y 1 to June 30, 1867 .. $250,000

| | |
|---|---|
| Also for steamship service between the United States and Brazil for eight months of the current year, commencing November 1 | 100,000 |
| And the whole of next year | 150,000 |
| | 500,000 |

### STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of postage stamps issued during the year, was 387,419,455, representing | $12,099,787 50 |
| Stamped envelopes, 25,040,425, representing | 724,135 00 |
| Stamped wrappers, 1,165,750, representing | 23,315 00 |
| Making in all | 12,847,437 50 |

An increase of $1,873,108 over the previous year. The amount sold was $12,399,727 85, being $1,623,138 27 more than the previous year.

The introduction of stamped envelopes bearing a request for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters has considerably increased the sale of envelopes, and is believed to have diminished the returns to the Dead Letter Office.

Business cards are printed on envelopes without additional cost when ordered in quantities not less than one thousand for the same parties.

To encourage the purchase of *request envelopes*, the law should be changed so as to allow the return of such letters to the writers free of postage.

As stamped envelopes are cancelled by use, and therefore safer against fraud than those with stamps attached, it is submitted whether the Postmaster General should not be authorized in his discretion to furnish them as the separate stamps are now, without reference to the cost of manufacture.

New stamps have been adopted of the denominations of 5, 10, and 25 cents for pre-paying postage on packages of newspapers, forwarded by publishers or news-dealers under the authority of law, whereby a revenue will be secured, hitherto lost to the Department.

Under the act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by bodies of armed men, seventy-seven cases have been decided, and allowances made to the amount of $4,207 75.

Appended hereto is a tabular statement exhibiting the annual receipts and expenditures of this Department from January 1, 1831, to June 30, 1865. The results are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate receipts | $200,311,894 47 |
| Aggregate expenditures | 241,748,881 59 |
| Deficit | 44,436,697 12 |

Averaging as follows: Receipts, $5,806,141 87 per annum; expenditures, $7,094,170 48 per annum; deficit, $1,288,028 61 per annum.

### CONTRACTS.

The mail service in operation on 30th June, 1865, embraced 6,012 routes, of the aggregate length of 142,340 miles, costing $6,246,884, (exclusive of compensation to route and other agents, amounting to $556,602 75.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad, 23,401 miles, costing | $2,707,421 |
| Steamboat, 13,088 miles, costing | 359,598 |
| Celerity, &c., 105,851 miles | 3,179,865 |

The aggregate miles of transportation were 57,993,494.

| | |
|---|---|
| Railroad | 24,087,568 |
| Steamboat | 2,444,698 |
| Celerity, &c. | 31,461,430 |

The cost, per mile, for transportation by railroad was 11¼ cents; steamboat, 14¾ cents; celerity, &c., 10 cents.

The increased length of routes was 3,168 miles; of transportation, 1,678,137 miles; and of cost, $428,415.

### OVERLAND SERVICE.

The overland mail service from the Missouri river to California is performed under two contracts, one from Atchison to Salt Lake City, and the other from the latter place to Folsom City. On the western division the service has been performed with reasonable regularity, while on the eastern portion it has been more or less irregular, owing, as alleged by the contractors, to high water, bad roads, and hostilities of the Indians, disappointing the expectations of the Department as to the value of the service.

### RAILWAY POST OFFICES.

Railway post offices have been established on several leading railroads, and arrangements are in progress for their introduction on other lines. The result, so far, encourages the hope that the system, by accelerating the transmission of correspondence, and lessening the number of distributing offices, will be of permanent advantage to the postal interests of the country.

The work of preparing post-route maps, under the appropriation of the last Congress, is progressing favorably.

### RESTORED SERVICE IN SOUTHERN STATES.

The number of routes ordered into operation in States lately in rebellion is 241; their length 18,640¼ miles; and compensation $721,949; a reduction, compared with former cost of service in those States, of $881,109 per annum. This, however, results in part from reduced service, which, if increased to the standard of frequency previous to the war, on the present rates of pay, the cost would be—

For railroad service $550,053, instead of $989,365 per annum.

For "star" service $266,848, instead of $320,025 per annum.

For steamboat service, which having been increased, estimated at former number of trips, is $63,501, instead of $293,668 per annum, making the aggregate pay *pro rata* for all the service $880,402, instead of $1,603,058, per annum; showing an aggregate decrease *pro rata* of $722,056 per annum.

Proposals have been invited by advertisement for carrying mails in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida, from January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of routes advertised | 852 |
| Number for which proposals were received | 517 |
| Number for which no proposals were received | 335 |
| Number of proposals accepted 232, at an aggregate of | $102,714 |
| Number of offers made by Department 235, at an aggregate of | 128,250 |

Number of proposals suspended 50, being those of certain railroads, and routes of doubtful utility.

Advertisements have been issued for carrying mails in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867.

### FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

The general results of the foreign service are as follows:

The aggregate postages, sea, inland, and foreign, upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries, amounted to $1,819,923 56; of which amount $1,449,530 76 accrued on the mails exchanged with Great Britain, France, Prussia, Bremen, Hamburg, and Belgium; $275,197 06 on the mails exchanged with the British North American Provinces; and $95,200 74 on the mails transmitted to and from the West Indies, Central and South America.

The amounts of United States postage, sea and inland, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| On the correspondence exchanged, with Great Britain and the continent of Europe | $570,156 81 |
| The British North American Provinces | 162,485 28 |
| And on West Indies, Central and South American mails | 95,200 74 |
| | $827,842 83 |

The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic service performed by steamships receiving the sea postage only was $405,479 56. Of this amount $213,330 23 was earned by the New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool (Dale) line; $71,106 70 by the Canadian line; $73,273 11 by the New York, Southampton, and Bremen; and $47,769 52 by the New York, Southampton, and Hamburg lines, respectively.

The excess of collections in this country over the postages collected abroad, upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain and the continent of Europe, was $411,582 32, causing balances against this Department on settlements of the quarterly accounts with the respective post departments, amounting to $232,439 55.

Additional articles to the United States and British postal convention have been executed, constituting Baltimore a new office of exchange on the side of the United States.

The service to Brazil, authorized by act of May 28, 1864, has been put into operation, the first steamship of the line having left New York with the mails for Brazil on the 30th of October last.

The contract for the mail steamship service to Japan and China was awarded, on the 28th of August last, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose bid for the required service at the sum of $500,000 for twelve round trips per annum, between San Francisco and Hong Kong, touching on the outward and homeward passages, to land and receive mails, at the port of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and the port of Kanagawa, in Japan, was the only one received under the advertisement of this department inviting proposals for the service. The company are to build four-class sea-going steamships, of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons burden each, government measurement, and commence the service on or before the first of January, 1867.

During the rebellion American steamers engaged in the carrying trade between this country and Europe were withdrawn from service, resulting to the advantage of foreign lines which continued their regular voyages; and while the subsidies granted by Great Britain to the Cunard line, and by France to the line recently established between Harve and New York, materially aided those lines, it does not follow that they would not have been self-supporting, and even remunerative, without such aid; neither has this Department information warranting the conclusion that American lines would not have been sustained during the the same period under the provisions of the existing law allowing the United States postage as compensation for the service.

The subject of subsidizing American lines to British ports may be presented to Congress at its approaching session. Although in the last report the policy was commended of granting incidental aid to certain classes of new routes, as of those to Brazil and China, no modification of the system, based upon the postage earnings, was proposed in favor of established routes. The results of this system in regard to the service on new as well as old routes are encouraging. As to the new, several lines have been established since the close of the war, to which less than the postages have been allowed. As to the old, application has been made to resume service by American steamers between New York, Southampton, and Harve, for the sea and inland postage, as heretofore. Other lines to Great Britain are projected; one of which, between Baltimore and Liverpool, is in operation; and it is believed that our citizens directly interested in ocean steam navigation will establish lines at no distant time to all the important commercial ports of Europe.

### APPOINTMENTS.

The number of post offices established on 30th June, 1865, including suspended offices in southern States, was 28,882; number subject to appointment by the President, 712; by the Postmaster General, 27,170.

New offices established during the year, 586; offices discontinued, 582; changes of names and sites, 200.

Appointments made to fill vacancies caused by—

| | |
|---|---|
| Resignations | 3,575 |
| Removal | 925 |
| Deaths | 229 |
| Changes of names and sites | 132 |
| Establishment of new offices | 586 |
| Total appointments | 5,447 |

Number of cases acted upon, 6,097.

The number of offices in the late disloyal States is 8,902, of which 1,051 were reopened on November 15, 1865.

Number of route agents, 387; aggregate compensation, $229,522. Number of local agents, 51; aggregate compensation, $30,949. Number of special agents, 33; aggregate compensation, $82,790. Number of baggage masters, 110; aggregate compensation, $6,600. Number of postal railway clerks, 64; aggregate compensation, $75,000.

### LETTER-CARRIERS.

The free-delivery system has been discontinued at 22 of the smaller offices, and is now in operation in 45 of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 757, at an aggregate compensation of $448,664 51.

### NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING AT NEW YORK.

The attention of this Department has been again called to the subject of erecting a new post office building in the city of New York. The chamber of Commerce of that city have recently adopted a series of resolutions recommending the measure, in which it is urged that the present building, as regards its dimensions accessibility by the public, and accommodation in general, is inadequate for the proper management of the large and constantly increasing postal business centering at New York. The sanitary condition of the building and post office, employees is also reported by the medical officer as bad, owing to the want of sufficient room to accommodate the clerical force employed, and the impossibility of obtaining proper ventilation. If the proposed improvement can be made upon terms just to the government and the citizens of New York, this Department has no hesitation in commending the measure to the favor of congress.

### DEAD LETTERS.

The number of dead letters received, examined, and disposed of was 4,367,087, an increase of 859,262 over the previous year.

The number containing money, and remailed to owners, was 42,154, with enclosures amounting to $244,373 97. Of these, 35,268, containing $210,954 90, were delivered, leaving 6,886 undelivered, with enclosures of the value of $33,419 07. The number containing sums less than one dollar was 16,709, amounting to $4,611 23, of which 12,698, containing $3,577 62, were delivered to the writers.

The number of registered letters and packages was 3,966.

The number of letters containing checks bills of exchange, deeds, and other papers of value, was 15,304, with a nominal value of 3,329,888, of which 13,746, containing $3,246.149, were delivered, leaving unclaimed 1,558, of the value of $83,739.

The number containing photographs, jewelry, and miscellaneous articles was 69,902. Of these, 41,600 were delivered, and 28,302 remain for disposal, or, being worthless, have been destroyed. the number of valuable letters sent out was 107,979; an increase of 38,792 over previous year.

There were returned to public offices, including franked letters, 28,677.

The number containing stamps and articles of small value was 8,289; and of unpaid and misdirected letters 166,215.

The number of ordinary dead letters returned to the writers was 1,188,599, and the number not delivered was 297,304, being about 23 per cent. of the whole. Of those not delivered, less than 4 per cent. were refused by the writers.

The number of foreign letters returned was 167,449, and the number received from foreign countries was 88,361.

In the last report the attention of Congress was called to the expediency of restoring prepaid letters to the owners free of postage. The measure is again commended, with the additional suggestion that letters be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another without extra charge.

The number of letters conveyed in the mails during 1865 is estimated at 467,591,600. Of these 4,368,087 were returned to the Dead Letter office, including 566,097 army and navy letters, the non-delivery of which was not chargeable to the postal service, they having passed beyond its control into the custody of the military and naval authorities. Deducting 1,156,401 letters returned to writers, or held as valuable, the total number lost or destroyed was 2,352,424, or one in every two hundred mailed for transmission or delivery. Fully three-fourths of the letters returned as dead fail to reach the parties addressed through faults of the writers, so that the actual losses from irregularities of service and casualities, ordinary and incidental to the war, did not exceed one in every eight hundred of the estimated number intrusted to the mails.

The returns of dead letters from cities are largely in excess of proportions based upon population. To them special efforts have been directed to secure the most efficient service, and it is believed improvements in operation, chiefly that of free delivery, will diminish the number of undelivered letters at offices in densely populated districts.

The number of applications for missing letters was 8,664, an increase of 3,552 over previous year.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Less than 25 per cent. of advertised letters are delivered. In some of the larger offices the proportion does not exceed 15 per cent. The payment of two cents for each letter advertised involves a yearly expenditure of about $60,000 for letters returned as dead to the department. Measures have been adopted to reduce the expense, and the advertising is now secured at one half the rate allowed by law. An obstacle to this economy is found in the law requiring the list of letters to be published in newspapers of largest circulation, which should be repealed, and the mode of advertising left to the discretion of the Postmaster General.

### POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of offices is 419, including those in the Pacific States and Territories, and some of the principal offices in the southern States. Orders have been issued for putting into operation fifty-five additional offices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The number of money orders issued during the year was 74,277, of the value of | | $1,360,122 52 |
| The number paid was 70,573, of the value of | $1,291,792 22 | |
| Add amount repaid to purchasers | $21,784 86 | |
| | | 1,313,577 08 |
| Amount outstanding | | 46,545,44 |

The number of duplicate orders was 422. Of these, 355 were issued to replace originals lost in the mails; 63 invalidated by age; and 3 by illegal indorsements.

The receipts were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fees on original orders | $11,462 95 |
| Fees on duplicate orders | 71 95 |
| Premium on exchange | 1 50 |
| | $11,536 40 |

The expenditures were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Commissions to postmasters | $2,226 27 | |
| Clerk-hire | 8,350 72 | |
| Books and stationery | 5,255 00 | |
| Premiums on drafts | 91 70 | |
| Miscellaneous, including furniture and fixtures | 2,690 68 | |
| | | 18,584 37 |
| Excess of expenditures | | 7,047 97 |

This deficiency has been provided for by the appropriation of $100,000 of May last, leaving unexpended $92,952 03 applicable to any deficiency of the current year; and as the proceeds of the system will hardly equal the expenditures until it is more generally established, it is recommended that any balance remaining at the close of the present may be applied to the deficiency of the next fiscal year.

The maximum amount of money orders is $30, which may be judiciously increased to $50, and the restriction to sums not less than one dollar removed, retaining the present minimum fee.

Under the law, the owner of a lost certificate, to obtain a duplicate, must furnish a statement, under oath or affirmation, of its loss or destruction, and procure from the postmaster by whom it was payable a certificate that the order has not and will not be paid. These requirements work a hardship to the party, in that they compel him to pay the customary fee to the officer administering the oath, the cost of a revenue stamp affixed to that oath, and the payment of a second fee for the duplicate order. The loss of orders is seldom chargeable to any neglect of the owners, and postmasters should be authorized to administer oaths in cases of loss, and issue duplicate orders without charge.

The law would be further improved by extending the time within which the order may be paid to six months, the period now allowed of ninety days, being too limited for the necessary correspondence between distant points.

Losses have occurred to the amount of $645 by reason of the carelessness of remitters, the burning of steamers, and other causes not chargeable to the system.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Balances were due from southern postmasters at the outbreak of the rebellion amounting to $368,027 87, few of which have been paid. Means are being employed, through courts and other agencies, to collect the amounts due to the government.

The closing of the war brought with it the necessity of restoring the postal service in the southern States. No time was lost in offering to the citizens of those States all the facilities which they were in condition to accept. Special agents were appointed to assist in the work of restoration. The provisional governors were notified of the readiness of the Department to appoint postmasters upon their recommendation. They were also advised of its desire to put the mails on all the railroads within their respective States as soon as informed by them that the roads were ready to carry them, and the companies proper parties to intrust with their transportation. All applications for carrying the mails on land and water routes have been considered, and the service ordered at such rates of compensation as could be agreed upon.

Anticipating that the revenues from mail service in the south would be for some time considerably less than they were previous to the war, the necessity of reduced rates of compensation, and in many instances of reduced service, was obvious. This required new classifications of rates of payment to rail and water, and modifications of pay and service on land routes. Considerable reductions have been made in the maximum compensation to the first two classes of service, as the tables hereto appended exhibit. The reasonableness of these reductions has been geneally appreciated by the contractors, and the mails are being transported by rail under contracts till the expiration of the current fiscal year, and by water till the 30th of June, 1869.

Greater difficulties have been encountered on the land routes, although the maximum rates adjusted by the amount of service to be performed are equal to the average of compensation allowed previous to the rebellion, except on certain routes where the former pay was excessive, and has been reduced.

Although the service has been restored in each of the southern States, it is not so general as the Department has desired and the wants of the citizens require, because of the difficulty of procuring contractors and postmasters who can take the oath prescribed by the acts of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863, requiring uniform loyalty to the government during the rebellion as the condition of holding office and for the conveying of the mails.

The Post Office Department was established on the principle of defraying its expenses out of its revenues. Its financial history shows that its annual receipts have rarely equalled its expenditures. During the last year there was a surplus of revenue, a result the more gratifying because no part of the appropriation for franked matter has been drawn upon. But so favorable a result cannot be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the expenditures, incident to restoring the service in the southern States, which promise proportionately small receipts, because of the confused condition of the commercial and industrial interests within those States. It is hoped, however, that this unhappy condition will be but temporary, and that under their improved auspices as free communities, their contributions to the postal revenues will soon exceed any in their past history.

Although, in view of the financial wants of the government and the large demand for postal expenditures in the southern States, this Department could but deem unwise any present reduction of domestic postage, it appreciates the duty of the government to lessen all postage rates to the minimum of not preventing the Department to support itself from its revenues, and it perceives no reason why, in a few years, with our rapidly increasing prosperity, aided by judicious legislation, a reduction may not be made to the maximum letter rate adopted by Great Britain with such beneficent results. Moreover, the hope is indulged that the experience of European governments will concur with that of this, in favor of an early reduction of the present high rates of international postage, which are greatly disproportioned to the necessary cost of the intermediate land and ocean transportation, and serious obstacles to postal intercourse, commercial and social, between this country and all parts of Europe.

Among the many remarkable facts illustrating the progress of the people of the loyal States during the rebellion, in almost every Department of material development and social advancement, having no precedent in history, and confounding the predictions of all having little faith in the vitality of free institutions and the resources of a free people, that of the increase of postal correspondence, as shown by the postal revenues, is not the least interesting and suggestive. The maximum annual receipts of this Department previous to the rebellion from all the States was $8,518,067 40, which was exceeded in the sum of $6,038,091 30 by the receipts of the last year from the loyal States alone. The revenues during the past four years amounted to $46,458,022 97, an average of $11,614,505 74 per annum. Compared with the receipts of the four years immediately preceding, which amounted to $32,322,640 73, the annual average increase of revenue was $3,533,845 56, which has not resulted from any considerable additions to the service, the ratio of receipts to expenditures having been larger than, with few exceptions, at any previous period. A proper regard to economy in administration, aided by larger contributions from all the States of the Union, will enable the Department to increase its usefulness from year to year in all of its legitimate functions. But it must not be overlooked that the ability to fully perform its mission as the postal agent of the government is greatly impaired by the burdens imposed by the franking privilege, and expensive service upon routes established for other than postal purposes, the receipts from which are largely unremunerative. However much the establishment of these routes is to be commended for national objects in which regard they command the approval of the country, it is not possible to see upon what principle they are wholly chargeable to the postal fund, which belongs to those by whom it has been contributed, and is pledged to meet the wants of the postal service.

The subjoined table illustrates the misapplication of the postal fund:

| Routes. | Pay. | Receipts. | Excess of Pay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt Lake City to Folsom | $385,000 00 | $23,934 44 | $726,065 56 |
| Atchison to Salt Lake | 365,000 00 | | |
| Kansas City to Santa Fe | 35,743 00 | 6,336 57 | 29,206 43 |
| Lincoln to Portland | 225,000 00 | 24,791 67 | 200,208 33 |
| The Dalles to Salt Lake | 180,000 00 | 5,660 77 | 180,339 23 |
| Total 1,196,744 00 | $1,190,743 00 | $60,923 45 | $1,135,819 55 |

These are instructive facts, showing how largely the revenues of this Department are drawn upon for general objects of administration not properly chargeable to the postal fund. If to this be added the revenue which would accrue upon "free matter," charged with existing rates of postage, less the sum annually appropriated therefor, it is estimated that not less than two millions of dollars per annum are lost to the Department, preventing an enlargement of mail accommodations to that extent in those States from which the postal revenues are mainly derived.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

THE PRESIDENT.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND
POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK. DECEMBER 1865

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To. J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR.—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON.
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

## Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **62** or **63**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages this month.

☞ Several interesting letters from correspondents are crowded out by the Report of the Postmaster General.

☞ We are asked by several route agents and others to once more call the attention of postmasters and assistants to the late instructions of the Postmaster General, which require the *wrapping* of letter packages by postmasters whose offices are not supplied by the Railway post offices.

ILLEGAL FRANKING.—Publishers of newspapers ought to understand that no specimen copies of their papers—nor any other printed matter not issued by authority of Congress—can be legally sent free in the mails under the frank of a member of Congress. We presume that those Congressmen who give their franks for this purpose are newly elected, and have not yet found time to learn the limits of their franking privilege.

HOPE FOR NEW YORK.—By a paragraph in the Postmaster General's Report, it will be seen that the subject of a proposed new post office building in the city of New York, is once more brought to the attention of Congress; and it is to be hoped that the result will be the substitution of an edifice for that purpose, in some degree suitable, in size, architecture and internal arrangement, to the wants of that not unimportant town, in place of the unsightly, inconvenient, and altogether disgraceful structure which at present is made to serve as the post office there.

POST OFFICE DEPREDATIONS.—We regret to be obliged to notice the fact that arrests for depredations upon the mails have of late become quite frequent. We do not care to fill our columns with the sad record of temptation, crime, detection and ruin, which form the details of these cases; but we should be glad if in some way the terrible consequences of a violation of the sanctity of the mails by those in whose charge they are placed could be brought visibly and practically to the attention of all who are liable to the temptation. We cannot help thinking that the pitiable spectacle presented by one who has been suddenly checked in such a career of crime by the detection which *is sure* to come, sooner or later, to all who pursue it, would have more effect in preventing those whose integrity might be wavering, from the commission of similar offences, and confirming the upright in a determination to "hold fast to their honor" than the printed details of a thousand arrests.

## The Postmaster General's Report.

Nearly the whole of the Report of the Postmaster General will be found on the first page of our present number. It certainly exhibits a most gratifying view of the postal affairs of the country, and contains many valuable and timely suggestions, besides being an admirable summary of the operations of the Department during the year. The subject of the restoration of mail service in the Southern States of course occupies a considerable portion of the report, and the results of the labors which that important duty has entailed upon the Department are given in detail, and give promise of an early resumption of the postal facilities in that section of our own country which was so long deprived of them—and this at a considerable reduction in cost compared with that of the same service in former years. The just and pertinent concluding remarks of Gov. Dennison, in regard to the obstacles to increased efficiency of the mail service which are found in "the burdens imposed by the franking privilege, and expensive service upon routes established for other than postal purposes," contain the statement of a fact hitherto not sufficiently known or appreciated, and which will specially commend itself to the attention of all interested in postal matters.

The Report will be found an able and interesting document, and we trust none of our readers—especially those officially connected with the Department, will omit its perusal.

## New Stamped Envelopes.

The Post Office Department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of the denominations of 9, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 40 cents. These envelopes are intended specially to cover correspondence to be carried outside of the mail by Express companies and others. The law requires that such matter can only be so carried when enclosed in stamped envelopes of denominations in value sufficient to cover the postage thereon. The use of adhesive postage stamps to make up the proper amount when matter carried outside the mail is enclosed in stamped envelopes of insufficient value, will not answer the requirements of the law. One of the largest of our Express Companies has already given a heavy order for these new envelopes, and all others who may require them will do well to obtain a supply at once.

☞ Mr. Day, the superintendent of the Rome and Watertown R. R., has set an example to railway managers which we hope to see universally copied. At an expense of six or seven thousand dollars, he has built and placed upon that road a car, one-half of which is devoted to post office purposes, and the other half for a smoking room. The part of the car used by the mail agent is fitted up in elegant style, with boxes, drawers, closets, &c., elaborately finished, and exquisitely painted and ornamented. It is likewise provided with expensive lamps, stove, lounge, raised deck, and modern ventilators, and altogether is as convenient and comfortable as it could be made. The exterior is lightly painted, and presents a very attractive appearance. Mr. Day has taken a step in the right direction, and, in addition to his efficiency as a railroad superintendent, his liberality evidences the fact that he has a proper appreciation of the importance of the mail service, and commendable regard for the safety and comfort of its agents.

☞ Captain S. L. Phelps, a resident of Ohio, and for twenty-five years past of the United States Navy, was yesterday appointed by the Postmaster General a special agent for the government, to accompany the Pacific mail steamships, under the contract a few weeks ago entered into, and look to the interests of the United States in the execution of the agreement between the mail company and the government. Captain Phelps will leave Boston on the 6th of December for England, thence for China, and return by the Pacific route.

DEATH OF HON. JACOB COLLAMER.—On the 9th ult., the Hon Jacob Collamer, the well-known and greatly respected Senator from Vermont, died at Woodstock, in that State, at the age of 73. He was first elected to Congress, as Representative, in 1843, and re-elected several times thereafter. In March, 1849, he was appointed Postmaster General by President Taylor, but resigned on the death of the President. In 1854 he was elected U. S. Senator, which office he held up to the time of his death, being also Chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He was a man of clear and acute intellect and of great integrity of character.

MAIL POUCH ROBBERS.—Quite a number of these gentry have been operating with some success lately, and it will be well for route agents, mail carriers, and all in charge of mail pouches in transit, to exercise special vigilance and care in the performance of their duties, at the present time.

☞ N. G. ORDWAY, Esq., late Special Agent of the Post Office Department for the New England States, has been re-elected to the office—which he most acceptably filled during the last session of Congress—of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

☞ On Saint Valentine's Day, 1864, upwards of 453,000 letters were dispatched from London, and 504,000 were delivered by the carriers.

☞ In 1683 Robert Murray, a tradesman of London, established a penny post for that city and suburbs, and he carried it on for several years. This was the model for Mr. Hill's postage system.

☞ Lady Herbert, a great grand-daughter of Lord Clive, is said to have the best collection of postage stamps in the world, it containing every postal ever issued, and all of them unused. Every country is graced by the autograph and portrait of its ruler.

ADVENTURES OF A NEWSPAPER.—An apprentice lad on board an English vessel in Calcutta had lately a packet presented to him through the post office, the postage of which amounted to 20 rupees, or about £2 sterling. It merely contained a newspaper, which some friend of his in London had enclosed in half a sheet of paper, and addressed to him when his vessel was in London, expecting that it would find him at St. Katharine's dock. His vessel, however, sailed before the letter could be delivered, and it followed him—first to Hobart Town, next to Sydney, thence to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, thence to the Mauritius, and finally back to Calcutta, when it caught him, after having travelled thirty thousand miles, and occupied on its tour one year and eight months.

CURIOUS POST OFFICE.—Many years ago, at the desolate island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, between Africa and Brazil, there was a peculiar crevice in a large rock termed the Sailor's Post-Office, in which the crews of vessels passing to India or returning, left such letters as they wished to send back, and which were punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passed in a contrary way.

☞ In some parts of Germany a letter, besides the regular postage, is liable to a tax of ¼ sgr. for bringing the letter from the post office to the recipient's house. This tax is called Bestellgeld, and in Hanover may be prepaid by an envelope bearing a circular stamp pressed in the corner, and having the inscription "Bestellgeld frei." They enable the sender to pay his letter direct to the hand of the person to whom it is sent.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Written Communications and Printed Matter.—*R. C., K. G——, Ohio.*—You were right in charging letter postage on a book which contained writing in regard to "compliments," or anything else written on the fly-leaf, see *Section* 130, *Regulations* of 1859.

Forwarding Registered Letters.—*J. E. D., N——, Ct.*—Registered letters can only be forwarded on the written order of the person to whom they are addressed. If a registered letter reaches your office directed to a (removed) party whose present address you know with certainty, there would be no objection to your addressing the postmaster of that place, notifying him of the fact, that he may inform the party, upon whose order then you could forward the registered letter, charging it with the additional postage.

Registered Letter Bills, &c.—*A. G. B., A——, Ohio.*—1. Registered letter bills are sent to the Department at the end of each quarter. 2. In counting "the letters received for delivery during the last week in each quarter," no account will be taken of the amount of postage paid thereon, but simply of the number of letters.

Return Letters.—*A. E. M., N——, Ohio.*—Return letters may be forwarded, on request, in the same manner as ordinary letters, charged with an additional rate of postage, besides what may be already due thereon.

Registration Fees.—*T. B., R——, Ohio.*—Postmasters are not entitled to any portion of the fees received for registering letters.

Mutilated Currency.—*R. W. H., C——, Illinois.*—The Post Office Department does *not* redeem mutilated currency. It should be sent (in sums not less than *three dollars*) either to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or to an Ass't. Treasurer of the United States at any city where such an office may be stationed.

Unpaid Drop Letters, &c.—*M. D. H., W——, Penn.*—Unpaid drop letters cannot be delivered, but must be sent to the Dead Letter Office, as per instructions under *Sec.* 1 Act of May 1, 1865. All domestic letters must be prepaid one full rate, by stamps, or they cannot be legally forwarded in the mails, and *all* such letters prepaid less than one rate are to be treated as *wholly* unpaid.

Unpaid Letters from England, &c.—*G. L., F——, N. C.*—See paragraph headed "Collections in Coin," under head of "Miscellaneous Information," in another column of this paper.

Examining Packages of Printed Matter, &c.—*J. P., A——, Ohio.*—Postmasters at offices of delivery are authorized to remove wrappers from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully forwarded, in order to detect enclosures of printed communications, &c. We have no means of knowing what is the prospect of the passage of such a law as you refer to.

Postage on Drop Letters.—*G. A. H., L——, Penn.*—The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where there is no free delivery by carrier, is one cent, always to be prepaid by stamps of that denomination, which can be procured by postmasters on application to the Department.

Letters to Different Persons in One Envelope.—*J. G. P., R——, Mass.*—Enclosing two or more written (or partly written) notifications, addressed to different persons, in one envelope, and depositing the same in a post office, is, in our opinion (unless the same be addressed to a foreign country), a violation of the postal laws.

Transient Newspapers from Canada.—*H. K. C., M——, Mich.*—Two cents per four ounces is to be collected on all transient newspapers arriving from Canada. A one-cent U. S. stamp affixed to them cannot be regarded as payment of this postage.

Postage to Dutch Guiana.—*A. D. B. P——, N. J.*—The postage to Dutch Guiana is 33 cents per half ounce. See "West Indies—not British," Table of Foreign Postages.

Opening and Delivering Mails.—*J. C. B., F——, Ill.*—The mail should be opened and delivered *as soon as received*, if it arrives during the business hours of the office. At offices on other than railroad and steamboat routes, *seven minutes* are allowed by regulation for opening and closing the mail.

"Articles of Iron" in the Mails.—*C. P. S. W., L——, N. H.*—The articles you mention, when sent in the mails, are subject to letter rates of postage.

Newspapers to Chili.—*G. P. B., W——, Mass.*—The postage on newspapers to Chili, South America, is six cents *each*—consequently, five newspapers cannot be sent there for less than thirty cents.

Collecting Newspaper Postage.—*W. W., L——, Ill.*—You should deliver newspapers to all subscribers who can show a receipt for the postage from your predecessor, or who you are *satisfied* have paid him the postage in advance.

Mails from Separating Offices.—*E. Y. S. N. Y.*—The mails must always be carried in a *locked pouch*. If this is done we see no objection to its being carried at the time, and by the persons, you mention.

Forwarding Unpaid Foreign Letters.—*E. R. B., C——, Ct.*—In forwarding unpaid foreign letters, you will charge on the bill the postage due thereon, and enter the amount to your own credit in Article 10 of the Quarterly Account. In Article 11, you will credit yourself with the unpaid postage due on the uncalled-for letters sent by you to the Dead Letter Office.

## Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March* 3, 1863.

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended specially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

REGISTERED LETTER BLANKS.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

REGISTRATION FEES.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

RECEIVING LETTERS FOR REGISTRATION.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum said to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

PREPARING REGISTERED LETTERS FOR MAILING.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt:" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then he will fill up the "Return *Bill*," (which must not be confounded with the "Return *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope*, marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

MAILING REGISTERED LETTERS.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there.* It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

THE "RETURN BILL."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

ACCOUNTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS "SENT" AND "RECEIVED."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

FORWARDING REGISTERED LETTERS.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be noted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of November, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balbec, | Jay, | Ind. | 12,221 |
| Bramlet, | Gallatin, | Ky. | 9,540 |
| *Blue Mill, | Jackson, | Mo. | 10,563 |
| Badger Creek, | Webster, | Iowa, | 11,115 |
| Covington's Ferry, | Marshall, | Ky. | 9,703 |
| *Cane Creek, | Butler, | Mo. | 10,671 |
| *Cannelton, | Kanawha, | W. Va. | 12,701 |
| Crystal Lake, | Oceana, | Mich. | 12,701 |
| *Campbell's Mills, | Windham, | Conn. | 817 & 922 |
| *Clausville, | Lehigh, | Pa. | 2,307 |
| *Centreville, | Reynolds, | Mo. | 10,676 |
| Dallas, | Webster, | Mo. | 10,631 |
| *Delta, | Eaton, | Mich. | 13,750 |
| Eaton Station, | Wood, | W. Va. | 3,209 |
| Fort Dodge, | | Kan. | 14,465 |
| *Forest Hill, | Lyon, | Kan. | 14,228 |
| *Friendship, | Harlan, | Ky. | special |
| *Franklinton, | Henry, | Ky. | 9,532 |
| *Forks of Elkhorn, | Franklin, | Ky. | 9,520 |
| *Five Corners, | Miami, | Ind. | 12,206 |
| *Grovertown, | Starke, | Ind. | 9,051 |
| *Greenville, | Wayne, | Mo. | 10,671 |
| Hanerville, | Dane, | Wis. | 13,206 |
| Hains' Prairie, | Callaway, | Mo. | 104,45 and new 10,600 |
| High Health, | Johnson, | Tenn. | 10,107 |
| *Hartsville, | Wright, | Mo. | 10,595 |
| Kennerdell, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,697 |
| Kingsville, | Richland, | S. C. | 5,601 |
| *Kanawha, | Wood, | W. Va. | 3,281 |
| Lanesville, | Floyd, | Ky. | 9,576 |
| Last Chance, | Lucas, | Iowa, | 10,047 |
| *Lowell Mills, | Bartholomew, | Ind. | special |
| Leetona, | Columbiana, | Ohio, | 9,051 |
| *Lesterville, | Reynolds, | Mo. | 10,676 |
| Madonaville, | Monroe, | Ill. | 11,822 |
| Mark West, | Sonoma, | Cal. | 14,805 |
| *Middletown, | Jefferson, | Ky. | 9,507 |
| Mill City, | Luzerne, | Pa. | 2,795 |
| *New Roe, | Allen, | Ky. | 9,637 |
| *North Perry, | Washington, | Maine, | 826 |
| *North Lemington, | York, | Maine, | 123 |
| *Piketon, | Pike, | Ky. | 9,676 |
| *Paradise, | Clay, | Mo. | 10,531 |
| Patesville, | Hancock, | Ky. | 9,502 |
| *Point Isabel, | Wapello, | Iowa, | 11,073 |
| Pilot Mound, | Boone, | Iowa, | 11,066 |
| *Price's Landing, | Scott, | Mo. | 10,405 |
| *Renwick, | Lee, | Ga. | 6,604 |
| *Reeves' Station, | Butler, | Mo. | 10,671 |
| Smeedville, | Dickson, | Tenn. | 10,257 |
| *Stono, | St. Francois, | Mo. | 10,673 |
| *Shave Head, | Cass, | Mich. | 12,538 |
| Saxon, | Meigs, | Ohio, | 4,109 |
| Valley, | Vernon, | Wis. | 13,226 |
| *Weston, | Nicholas, | Ky. | 9,552 |
| *Woodensburgh, | Baltimore, | Md. | 3,216 |
| *Washbourne Prairie, | Barry, | Mo. | 10,629 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Alum Rock, | La Salle, Ill. | Ottawa, |
| Allensville, | Todd, Ky. | Elkton, |
| Burtonsville, | Daviess, Ky. | Owensboro, |
| Bear Wallow, | Barren, Ky. | Glasgow, |
| Brock, | Mahaska, Iowa, | Oskaloosa, |
| Buffalo Fork, | Braxton, W. Va. | Braxton Ch, |
| Bellfontaine, | Scott, Min. | Maple Glen, |
| Big Rock, | Harlan, Ky. | Spurlock, |
| Boyd's Mills, | Coshocton, Ohio, | Munnsville, |
| Beach Fork, | Washington, Ky. | Springfield, |
| Centre Almond, | Allegany, N.Y. | Almond, |
| Corfu, | Waushara, Wis. | Pine River, |
| Coalport, | Indiana, Pa. | Saltsburg, |
| Chicago, | Marion, Ky. | Lebanon, |
| Dan Webster, | Henry, Ind. | New Castle, |
| Dooleyville, | Scott, Min. | Shakopee, |
| Dixon Ch, | Webster, Ky. | Slaughtersville, |
| East Sangerville, | Piscataquis, Me. | Sangerville, |
| Freeland, | Lucas, Iowa, | Chariton, |
| Friend's Grove, | Warren, Iowa, | Indianola, |
| Forest, | Clearfield, Pa. | Curwensville, |
| Genoa Cross Roads, | Delaware, Ohio, | Galena, |
| Garry Owen, | Jackson, Iowa, | Andrews, |
| Hutchinsons, | Bourbon, Ky. | Paris, |
| Hamilton, | Boone, Ky. | Burlington, |
| Hope Ridge, | Monroe, Ohio, | Woodsfield, |
| Hazel Green, | Wolfe, Ky. | Swiftville, |
| King's Ranch, | Monona, Iowa, | Mapleton, |
| Lockwoods, | Lawrence, Ky. | Louisa, |
| Liberty Hill, | Washington, Ohio, | Regnier's Mills, |
| Loon Lake, | Steuben, N.Y. | Wayland Depot, |
| Louisa Centre, | Louisa, Iowa, | Wapello, |
| Lot's Grove, | Worth, Mo. | Grant City, |
| Montgomery, | Trigg, Ky. | Cadiz, |
| Mill Creek, | Ripley, Mo. | Doniphan, |
| New Concord, | Callaway, Ky. | Murray, |
| Otsego, | Lake, Ill. | Waukegan, |
| Olive Centre, | Meigs, Ohio, | Long Bottom, |
| Old Hamburg, | Oldham, Ky. | La Grange, |
| Peeled Oak, | Bath, Ky. | Owingsville, |
| Plummer's Landing, | Fleming, Ky. | Flemingsburg, |
| Peyton's, | Adams, Ill. | Liberty, |
| Racket's River, | St. Lawrence, N.Y. | Brasbar Falls, |
| South Winn, | Penobscot, Me. | Winn, |
| Spring Fork, | Pettis, Mo. | Sedalia, |
| Sigel, | Clayton, Iowa, | Elkader, |
| South Milton, | Franklin, Me. | Wilton, |
| Sterling, | Park, Col. | Lauret, |
| Wendom, | Fillmore, Min. | Preston, |
| White Water, | Bolivar, Mo. | Jackson, Cape Girardeau Co |
| Whitesburgh Ch, | Letcher, Ky. | Spurlock, Harlan Co. |
| Walnut Hill, | Fayette, Ky. | Lexington, |
| West Liberty, | Morgan, Ky. | Mt Sterling, Montg'mry co. |
| Wilbur, | Douglas, Oregon. | Roseburg |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Amosville, Ulster, N. Y., to Binnewater.
Bayfield, Pope, Ill., to Bay City.
Bloomington, Guilford, N. C., to Bush Hill, Randolph Co.
Clifton, King George, Va., to Chatterton.
Dodson, Montgomery, Ohio, to Bachman.
Fair Plains, Montcalm, Mich., to Amsden.
Grow, Bradford, Pa., to Luther's Mills.
Hillsborough, Martin, Min., to Rose Lake.
Missemer's, Mills, Lebanon, Pa., to Sheridan.
Pecan Grove, Carroll, La., to Goodrich's Landing.
Running Water, Marion, Tenn., to Whitesides.
Red Bridge, Hawkins, Tenn., to Mooresburg.
Spurlock, Harlan, Ky., to Harlan, C. H.
Vinlie, Adams, Wis., to Arcade.
Woodbine, Harrison, Mo., to Mitchelville.
West St. Augusta, Stearns, Min., to Luxemburg.
White Pine, Gaston, N. C., to Cherryville.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Archer, Alachua, Fla., Mrs. E. M. Fitts.
Bonsacks, Roanoke, Va., Mrs. Sarah Bonsack.
Buckland, Prince Williams, Va., Mrs. Miranda Chappel.
Blackwoodtown, Camden, N. J., Mrs. Mary Woodrow.
Broad Run, Loudon, Va., Mrs. Harriet A. Peacock.
Cross Keys, Rockingham, Va., Miss Maggie Kemper.
Cassville, Cass, Ga., Miss Mary F. Brown.
Cameron, Milam, Tex., Mrs. —— Harmon.
Comorn, King George's, Va., Mrs. Sallie A. Minor.
Clayton, Johnson, N. C., Mrs. Mary A. Noble.
Cherryville, Gaston, N. C., Miss Margaret Summit.
Chatterton, King George's, Va. Mrs. Mary F. Seib
Curtis' Mills, Alamance, N. C., Mrs. T. A. Curtis.
Cambridge, Washington, N. Y., Mrs. Eliza A. Wells.
Cooperstown, Venango., Pa., Mrs. Phebe W. P. Williamson.
China Grove, Rowan, N. C., Mrs. Ann E. Hess.
Covington, Alleghany, Va., Mrs. Joanna Larguay.
Crawford, Oglethorpe, Ga., Mrs. Mary A. Hargrove.
Dublin, Pulaski, Va., Mrs. Susan J. Jetter.
Deersville, Harrison, Ohio, Mrs. Rosa L. M'Kinnie.
East Marshfield, Plymouth, Mass., Mrs. Almira L. Damon.
Forsyth, Monroe, Ga., Mrs. Maria L. Sneed.
Fayette, Harvard, Mo., Miss Alice Gardenhire.
Forest Hill, Lyon, Kan., Mrs. Hattie Minor.
Franklin Depot, Southampton, Va., Mrs. Virginia L. Holland.
Floyd Springs, Floyd, Ga., Miss E. C. McCullough.
Gishe's Mills, Roanoke, Va., Miss Naoma J. Fox.
Gilmore Mills, Rockbridge, Va., Mrs. Martha A. Galloway.
Hick's Ford, Greenville, Va., Mrs Susan J. Brown.
Hermitage, Augusta, Va., Mrs. F. C. Kennerly.
Louisburg, Franklin, N. C., Miss Sarah E. Jones.
Lawrenceville, Brunswick, Va., Mrs. Susan E. Rawlings.
La Fayette, Montgomery, Va., Mrs. M. M. Eakin.
Lovejoy's Station, Clayton, Ga., Mrs. Miriam A. Stephens.
Mitchell's Station, Culpeper, Va., Mrs Fannie Taylor.
Milford, Carolina, Va., Mrs. Mary Scott.
Mount Jefferson, Chambers, Ala., Miss Josephine Love.
*Newnan, Coweta, Ga., Mrs. Dionitia Wheelan.
Messing Ford, Charlotte, Va., Mrs. Susan S. Skelton.
Opelika, Russell, Ala., Miss J. E. M. Waugh.
Perote, Pike, Ala., Mrs. M. C. Bryan.
Paint Rock, Jackson, Ala., Mrs. Mary E Hill.
Preston, New London, Conn., Miss Mary A. Downer.
Pamphlin Depot, Prince Edwards, Va., Mrs. Sarah E. Burruss.
Rochelle, Madison, Va., Miss Annie C. Weever.
Reem's Creek, Buncombe, N. C., Miss Mary E. McClure.
Rogersville, Green, Pa., Mrs. Mary Sellers.
Sparta, White, Tenn., Mrs. Margaret L. Smith.
Talbotton, Talbatt, Ga., Mrs. Eliza J. Callier.
Troy, Pike, Ala., Mrs. T. K. Bantley.
Trinity College, Randolph, N. C., Mrs. C. G. Shaw.
Williamsville, Elk, Pa., Mrs. Mary P. Brown.
Waterville, Waukesha, Wis., Mrs. Harriet Lounsbury.

### Presidential Appointments.

Natchez, Adams, Miss., R. F. B. Hunter.
Columbia, Boone, Mo., Paul Hubbard.
Mumfordville, Hart, Ky., David T. Moneypenny.
Selma, Dallas, Ala., Geo. F. Martin.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Re-opened.

Mount Adams, Arkansas, Ark., N. B. Price.
Saint Charles, Arkansas, Ark., J. W. Hall.
Laconia, Desha, Ark., C. H. Blackburn.
Washington, Hempstead, Ark., H. W. Wilson.
Augusta, Jackson, Ark., H. M. Couch.
Grand Glaze, Jackson, Ark., R. J. Shelby.
Askew, Philips, Ark., James Clark.
Clarendon, Monroe, Ark., N. R. Bower.
White River, Desha, Ark., James Furlong.
Devall's Bluff, Praire, Ark., W. B. Windsor.
Crockett's Bluff, Arkansas, Ark., W. A. Inman.
Osceola, Mississippi, Ark., J. B. Murray.
Waterproof, Tensas, La., J. York.
Pecan Grove, Carroll, La., Henry Goodrich.
Clinton, East Feliciana, La., J. G. Darmond.
Independence, Livingston, La., W. D. Wilson.
Ponchatoula, Livingston, La., T. M. Akers.
Charenton, Saint Mary's, La., J. G. Washington.
Abbeville, Vermillion, La., David Frank.
Tangipaho, Saint Helena, La., Julius Wuathoff.
Pilatka, Putnam, Fla., E. B. Haillock.
Archer, Alachua, Fla., Mrs. E. M. Flitts.
Mountain Cove, Fayette, W. Va., George Hunt.
Maysville, Greenbrier, W. Va., W. D. Spencer.
Van Clevesville, Berkeley, W. Va., W. M. Van Cleve.
Clay, C. H., Clay, W. Va., E. B. Wheeler.
Sweet Springs, Monroe, Va., C. A. Jones.
Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe, W. Va., J. E. Howell.
Spout Spring, Appomattox, Va., John J. Tibb.
Curdsville, Buckingham, Va., Robert A. Baldwin.
Broad Run, London, Va., Harriet A. Peacock.
Green Mount, Rockingham, Va., M. W. Bowman.
Bowman's Mills, Rockingham, Va., John Sigler.
Eden, Rockingham, Va., Noah Shank.
Timberville, Rockingham, Va., Adam Sickleton.
Bonsacks, Roanoke, Va., Sarah Bousack.
Mitchell's Station, Culpeper, Va., Fannie Taylor.
Lawrenceville, Brunswick, Va., Susan E. Rawlings.
Guineys, Carolina, Va., C. B. Dabney.
Forkland, Nottoway, Va., Luther. J. Powell.
Genito, Powhatan, Va., Joseph A. Gates.
Rochelle, Madison, Va., Annie C. Weaver.
Hampstead, King George, Va., S. W. Scrivner.
Hanover, King George, Va., Sallie A. Minor.
Broadway Depot, Rockingham, Va., John Deady.
Buckland, Pr William, Va., Miranda Chappel.
Bristoe Station, Pr. William, Va., Geo. W. Brawner.
Hicksford, Greenville, Va., Susan J. Browne.
Clover Depot, Halifax, Va., Isaac Adkinson.
Bowling Green, Caroline, Va., La Fayette De Larue.
Lake Drummond, Norfolk, Va., W. F. Douglass.
Hermitage, Augusta, Va., Mrs. F. C. Kennedy.
Owl Run, Fauquier, Va., B. W. Hunter.
Willow Bank, Nelson, Va., Joshua Carroll.
Melrose, Rockingham, Va., Ruby Armintrout.
Hazelton, Rockingham, Va., Richard Chatterbreck.
Coote's Store, Rockingham, Va., Wm. K. Gaily.
Dayton, Rockingham, Va., Samuel Hedrick.
Shenandoah Iron Works, Page, Va., James J. Kite.
Allens Creek, Amherst, Va., James H. Mitchell.
Gishe's Mills, Roanoke, Va., Miss Naoma J. Fox.
Steele's Tavern, Augusta, Va., Wm. W. Thomas.
Cabin Point, Surry, Va., John J. Deal.
Dranesville, Fairfax, Va., William Dyer.
La Fayette, Montgomery, Va., Mrs. M. M. Eakin.
Franklin Depot, Southampton, Va., Virginia L. Holland.
Anandale, Fairfax, Va., J. Windsbecker.
Bath, C. H., Bath, Va., James Stewart.
Milford, Caroline, Va., Mrs. Mary Scott.
Covington, Alleghany, Va., Mrs. Joanna Larguay.
Pamplin's Depot, Prince Edward, Va., Mrs. Sarah M. Burrusa.
Gilmore Mills, Rockbridge, Va., Mrs. Martha A. Galloway.
Pittsylvania, C. H., Pittsylvania, Va., Samuel P. Motly.
Gainsboro, Frederick, Va., James A. Newcomb.
Mossing Ford, Charlotte, Va., Miss Susan S. Skelton.
Seven Islands, Fluvanna, Va., Martin S. Futwiler.
The Plains, Farquier, Va., William P. Taylor.
Big Lick, Roanoke, Va., John A. Sowers.
Scottsburg, Halifax, Va., John R. Carrington.
White Pine, Gaston, N. C., Miss Margaret Summit.
Abbott's Creek, Davidson, N. C., Levi Tesh.
Reems Creek, Buncombe, N. C., Mary E. McClure, declined.
Mocksville, Davie, N. C., Thomas L. Leslie, declined.
Marshall, Madison, N. C., Elisha Tweed.
Sedges Garden, Forsyth, N. C., Lewea P. Waggoner.
Curtis' Mills, Alamance, N. C., Mrs. F. A. Curtis.
Rock Creek, Alamance, N. C., Christopher C. Curtis.
Joyner's Depot, Edgecomb, N. C., G. W. Griffin.
Trinity College, Randolph, N. C., Mrs. C. G. Shaw.
Bloomington, Guilford, N. C., Winship M. Wilson.
Middle Creek, Wake, N. C., J. B. Strain.
Shaw's Mills, Guilford, N C, Robt P Shaw
China Grove, Rowan, N C, Mrs Ann E Hess
Barnesville, Pike, Ga, A H Barnes
Newnan, Coweta, Ga, Mrs Diouitia Wheelan
Walthourville, Liberty, Ga, J N Miller
Eden, Effingham, Ga, Milton Humphreys
Hoganaville, Troup, Ga, Wm Hammett
Fairburn, Campbell, Ga, Spencer Harvey
St Cloud, Heard, Ga, T J Bird
Palmetto, Campbell, Ga, L H Griffith
Canton, Cherokee, Ga, Littleberry Holcombe
Cassville, Cass, Ga, Miss Mary F Brown
Grantville, Coweta, Ga, W B Smith
Kingston, Cass, Ga, Nelson H Eddy
Allatoona, Cass, Ga, John Hooper
Franklin, Heard, Ga, W M K Watts
Tunnel Hill, Whitefield, Ga, J D Stephens
Fayetteville, Fayette, Ga, L B Griggs
Quitman, Brooks, Ga, Jesse T Davis
Tilton, Whitefield, Ga, Wade H Harris
Trenton, Dade, Ga, E T Rogers
Morgan, Calhoun, Ga, Wm G Pierce
Gainsville, Hall, Ga, Joseph R Boone
Greensborough, Greene, Ga, James W Godkin
Darien, M'Intosh, Ga, A A De Lorme
Yellow River, Guinnett, Ga, Lewis Nash
Brunswick, Glynn, Ga, B C Franklin
Stone Mountain, Dekalb, Ga, Geo P Bradley
Vienna, Dooly, Ga, Wm H Davies
Rosswell, Cobb, Ga, Thos D Adams
Powder Springs, Cobb, Ga, Andrew J Kiser
Cumming, Forsyth, Ga, James R Knox
Madison, Morgan, Ga, Lester Markham
Vickery's Creek, Forsyth, Ga, James W Orr
Alpharetta, Milton, Ga, O P Skelton
Dallas, Paulding, Ga, Solomon L Strickland
Hawkinsville, Pulaski, Ga, C M Bozeman
Warrenton, Warren, Ga, James Cody
Bear Creek, Henry, Ga, Thos McMahon
Social Circle, Walton, Ga, A M Colton
Milner, Pike, Ga, Wm J Howe
Lexington, Oglethorpe, Ga, Edmund C Shakelford
Holmesville, Appling, Ga, Philip Katterer
Washington, Wilkes, Ga, Mrs Caroline B Robinson
Crawford, Oglethorpe, Ga, Mrs Mary A Hargrove
Millen, Burke, Ga, Jas H Daniel
Lythonia, Dekalb, Ga, Jas H Born
Blakely, Early, Ga, Jas B Brown
Belair, Richmond, Ga, Wm P Crawford
Guyton, Effingham, Ga, Geo H Eton
Bowden, Carroll, Ga, Thos S Garrison
Lombardy, Columbia, Ga, John Harris
Herzelia, Columbia, Ga, Henry D Leiter
Lovejoy's Station, Clayton, Ga, Mrs Miriam A Stephens
Floyd Springs, Floyd, Ga, Miss E C M'Cullough
Stilesborough, Cass, Ga, John F Sproull
Colaparchee, Monroe, Ga, Samuel Story
Rutledge, Morgan, Ga, Thomas Tredwell
Union Point, Greene, Ga, Marcus L Watson
Van Wert, Polk, Ga, Josiah C York, jr
Scooba, Kemper, Miss, J R Dunlap
Morton, Scott, Miss, T M Gordon
Bolton's Depot, Hinds, Miss, Seth H Pond
Starkeville, Oktibbeha, Miss, Middleton E Owen
Flewellyn's Cross Roads, De Soto, Miss, James A Harris
Enterprise, Clark, Miss, C. S. Jackson
Kosciusko, Attala, Miss, Ebenezer M Wells
Gholson, Noxubee, Miss, Z C Gathright
Sanatokaba, De Soto, Miss, Leonidas W Pearce
Corinth, Fishemingo, Miss, J J Gibson
Eastport, Fishemingo, Miss, John B Alexander
Shieldsboro, Hancock, Miss, John V Toulmi
Vervilla, Warren, Tenn, Michael R Campbell
Rheatown, Greene, Tenn, Joseph A Collins
Concord, Knox, Tenn, George D Rodgers
Kingsport, Sullivan, Tenn, A Hoffman
Franklin College, Davidson, Tenn, Tolbert Fanning.
Port Royal, Montgomery, Tenn, J J Izor
Oakwood, Montgomery, Tenn, W E Lewis
Roseberry, Knox, Tenn, Elkanah H Shipe
Green Hill, Wilson, Tenn, John Cox
Running Water, Marion, Tenn, Chas C Pratt
Union Depot, Sullivan, Tenn, Geo W Allison
Lynchburg, Lincoln, Tenn, B H Berry
Readyville, Rutherford, Tenn, W R Campbell
Greenwood, Shelby, Tenn, Chas Collins
Pocahontas, Hardeman, Tenn, Alex Ramsay
Moscow, Fayette, Tenn, J B Simmons
Sparta, White, Tenn, Mrs Margaret L Smith
Smithville, Dekalb, Tenn, Jas H Williams
Woodlawn, Montgomery, Tenn, Alex S Wood
Riceville, McMinn, Tenn, Thos Eppersou
Decberd, Franklin, Tenn, Wm Wood
Nickajack, Marion, Tenn, Christopher M Johnson
Red Bridge, Hawkins, Tenn, James Wright
Cowan, Franklin, Tenn, John Shull
Anderson, Franklin, Tenn, J G McClelland
Spring Hill, Maury, Tenn, C W McKiessack
Chapel Hill, Washington, Tex, Wm M Sherman*
Cameron, Milam, Tex, Mrs —— Harmon
Sabine Pass, Jefferson, Tex, R D Keith
Boonville, Brazos, Tex, Benjamin Hubert
Richmond, Fort Bend, Tex, David Ferguson
Independence, Washington, Tex, John McKnight
Butler, Choctaw, Ala, Thaddeus J Keeton
Decatur, Morgan, Ala, Thomas Prille
Valhermose Springs, Morgan, Ala, J J Giers
Somerville, Morgan, Ala, M D Fowler
Perote, Pike, Ala, Mrs M C Bryan
Cusseta, Chambers, Ala, J D Simms
Prattville, Autauga, Ala, Lorenzo C Wilder
Long Island, Jackson, Ala, D C Whiting
Courtland, Lawrence, Ala, A D Simmons
Eufaula, Barbour, Ala, Thos A Brannon
Goshen, Cherokee, Ala, Mrs Mary Jane Ray
Gaylesville, Cherokee, Ala, J N McConnell
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee, Zacariah Laney
Centre, Cherokee, Ala, L N Echols
Sterling, Cherokee, Ala, John Hardeman
Coloma, Cherokee, Ala, Thomas B Hansford
Pine Level, Montgomery, Ala, Thomas J Miles
Orion, Pike, Ala, James M Park
Troy, Pike, Ala, Mrs T M Brantley
Livingston, Sumter, Ala, John Geiger
Greensboro, Green, Ala, Jos C Simonds †
Garland, Butler, Ala, Thomas Antony
Escatawpa, Washington, Ala, W D Walwright
Bridgeport, Jackson, Ala, Malcolm Murray
Moulton, Lawrence, Ala, John A Pape
Dry Creek, Lawrence, Ala, Wm B Irwin
Mount Jefferson, Chambers, Ala, Miss Josephine Love
Chambers, C H, Chambers, Ala, James M Driver
Newberry, Newberry, S C, Solomon P. Kinard
Williamstone, Anderson, S C, Crawford W Pickle
Cornwell Turnout, Chester, S C, E E Cornwell
Martin's Depot, Lawrens, S C, J W Jones
Cureton's Store, Lancaster, S C, Thomas R Magill
Jonesville, Union, S C, H Ward
Batesville, Spartanburgh, S C, B F Bates
Sanderville, Chester, S C, Wm A Minter
Fort Motte, Orangeburg, S C, John A McKenzie

* Reappointed. † Has been reported.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto, also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special Instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c | Routes of Transmission | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission. | Dates of about when due in London of each month |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer,) Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,

| | |
|---|---|
| for distance not over 3,000 miles. | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each seperate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must* be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 8 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

**DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
**ENVELOPES,**
**No. 29 Beekman St., New York,**

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.
☞ TERMS CASH.

**P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.**
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1 .5 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,

Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from m for $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

TO POSTMASTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Box of Black Ink, | 50 cents. |
| " " Red " | 75 " |
| " " Blue " | 75 " |
| Buckskin Ball and Cushion, | 50 " |

Address Box 5206 New York Post Office.

**A Picture for Postmasters.**

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt, | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet. | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pa[illegible]. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England. | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galata, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (to *Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

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‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. } * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of December, 1865.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| *Havana.. | U. S. | 2 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Eup via Q'ns'n & Liv. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 2 | | G'rmn Sts. *via* Brem. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 4 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Havana. |
| French | France. | 8 | | France via Hav&Brst |
| Mexican | U. S. | 8 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 9 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Ireland *via* Q'ns'wn. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 9 | | Eup. *via* Sp'n & Ham. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Havana | U. S. | 14 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Ep. *via* Spt'n & Bm'n |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Queenstown, Ireland |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | 20 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Havana | U. S. | 21 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 21 | | Sth Pac & Cen Amer. |
| Jamaica | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Havana | U. S. | 23 | | Havana. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 23 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Havre | U. S. | 23 | | France via Havre. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Eup via Q'n'n & Liv'l |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 23 | | Germ. Sts via Amb'g |
| Cunard | G. Brit. | 27 | | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Havana. |
| Havana | U. S. | 30 | | Havana. |
| Brazil | U. S. | 29 | | St. Thomas & Brazil. |
| [illegible]remen | U. S. | 30 | | Eup. *via* Sm'tn&Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

C. STINTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. VI, No. 4.** NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1866. **Whole No. 64.**


### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

There is no better plan, in my estimation, for imparting information or giving advice, instructing the untravelled or interesting the intelligent, than through the medium of familiar letters. Everybody writes letters and everybody reads letters, and a letter in print, whether dry or juicy, is as sure to command a reading as a spark is to fly upward. Brilliant essays, thrilling prize stories, learned criticisms and luminous editorials, are not patronized by the masses. It may not be flattery—at least some may think so—to the supposed refined taste of our times—but it is nevertheless true. A letter puts every reader in immediate communication with its writer, and its humorous or grave descriptions, speculations, revelations, structure and general appointments, by a little stretching, exactly hits or fits somebody.

By familiar letters I mean those gossippy lucubrations, which, without bothering the brain or taxing the mind, accomplish their intended purpose, and help "time and the hour" to pass pleasantly away. In my contributions to your paper, I have striven, without envy, hatred or uncharitableness, to warm up inenergetic postmasters and their clerks to the proper and full performance of their official duties; and in a familiar way found fault with many lets and improprieties existing in post offices; and it is barely presumable my letters are thought a little *too* familiar for one of the unannointed. Entertaining, as I do, a proper idea of the respect due to official position, whether civil or military, I think I can claim the right to take any steps, commensurate with dignity and propriety, which may help to elevate, stimulate, and otherwise regulate the standard of official efficiency, and so can "any other man" so long as he, like me, indulges in generalities. I told you long ago the cause of my quarrel with post offices, and exhausted my stock of ill-humor in fault finding—but upon the principle that "we like a man better after having fought with him," I really believe that my predilections are much stronger than ever my prejudices were—I therefore hope that I will be judged justly, understood correctly, and attended to accordingly. I don't claim for my familiar contributions to your useful paper, originality, research, acumen, or sagacity—indeed, on the contrary, I have only endeavored to embody and unbosom matter of fact observations and criticisms on ancient uses and modern abuses patent to everybody familiar with post office business, and who possess, even in a limited way, capacity for observation, discrimination and lamentation. I look upon the post office of to-day as one of the most important supports of our now measureless and still extending temple; and as careful culture and pruning promote growth, increase and yield in the vegetable, so will it in the animal kingdom—post officers not excepted.

It is just as easy to tell a careless, shiftless, and inefficient postmaster by the condition of his office and the conduct of his clerks, as it is to tell the thriftless farmer by his broken down fences, dilapidated barns, and lean, half starved cattle; or the untidy housewife by her dingy domestic utensils, and her unwashed, unkempt, and badly clad little ones.

I would like to tell of some offices I have seen in my travels—where there is a place for everything, and everything in its place—and where the postmasters and their clerks look well, act well, and deserve and receive full credit therefor, but I forbear, as it might lead to comparisons, and comparisons in the Malapropean vocabulary are called "odorous."

Years ago, when post offices were not as plenty as churches, and days instead of hours were consumed in conveying letters to their destinations, some one having a realizing sense of their great and all-pervading importance, supposing, I suppose, of course, that they were faultless in their operations, paid the following tribute to the limited institutions of *his* day—what could he—would he—should he say of the gigantic one of *ours?* "There is perhaps no possible event that would cause so great a revolution in the world as the cessation of post offices. A comet coming in collision with the earth could alone cause a greater shock to its inhabitants. It would shake nations to their centres; it would be a sort of imprisonment of the universal mind, a severing of affections, and a congelation of thought. It would be building up a wall of partition between the hearts of mother and child, and husband and wife, brother and sister. It would raise Alps between the breasts of friend and friend; and quench, as with an ocean, the love that is now breathed out in all its glowing fervor, despite of time or place. What would be all the treasures of the world, or all its praise to a feeling heart, if it could no longer pour out its fulness to its chosen friend, whom circumstances had removed afar off? What could solace the husband or the father, during his indispensable absence from the wife of his affections, or the child of his love, if he had no means of assuring them of his welfare and his unalterable love; and what could console him could be not be informed of theirs? Life, under such circumstances, would be worse than a blank, it would be death to the soul, but without its forgetfulness. "Write soon—pray do write soon and often"—are among the last words we breathe into the ears of those we love, while we grasp the hand, and look into the eye, that will soon be far from us. What other consolation or hope is left us, when the train or the steamer is bearing that beloved being from us, while we stand fixed to the spot where the last adieu was uttered. *The mail is the most perfect system of intercourse that has ever been devised;* it scatters wealth and happiness in a thousand directions. No place is too distant for it to reach, no village is too insignificant for it to visit. Like the sun, dispensing delight, it goes its daily journey. The heat of summer and the cold of winter are not allowed to retard it. In spite of all interference, it carries on the important business of courtship, and leads to matrimony for better or worse. It solaces the lover's hope through many a cruel mile, and the bashful batchelor, (be never lost a letter)—"may do through the medium of the mail—nay, if he prefers it, he may even put the last question into the hands of the postman."

Gentlemen—ye who have the post offices in your keeping—if it is your duty to "stand and deliver" letters, do it carefully, civilly, and cheerfully; if it is your duty to look after the internal economy of the office, do it patiently, thoroughly, and good naturedly; and when you have nothing else to do, practice patience, cultivate sympathy, study to please your customers, and wake up every morning with the pleasant recollection on your minds that you went to bed at peace with all the world generally, and your patrons in particular.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### A New Post Office in New York.

The Rondout (N. Y.) *Freeman*, whose editor was formerly a very efficient clerk in the New York post-office, gives the following as its views in regard to the proposed New York post office building in the latter city:

The Postmaster General recommends to Congress the erection of a new General Post Office in New York city. This is a matter of interest to the whole country, as mail matter for the whole world passes through that office, and we are all concerned in any improvement by which the work of carrying letters may be expedited. A new post office in a proper location, and built in accordance with common sense principles, would allow letters for the country to be retained for an hour's later news. The present building is in no wise adapted to the purpose of expeditious work, is of far too limited accommodations for the force required and the mail matter handled, is unhealthy and disagreeable for the clerks inside and a disgusting eyesore for the public outside, is in one of the most unhandy and crowded streets in the city, and is a subject of anoyance to every one in the city and almost every one in the country.

The most proper locations in the city for such an office would be the Park or the New York Hospital grounds. The former would still answer the same purpose for the lower part of the city as the present, as an office for the reception and delivery of mail matter, while the different lines of railroads could run their cars into the building, and receive the mailbags without the first loading of the wagons and the transfer to the cars, by which operation the greater part of an hour is consumed. The other spot, which is the best, giving the most room, and being situated in a more central part of the city, would be nearer the termini of the principal railroads, would be accessible by their cars, and time, the all important item, would be saved in the work of sending a letter out of the office as soon as possible after it comes in. The lower part of the city could be accommodated by several station houses, in which the work of delivering and receiving letters could be done, the stamping, assorting and tieing could be constantly going on, the last letters from each being carried directly into the travelling post offices. The work could thus be done in a more perfect and expeditious manner, bringing letters to several centres, each of which will be nearer to the destination of the letters received, and avoiding the necessity of compelling the whole lower part of the city to converge on one point with their mail matter. It is not right that it should be necessary for a letter to be in the office one hour and a half before the time the train carrying it leaves the city. That time is the most valuable portion of the day for letters in which business firms sum up the results of the day's business for the benefit of their country correspondents. That that time is valuable is shown by the fact that our Canal Company pays three hundred dollars for the privilege of receiving its letters mailed between 2 o'clock and 3 30 P. M.

Of course to other corporations and firms having a still greater correspondence, this time is still more valuable. Any thing which will make a later closing of the mail possible with the correct dispatch of letters and papers, will be of immense value to the country equally as well as to the city, and a new Post-office, with an intelligent application of the benefits of the traveling post offices, will accomplish that work.

☞ In France, for the furtherance of postal arrangements, the country is divided into six districts, each having a resident inspector, whose duty is to see that the mail service in his department is properly performed, and to take measures for securing the most rapid transmission of letters by railway and other conveyances.

A POSTAL EXCHANGE.—A farmer recently observed a man trespassing on his grounds. Being much enraged thereat, he threw an old post at the fellow, at the same time demanding his business there. The man spoke not, but hurled the wood back again at the querist, so that the farmer received his answer *per return of post.*

### Interesting Postal Statistics.

From the Report of the Postmaster General we gather the following statistics of the operations of the Department during the past fiscal year:

SALES OF STAMPS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stamps issued | 387,419,455, | value | $12,099,987.50 |
| Stamped envelopes | 25,040,425, | " | 724,135.00 |
| Newspaper wrappers | 1,165,750, | " | 23,315.00 |
| | 413,625,630 | | $12,847,437.50 |

Of the stamps issued, 2,120,800 were of the denomination of 1-cent; 49,749,250 2 cent; 326,512,950 3-cent; 1,207,180 5-cent; 4,166,460 10-cent; 1,216,625 12-cent; 1,808,350 24 cent; 571,090 30-cent; 66,750 90 cent.

Of the stamped envelopes issued, 468,750 were "2-cent circular" envelopes; 2,422,175 were "2-cent drops;" 621,250 were "3-cent note;" 20,568,450 were "3-cent letter;" 148,750 were "3-cent extra letter;" 61,050 were "6-cent official."

The value of the stamps, envelopes and wrappers *sold* during the year was $12,399 727.85.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the *receipts* of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letter postage | $937,770 18 |
| Newspaper postage, &c. | 579,807 83 |
| Registered letters | 56,506 65 |
| Fines | 17 56 |
| Emoluments | 545,328 59 |
| Stamps sold | 12,399,727 85 |
| Miscellaneous | 31,777 34 |
| Dead letters | 5,222 70 |
| | $14,556,158 70 |

The following table exhibits the *expenditures* of the Post Office Department, under their several appropriate heads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| Compensation to postmasters | $3,383,381 77 |
| Compensation to letter carriers | 494,203 64 |
| Ship, steamboat, and way letters | 5,394 74 |
| Transportation of the mails | 7,141,704 91 |
| Wrapping paper | 91,462 55 |
| Office furniture | 1,531 70 |
| Advertising | 70,416 11 |
| Mail bags | 125,586 72 |
| Blank agents and assistants | 6,340 62 |
| Mail locks, keys, and stamps | 5,701 39 |
| Mail depredations and special agents | 62,935 22 |
| Clerks for offices | 1,528,936 57 |
| Postage stamps and stamped envelopes | 183,478 86 |
| Miscellaneous | 303,069 61 |
| Miscellaneous account of Bremen mails | 60,816 40 |
| Miscellaneous account of Hamburg mails | 69,327 56 |
| Miscellaneous account of French mails | 35,677 04 |
| Miscellaneous account of British mails | 134,762 87 |
| | $13,694,728 28 |

CARRIERS' DELIVERY.

The following statement shows the operation of the free delivery carrier system at the principal post offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

| *Names of Post Offices.* | *No. of Letters delivered.* | *Am't paid for delivery.* |
|---|---|---|
| New York, N. Y. | 12,030,918 | $126,538 62 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 7,339,647 | 91,904 88 |
| Boston, Mass. | 3,383,860 | 31,694 52 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1,905,940 | 21,914 40 |
| Providence, R. I. | 500,524 | 3,981 50 |
| St. Louis, M. | 1,107,524 | 16,048 06 |
| Washington, D. C. | 1,352,631 | 17,843 90 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 956,256 | 11,746 63 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio, | 1,153,901 | 13,492 73 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 820,326 | 21,980 96 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 303,027 | 10,198 56 |
| Total | 30,854,554 | $367,344 76 |

The number of newspapers delivered by carriers at the above post offices during the year was 3,233,606.

LETTERS TO AND FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following statement shows the number of letters exchanged between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

| *Countries.* | *Received.* | *Sent.* |
|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 1,765,288 | 1,895,377 |
| France | 531,379 | 627,043 |
| Prussia | 406,087 | 424,544 |
| Belgium | 24,365 | 23,779 |
| Hamburg | 183,941 | 306,198 |
| Bremen | 206,177 | 319,361 |
| West Indies | 306,160 | 264,583 |
| Panama | 82,969 | 55,376 |
| Totals | 3,486,346 | 3,915,259 |
| Increase over last fiscal year | 60,372 | 316,803 |

The number of newspapers exchanged with the same countries during the same time was 2,905,323 sent, and 1,186,822 received.

FOREIGN POSTAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and foreign,) on the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, was | $865,936 94 |
| With Prussia | 246,476 89 |
| With France | 187,927 13 |
| With Hamburg | 66,447 70 |
| With Bremen | 69,717 31 |
| With Belgium | 13,024 79 |
| Total postages | $1,449,530 76 |

Being an increase over the amount reported for the previous year of $49,925 07.

The postages on mails sent to Europe were as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Great Britain | $453,801 45 |
| To Prussia | 122,892 93 |
| To France | 99,334 98 |
| To Bremen | 44,774 28 |
| To Hamburg | 43,358 16 |
| To Belgium | 6,450 41 |
| Total | $770,612 24 |

The postages on mails received from Europe were as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Great Britain | $412,135 49 |
| From Prussia | 123,583 96 |
| From France | 88,592 15 |
| From Hamburg | 23,089 54 |
| From Bremen | 24,943 03 |
| From Belgium | 6,574 35 |
| Total | $678,918 52 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Postages collected in the United States | $930,556 04 |
| Postages collected in Europe | 518,974 22 |
| Excess of collections in the U. States | $411,582 32 |

The excess of postage on mails sent from the United States to different countries of Europe over that accruing on mails received from the same countries was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | $41,665 96 |
| France | 10,742 83 |
| Bremen | 19,831 25 |
| Hamburg | 20,268 62 |
| Total | $92,508 66 |

### Money Orders.

The following statement shows the transactions of the Money Order Office, from November 1, 1864, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1865, embracing a period of eight months.

RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount transferred from postage fund to commence money order business and to enable postmasters who were short of money order funds to pay orders drawn on them | | $191,868 37 |
| Received for 74,277 money orders issued | | 1,380,122 52 |
| Fees received on same. | $11,462 95 | |
| Fees received on duplicate orders | 71 95 | |
| | | 11,534 90 |
| Premium received for drafts sold | | 1 50 |
| Amount received on deposit account | | 941,996 26 |
| Balance due late postmasters, June 30 | | 58 32 |
| | | $2,505,379 87 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of money orders paid | | $1,291,972 22 |
| Amount repaid at issuing offices | | 21,784 86 |
| Transferred to postage fund | | 147,162 88 |
| Remitted on deposit account | | 954,202 17 |
| Amount due from late postmasters | | 1 11 |
| Expenses: Clerk hire | $8,350 72 | |
| Commissions | 2,226 27 | |
| Blank Books | 4,271 30 | |
| Stationery | 953 70 | |
| Premium paid on exchange | 91 70 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2,690 68 | |
| Total expenses | | 18,584 37 |
| Balance in hands of postmasters* | | 71,672 26 |
| | | $2,505,379 87 |

The following statement shows the disparity between the amount of money orders issued and the amount paid at certain offices.

| OFFICES. | *Issued.* | *Paid.* |
|---|---|---|
| *Offices in which the issues exceed the payments.* | | |
| Albany, N. Y. | $19,160 55 | $12,378 61 |
| Alexandria, Va. | 18,801 73 | 5,630 10 |
| Cairo, Ill. | 10,381 35 | 3,655 62 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 69,121 07 | 5,347 69 |
| City Point, Va. | 68,642 95 | 8,027 73 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 30,158 73 | 4,964 75 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 104,225 13 | 12,057 18 |
| Newbern, N. C. | 28,348 44 | 5,566 91 |
| New Orleans, La. | 29,016 44 | 9,419 70 |
| Port Royal, S. C. | 10,987 09 | 2,664 12 |
| Providence, R. I. | 20,308 78 | 12,942 63 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 43,998 81 | 31,688 45 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 7,139 61 | 1,116 80 |
| Washington, D. C. | 78,891 22 | 50,269 31 |
| *Offices in which payments exceed the issues.* | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | $20,096 60 | $53,148 80 |
| Boston, Mass. | 31,064 43 | 72,784 19 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. | 18,482 43 | 32,678 87 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 10,084 94 | 20,846 44 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 1,873 16 | 6,445 34 |
| New Haven, Ct. | 5,438 45 | 10,440 27 |
| New London, Ct. | 700 09 | 2,198 52 |
| New York, N. Y. | 79,126 23 | 225,715 63 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 1,981 85 | 4,111 18 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 79,790 09 | 117,483 94 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | 11,716 73 | 17,816 08 |
| Portland, Me. | 4,698 06 | 7,313 10 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 4,925 82 | 14,713 13 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 3,516 21 | 9,533 44 |
| Salem, Mass. | 2,724 39 | 5,211 85 |
| Utica, N. Y. | 5,056 04 | 9,581 87 |

* NOTE.—The difference between the amount of deposits *received* and *remitted*, to wit, $12,205 91, should be added to the balance in the hands of postmasters, in order to show the true condition of the fund. The reason of this discrepancy occurs from the fact that the above amount, though remitted and credit taken therefor previous to 30th June, was not received at the deposit offices till subsequent to that date.

### Railroad Companies and the Mails.

The Postmaster General has isssued the following circular to the managers of railroads carrying the mails. We hope it will have the effect of recalling to the recollection of some of those gentlemen the fact that the reception of their compensation is not the only duty which their contracts impose upon them. The complaints of mail failures made by the press and the public are in nearly all cases directed against the Post Office Department, which is thus unjustly made to bear the blame of the short-comings of the railroad companies. One of the excuses for these failures, which was offered by many of the companies during the war—that the transportation of soldiers and military stores for the goverment necessitated the derangement of the regular business of the roads—no longer exists; and it is to be hoped that a decided improvement in the punctual fulfilment of their mail contracts, now that peace is restored, will show to the public and the Department that that excuse really had a foundation in fact.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *Nov.* 30, 1865.

It is known to you that the mail service on the railroads, generally, during last winter, was so irregularly performed as to seriously delay the transmission of the mails. Various causes were assigned for the failure, but the principal one was the great length of trains, that made it impossible for them to make their schedule time.

No satisfactory reason for this was made to this Department or the public. The compensation for carrying the mails is remunerative to the railroad companies, and their obligation is clearly to convey them according to their most expeditious schedules, whatever may be the delay to their passenger or freight traffic. The interest of the public in the regular and speedy transmission of the mails is superior to the private interests of railroad companies, and the delaying of the mails by overburdened trains is virtually a violation of the implied contracts of the companies with this Department. The remedy is with the companies. Lessen the number of cars on the mail trains, especially on those carrying the through mails, to the maximum that will not necessarily prevent the schedule times being regulary made, and the difficulty will be removed. The request, now made, for you to do so, is in no sense unreasonable, but demanded alike for the interests of the government and the public, while your faithful compliance will only be the proper observance of your contract with the Department.

I trust your company will heartily co-operate with the Department in its earnest desire to furnish the mails regularly and expeditiously to the public. Respectfully,

W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General*

### Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March 3, 1863.*

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended specially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

REGISTERED LETTER BLANKS.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

REGISTRATION FEES.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

RECEIVING LETTERS FOR REGISTRATION.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum said to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

PREPARING REGISTERED LETTERS FOR MAILING.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt;" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then be will fill up the "Return *Bill*," (which must not be confounded with the "Return *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope* marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

MAILING REGISTERED LETTERS.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there.* It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

THE "RETURN BILL."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

ACCOUNTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS "SENT" AND "RECEIVED."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

FORWARDING REGISTERED LETTERS.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be noted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK JANUARY, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Specil Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, Oct. 6, 1864.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General Blair, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **63** or **64**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

### A Modest Suggestion.

We are glad to say that the universal testimony among postmasters who take the *Mail*, is, that it is of very great value to them—many write to us, saying that they "could not do without it," that the information contained in each number far outweighs the subscription price for a whole year. Relying upon our instructions and advice, they find the business of their offices going on "like clock work," and they naturally wonder that *all* offices are not conducted in the same proper manner. They find the true path of duty by the easiest and shortest method—by consulting the columns of our paper. Their doubts are solved by reading our "*Answers to Correspondents;* they meet and mingle ideas under our head of "*Communications;*" recent decisions of the Department, embracing instructions designed to cover certain emergencies, all appear as "*Official;*" changes in foreign postages are corrected monthly in the "*Table of Postages to Foreign Countries;*" knowledge of the utmost value to them, as well as to the public at large, is given in our "*Miscellaneous Information;*" a comprehensive "*Foreign Miscellany*" appear in every number; the list of "*New Post Offices and Changes.*" prepared for us by the Department, is intimately connected with the business of all well regulated offices; and an agreeable general miscellany fosters and encourages that spirit of generous rivalry, which should ever be the rule and guide of the conduct of persons occupying offices of great public trust. All this they know and feel, and they tell us so; therefore, we have the less hesitation in asking them why they should not endeavor to secure for us the subscriptions of all those around them who have never taken our paper? The information we give would, in the event of these others being participants in the same, be doubly valuable to themselves, for, both doing their work by the same rule, they would all be equally correct thus lessening materially all causes of complaint. Our paper is published under the sanction of the Post Office Department, and its design is to make plain the duty of postmasters, to solve all troublesome doubts, to remove many of the perplexities inseparable from the position in which they have been placed, and to be, what we shall constantly strive to make it, and what we hope it is, to a great extent, a guide and assistant to postmasters and the public.

☞ We have received a sample of "Dexheimer's Compound Stamping Cushion and Pad." For the smaller offices it will be found a very convenient and valuable article. See advertisement.

### Post Office Gossips.

We presume that few of our subscribers who have the charge of, or are employed in, post-offices of the smaller towns and villages, have escaped the petty annoyance caused by the tattle of those individuals—a sample of whom can be found in nearly or quite every community—who beguile their frequent leisure hours, and gratify their taste for scandal, by peddling out, to all who will hear them, groundless complaints of "incivility at the post office," silly opinions of "mismanagement at the post office," or even dark hints of a mysterious "something wrong at the post office." The gossips of this class are not generally of the female sex; it is not in the circle of ancient damsels seated round the festive tea-board, that this particular form of scandal is apt to be the theme of converse; but around the bar-room stove, amid the fumes of evil smelling pipes and worse cigars, sit the glib-tongued breakers of the ninth commandment, bearing false witness against their neighbor, the postmaster. Mr. Saunter Tardy, who was never known to be in time for anything but a horse race or an invitation to quench his thirst, thinks that "it's time our post office was overhauled," for the reason that the postmaster declined to accommodate him by delaying the departure of the mail for half an hour, to enable Mr. T. to write and post a letter which ought to have been written a month before. Mr. Solomon Seedy, who has expended so much of his talents for business in endeavoring to manage the affairs of his acquaintances, that he has neglected his own to such an extent as to render it probable that the sheriff will take charge of them for him next week—sympathizes cordially with Mr. Tardy, and is decidedly of opinion that the postmaster "don't know no more about runnin' a post office than a cow does about a musket," and that some "real smart man" ought to succeed to the position as soon as possible—perhaps might be willing to serve his fellow citizens as postmaster himself, but modestly abstains from saying so. Mr. Jerry Sneak, about whose dexterity in the athletic sport called "jumping the bounty," certain curious tales were afloat after his return from a visit to the city a year or so ago—and who certainly once showed visible perturbation at a casual allusion in his hearing, to a provost marshal—thinks it "kind o' curious that not long after Josh Greening sent a letter with ten dollars for a lottery ticket in it, the postmaster bought a new hat—and Josh has *never heard of his ten dollars*—but it *may* be all right at the post office—wouldn't like to say nothin' to injure no man's character." And so the dreary, senseless babble goes on, to be repeated, perhaps, next day, to other senseless babblers, until the whole village hums with idle and groundless rumors of rudeness, incompetency, or something worse, on the part of the postmaster or his clerks.

Now, we would by no means deny the right of every member of the community to hold and express his opinion as to post office matters, and to criticize and complain of the conduct of post office officials when such criticism and complaint is deserved. The post office is established for the convenience and benefit of the people, and each and every one of the people has a greater or less interest in its honest and faithful management. No postmaster, therefore, has a right to complain of any amount of watchfulness which any person may choose to exercise over his conduct as a public officer, nor of just and intelligent criticisms in regard to it. His aim should be, by careful attention to his duty and impartial courtesy to all, to avoid giving real occasion for complaint.

If he does this, the tongues of evil-speakers can do him no serious injury, however much they may irritate and annoy him if he is at all thin skinned and over-sensitive.

☞ Our correspondent "O'K," in his communication on the 2d page of this number, suggests a method of attaining a very desirable end, viz: the reimbursement to the Department of the amount expended for advertising letters. His plan is to require the affixing of a two-cent stamp by the depositor of every letter which it is desired shall be advertised, in addition to the required amount of postage. Other details of the plan are given in his letter, and we think it well worthy of consideration.

☞ A resolution has been introduced in the U. S. Senate, and adopted, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege with regard to every thing except written matter.

### Answers to Correspondents.

"Small Religious Newspapers," &c.—*J. S. B., M——, Ind.*—1. One of the conditions on which packages of small religious newspapers are carried in the mails at a reduced rate of postage is, that such packages shall be to *one address;* and they should be delivered to *that address* only. If the party addressed desires them to be "distributed," he has the privilege of doing that work himself. 2. No postmaster at any "head office," or any other office, has the right to open papers passing through his office, and insert therein handbills advertising his business. If you know of any person in the habit of doing so, report the matter in full to the Department.

Sale of Stamps, &c.—*E. H., S——, Ky.*—1. Any person has the right to sell postage stamps, provided they do not sell them at higher rates than they are sold by the Department. 2. Unpaid letters dropped in your office, marked "*Paid,*" should of course be treated as unpaid. 3. Letters passing *through* your office, mailed at other offices, marked "*Paid,*" you have nothing whatever to do with except to forward to the office of delivery. The postage on such letters has probably been prepaid in money, and though that is never to be done, except in certain extreme cases, the fact that the letters have been so pre-paid cannot in any way affect you.

Post bills with Registered Letters.—*H. C., P——, Mass.*—An ordinary post bill, marked "1 R.," should accompany each package of "Registered Letters." This post-bill, on its arrival at the office to which it is sent, should be checked with the initials of the clerk who opens the bundles containing the registered packages.

Wrapping Packages of Letters.—*J. C., W——, Penn.*—All postmasters, except those whose offices are supplied in whole or in part, by "railway post offices," are required to wrap in paper all packages of letters sent from their offices; the discontinuance of wrappers, ordered by the Department some time since, was intended to be confined to those offices receiving mails through railway post offices, and to that service exclusively.

Postmarking.—*G. S. B., J——, N. Y.*—All letters must bear the postmark of the date on which the mail containing them is actually sent off. If you purposely affix a false postmark to a letter deposited in your office, you will be guilty of complicity in deception, and probably fraud; therefore you will, in all cases, refuse to do so.

Withdrawing Letters. *P.M., R——, Penn.* You are at liberty to return to the writer thereof, or to a person presenting his written order, previous to its delivery, any letter which may have been deposited in your office.

Marking Registered Packages.—*E. D., K——, Maine.* The reason why the sealed envelopes directed to the postmaster should be marked "Registered," is that on arrival, it will the more readily reach the clerk, whose duty it is to take charge of registered letters.

Missing Dead Letter. *R. D. T., S——, Ohio.*—Report all the facts in the case to the Department for investigation.

Letters to Postmasters.—*L., S——, Mich.*—Postmasters can neither receive nor send letters to private individuals free, whether on official business or otherwise.

Post Office Maps.—*W. A. H. F——, N. Y.*—The postal maps referred to are in course of preparation by the Department, but are not yet ready for delivery.

Forwarding Franked Letters.—*P. O. Clerk, I——, Ohio.*—Properly forwarded letters should be forwarded without charge, when the person to whom they are addressed is absent from the place to which they are directed.

Circulars containing Writings.—*T. E. N., O——, Minnesota.*—Circulars partly printed, but containing *written* notices of any nature, are chargeable with letter postage.

Wrapping Letters. *J. G., N——, Iowa.*—The discontinuance of wrappers was intended to be confined to those offices receiving mail matter through railway post offices, and for that service exclusively. By the latest instructions of the Postmaster General on this subject, postmasters are directed to conform fully to the first paragraph of section 47, and to sections 42 and 43 of Chapter iv. of the regulations of 1859. Those whose offices are supplied by railway offices are to be governed by instructions from the superintendents of railway postal service in regard to the manner of making up mails.

Ordering Post Office Blanks. *H. C., P——, Mass.*—The ordinary post office blanks should be ordered from the blank agents. There is, however, a list of forty-four *special blanks*, issued by the appointment officer, which can only be obtained by a requisition upon the First Assistant Postmaster General. This list can be obtained by requesting from him copies of Blanks No. 39, "Requisition of Blanks," if it has not already been sent to you.

Unpaid Drop Letters.—*J. S. V., B——, Pa.*—Unpaid drop letters must be marked "held for postage." Dead Letter Office, the same as other unpaid domestic letters. See third paragraph, Instructions, under Sec. 1, Act of May 1. 1865.

Doubtfully directed Letters. *K. C. B., W——, Mich.*—The postmaster should satisfy himself, before allowing a person for whom a letter is supposed to be intended to open it, that it is really intended for that person. A trifling error in the name should not be taken as sufficient proof that the notice is not intended for the person who claims it. But great care and discretion should be used in all such cases.

Using Sheets of "Mails Sent"—*W. W. M., R——, Mass.* You should charge, on your sheet of "Mails Sent," to every office to which you send unpaid matter *for delivery*, the amount of postage due thereon; sending a post-bill containing a similar charge with such matter. Never charge either a separating or distributing office with matter which you send through it for transmission to other offices. As you of course wrap all your packages under the new instructions, the post-bill is to be enclosed in the wrapper with the letters.

Postage on Advertised Lists. *M. J. E., P——, Ct.*—As you are obliged to send your list of uncalled-for letters by mail to another town to be advertised, enclose it, under your frank, to the postmaster of that place, with a request for it to be delivered to the publisher of the newspaper.

Postmaster's Frank.—*J. N. M., M——, Ohio.*—You cannot frank letters to editors on any business whatever.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### POSTAL REFORM.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* Deeming it incumbent on every post office man, however humble his position, to give the results of his experience, if they affect the general good, I trouble you with this communication.

I believe that it will be conceded that not more than one-fifth of all the letters advertised are delivered, and of course the Department looses absolutely four-fifths of the amount paid for publishing them. This is no inconsiderable sum, when we consider the vast extent of our country. It is the part of wisdom to profit by our experience, and if it teaches us that the present system of publishing uncalled for letters fails to secure the end, why not cease to advertise? Why pay to newspapers a very large sum for publishing weekly a list of *strangers'* names, which very seldom falls under the eyes of the class which alone might be benefitted by it?

My plan is this,—advertise all *foreign* letters. They are more generally called for, and international comity may demand it; but require as a condition for advertising *domestic* letters, *that the writers signify their desire to have them so treated by affixing a two cent postage stamp* thereon, in addition to the regular postage, this stamp to be cancelled when the letter is advertised. *A manuscript list of all other uncalled for letters, posted at the delivery window, will serve as good a purpose as the present system.* My reason for requiring two cents is, because that amount is little enough to pay a publisher for each name. The Department will, by adopting this course, save enough to pay the salaries of its Special Agents.

There is another crying evil in our present postal system, viz., permitting unpaid newspapers in the mails. What should be a source of revenue, under the present system barely pays the expense of collection. *Insist on prepayment of all matter, letters and papers* as a condition to mailing. I know that I will be met by the assertion that such papers as the *Tribune, Herald*, etc., could never mail their daily issues if prepayment was necessary. The answer is simple. Require a statement of the number of papers forwarded during the past three months, to be submitted at the beginning of a quarter, verified by the *oath of the proprietor and mailing clerk.* Make this the basis for the current quarter, and thus by quarterly statements through the year, the exact number of papers, as near as need be, can be ascertained and *paid for in advance*, and no delay occasioned. But I am told "fraud may be practised." Yes, very true. But while I am willing to take the oath of the press men generally as readily as any body of intelligent gentlemen in the land, I hazard nothing in the assertion that the Department will not lose *one-twentieth* as much revenue, if my plan is adopted, by false returns of newspaper men, as it does now by the carelessness of its own officials. In case of dispute, the newspaper books might be required to be exhibited to the post office agents. And then there is no estimating the advantage in the matter of good temper and other etceteras so essential to the well being of postmasters as of any other class. The publisher cannot complain, for he merely adds the yearly postage to the subscription price.

There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, so pardon me for giving the following, which is "too good to keep:" In one of our goodly commonwealths resides a certain postmaster, who has been very particular to "catch up" every other brother official at all derelict in his duty. One day came a registered package, accompanied by an ordinary post-bill, bearing the cabilistic mark, "1 Reg." Our postmaster eyed this bill with wonder, and mayhap called a meeting of the village savans; he may even have submitted the mysterious document to the "squire," and finally his pent up feelings burst forth in an angry letter to the offending brother, demanding what was meant in sending such bills to him, for, said he, "I'll be qualified if I've received either *key or keg from you.*"

Whether the Department has been called upon to despatch a "special" in search of that stray "key or keg," I haven't yet learned.

O'K.

### COLLECTING NEWSPAPER POSTAGE—ANOTHER NEW PLAN.

*November*, 1865.

*Editor U S. Mail:* I see in your paper that many of your correspondents try their skill in proposing amendments to the law regulating postage on newspapers. Having caught the infection myself, I propose the following system:

All mail matters, except legal franks, must be pre-paid by stamps. Let miscellaneous and transient matter, go, as is now provided. Printed matter, regularly issued and mailed from office of publication, may be disposed of as follows:

Let government furnish stamped newspaper wrappers of the proper denomination for from one to five newspapers, and stamps for larger bundles. Let the larger bundles go by weight, and not by numbers, which would be a great deal more convenient, and more just to the smaller newspapers. Should a falling off of the revenue be apprehended, establish three ounces as the rate for bundles, or leave it four ounces, and raise the charge sufficiently not to impair the income.

If all forwarding of printed matters not fully paid by stamps, or not legally franked, were strictly prohibited, then all postage would be collected without loss to the department from dishonest publishers and postmasters, and all accounts be greatly simplified.

In regard to the objection raised by some postmasters that their salary, already small enough, would thereby be still more reduced, I will say that the good of the service is the object paramountly aimed at, but that the same power which may change the present postal law may pass such amendments as will insure to all postmasters adequate pay for all their services rendered. H. W.

### LETTER FROM A PUBLISHER.

*New York, December*, 1865.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* I see in the last issue of the *Mail*, that matters are looking to a pre-paid newspaper postage. If publishers would study their own interests, they would be the most strenuous promoters of a pre-paid periodical and newspaper postage. The inconvenience, loss and delay which subscribers suffer, who fail to receive punctually their publications, is almost entirely their own fault. Certainly 80 per cent. of all complaints can be attributed to the non-fulfilment of the postage laws in relation to the pre-payment of postage. I come to this conclusion after fifteen years experience. Two years since I commenced publishing a periodical—my terms being inclusive of postage—I can only remember *one* complaint received in the two years; and on inquiry, I found the periodical had been delivered to another person of the same name in a large city.

My plan is to fill up a printed form on the day I receive a subscription, and with the requisite amount of postage for the full term of subscription, send it to our office, not even asking a receipt for the same. I find my mails go O. K., as I have no complaints. As I expect shortly to increase my business, I will have a more detailed though simple plan.

30 YEARS IN THE NEWSPAPER TRADE.

☞ The following advertisement appeared in the Syracuse *Courier* recently: "Manure—wanted, stable manure. Any person having from five to fifty loads to dispose of, will please send word, or drop it through the post office."

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of December, 1865:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Anandaville, | Cumberland, | Ky. | special |
| *Adairville, | Logan, | Ky. | special |
| Brighton, | Montgomery, | Md. | special |
| Brassfield, | Wake, | N. C. | 5,000 |
| Bear Creek, | Greene, | Ill. | route 11,632 |
| *Bidwell's Bar, | Butte, | Cal. | route 14,832 |
| Bean's Corners, | Franklin, | Me. | route 159 |
| *Buckhorn, | Ohio, | Ky. | route 9,649 |
| Bargersville, | Johnson, | Ind. | special |
| Barnum, | Adams, | Wis. | special |
| Campton, | Kane, | Ill. | special |
| *Crawfordsville, | Lowndes, | Miss. | 7,460 |
| Colburn's Corners, | DeKalb, | Ind. | 12,214 |
| *Centralia, | Boone, | Mo. | 10,403 |
| Cold Water, | Wayne, | Mo. | special |
| *Dunkle's Store, | Lawrence, | Mo. | special |
| *Dixon ch, | Webster, | Ky. | 9,674 |
| Eagle Rock, | Venango, | Pa. | mail mes. serv. |
| Egan Station, | Umatilla, | Oregon, | 15,022 |
| Fairbanks, | Norfolk, | Mass. | 606 |
| *Frazier's Bottom, | Putnam, | W. Va. | not known |
| Forest, | Richland, | Wis. | 13,145 |
| *Graham's Station, | Mason, | W. Va. | 4,109 |
| Gayosa, | Penniscot, | Mo. | 8,163 |
| Greenville, | Beaver, | Utah, | 14,644 |
| *Glover's Gap, | Marion, | W. Va. | not known |
| Greenwood, | DeKalb, | Ala. | 7,248 |
| *Houston, | Alleghany, | Pa. | 2,625 |
| Heister's Mill, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,286 |
| Home, | Trempealeau, | Wis. | 13,155 |
| Bolbrook, | Ritchie, | W. Va. | 4,131 |
| *Hutchison, | Bourbon, | Ky. | 9,624 |
| Hawley's Bridge, | Niagara, | N. Y. | 1,316 |
| Harrisburgh, | Alameda, | Cal. | 14,759 |
| Island No. 40, | Shelby, | Tenn. | 8,103 |
| *Jasper, | Marion, | Tenn. | 10,142 |
| Jacob's Creek, | Westmoreland, | Pa. | 2,634 |
| Kennard's, | Champaign, | Ohio, | 2,771 |
| Kanawha Station, | Wood, | W. Va. | 3,209 |
| Knowlton, | Marathon, | Wis. | 13,065 |
| Lee's Summit, | Jackson, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| Little River, | Mendocino, | Cal. | 14,860 |
| Los Lunas, | Valencia, | N. Mex. | 14,458 |
| Lincolnville, | Crawford, | Pa. | 2,772 |
| *Lyon Valley, | Lehigh, | W. Va. | not known |
| Lambertville, | Monroe, | Mich. | not known |
| Labaddie, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| Lynne, | Webster, | Utah, | 14,620a |
| Lost Creek, | Harrison, | W. Va. | 4,191 |
| Mingo, | Champaign, | Ohio, | 2,771 |
| Mount Hope, | La Fayette, | Mo. | special |
| Maricopa Wells, | | Ariz. | 14,476a |
| Mount Airy, | Randolph, | Mo. | 14,489 |
| Midway, | Guernsey, | Ohio, | 9,070 |
| Micham, | Leelanaw, | Mich. | 12,705 |
| *Newport, | Charles, | Md. | 3,261 |
| Norseland, | Nicolet, | Minn. | special |
| *New Highland, | Elk, | Pa. | mail messenger Phil. & Erie R.R. |
| Norton Mills, | Essex, | Vt. | 115 |
| North Limington, | York, | Me. | 123 |
| Pithole Centre, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,819 |
| *Pearlington, | Hancock, | Miss. | 7,668 |
| *South White, | Penobscot, | Me. | 47 |
| *San Luis Rey, | San Diego, | Cal. | 14,894 |
| *Salem, | Dorchester, | Md. | 3,285 |
| St. David, | Fulton, | Ill. | 11,729 |
| South Boulder, | Gilpin, | Col. | 14,305 |
| *Turkey Creek, | Madison, | Mo. | 10,672 |
| Unionville, | Union, | S. C. | 5,683 |
| West Chehalim, | Yam Hill, | Oregon, | special |
| Wiley, | Greene, | Pa. | 4,158 |
| Whitesville, | Daviess, | Ky. | special |
| Yarbro's Landing, | Decatur, | Tenn. | 9,703 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Amezonia, | Andrews, Mo. | Savannah, |
| Alexander Centre, | Washington, Min. | Alexander, |
| Albright's, | Des Moines, Iowa, | Kingston, |
| Blue Rock, | Rowan, Ky. | Morehead, |
| Beech Land, | Washington, Ky. | Springfield, |
| Beaver Brook, | Sullivan, N. Y. | Barryville, |
| Bordley, | Union, Ky. | Morganfield, |
| Brewer's Mill, | Marshall, Ky. | Benton, |
| Bell's Mines, | Crittenden, Ky. | Marion, |
| Blanc, | Fulton, Ohio, | Gorham, |
| Brookfield, | Eaton, Mich. | Charlotte, |
| Barber Creek, | Putnam, Mo. | Bartford, |
| Belew's Creek, | Jefferson, Mo. | Hillsborough, |
| Bloomfield, | Somerset, Me. | Skowhegan, |
| Crows's Pond, | McLean, Ky. | Calhoun, |
| Colfax, | Faribault, Min. | Winnebago, |
| Chantilly, | Lincoln, Mo. | Troy, |
| Crigler's Mills, | Ralls, Mo. | New London. |
| Clay, | Union, Ky. | Morganfield, |
| Crittenden Springs, | Crittenden, Ky. | Marion, |
| Cassity's Mills, | Magoffin, Ky. | West Liberty. |
| Clay Hill, | Barry, Mo. | Cassville, |
| Conception, | Nodaway, Mo. | Warsaw, |
| Cow Skin, | Douglas, Mo. | Gainesville, |
| Concord, | Callaway, Mo. | Fulton, |
| Cross Keys, | Camden, N. J. | Williamstown, |
| Clyde, | Iowa, Wis. | Avoca, |
| Creve Cœur, | St. Louis, Mo. | St. Louis, |
| Canoe Ridge, | Indiana, Pa. | Indiana, |
| Cook, | Erie, Pa. | Spartansburgh, Crawford Co. |
| Centralia, | Boone, Mo. | Columbia, |
| Crisp's Store, | Blue Earth, Min. | Judson, |
| Camonsburg, | Greenup, Ky. | Coalton, |
| Dayton, | Boward, Md. | Clarksville, |
| Elm, | Ballard, Ky. | Blandville, |
| Erin, | St. Croix, Wis. | Jewett Mills, |
| Elliotsville, | Piscataquis, Me. | Monson, |
| Evans' Falls, | Wyoming, Pa. | Bowman's Creek |
| Eminence, | Logan, Ill. | Atlanta, |
| Franklin X Roads, | Hardin, Ky. | Elizabethtown, |
| Farmington, | Graves, Ky. | Mayfield, |
| Farmersville, | Caldwell, Ky. | Princeton, |
| Friends' Ferry, | Cattaraugus, N.Y. | East Randolph, |
| Flat Wood, | Marshall, Ky. | Benton, |
| Fandon, | Allamakee, Iowa, | Waukon, |
| Flynn's Lick, | Jackson, Tenn. | Whitleyville, |
| Golden Pond, | Trigg, Ky. | Cadiz, |
| Green Lawn, | Ralls, Mo. | New London, |
| Hallsa's Ferry, | Nodaway, Mo. | Maryville, |
| Honey Grove, | Worth, Mo. | Oxford, |
| Huntingdale, | Henry, Mo. | Clinton, |
| Hillegass, | Montgomery, Pa. | Pennsburg, |
| Honcktown, | Hancock, Ohio, | Mt. Blanchard, |
| Homer, | Grant, Wis. | Boscobel, |
| Irish Grove, | Atchison, Mo. | Rockport, |
| Johnson's Fork, | Magoffin, Ky. | West Liberty, |
| Jasper, | Marion, Tenn. | Whiteside, |
| Kinney's Mills, | Lewis, Ky. | Clarksburg, |
| Keysburg, | Logan, Ky. | Russellville, |
| Ludlow, | Kenton, Ky. | Independence, |
| Looking Glass, | Fillmore, Min. | Preston, |
| Lead Hill, | Muhlenburg, Ky. | Greenville, |
| Locust Grove, | Callaway, Ky. | Murray, |
| Lowe's Gate, | Casey, Ky. | Liberty, |
| Lost Creek, | Breathitt, Ky. | Jackson, |
| Lost Camp, | Howell, Mo. | Pottersville, |
| Lost Branch, | Lincoln, Mo. | Denville, |
| Louisburg, | Dallas, Mo. | Buffalo, |
| Luney's Creek, | Bardy, W. Va. | Moorefield, |
| Lick Fork, | Crawford, Ind. | Pandora, |
| Millerstown, | Grayson, Ky. | Litchfield, |
| Mitchellsburg, | Boyle, Ky. | Danville, |
| Milltown, | Adair, Ky. | Columbia, |
| Masonville, | Daviess, Ky. | Owensboro, |
| Martinsville, | Niagara, N. Y. | Tonwanda, |
| Meigsville, | Jackson, Tenn. | Tompkinsville, |
| Manton, | Marion, Ky. | Lebanon, |
| Model Mills, | Muhlenburg, Ky. | Greenville, |
| Mintonville, | Casey, Ky. | Liberty, |
| Mount Gilead, | Mason, Ky. | Maysville, |
| Munday's Landing, | Woodford, Ky. | Versailles, |
| Monroe, | Sussex, N. J. | Newton, |
| Mount Hawley, | Peoria, Ill. | Mossville, |
| Milford, | Clark, Iowa, | Oceola, |
| Munson, | Henry, Ill. | Geneseo, |
| Missourlton, | St. Charles, Mo. | St. Charles, |
| Mayfield, | Jackson, Tenn. | Whitleyville. |
| Mule Creek, | Cedar, Mo. | Stockton, |
| Miller's Ranch, | Butte, Cal. | Marysville, |
| North Cut, | Linn, Mo. | Linneus, |
| Olympia Springs, | Bath, Ky. | Owingsville, |
| Paradise, | Muhlenburg, Ky. | Greenville, |
| Power's Store, | Casey, Ky. | Liberty, |
| Primrose, | Henderson, Ky. | Benderson, |
| Parkersville, | Lyon, Ky. | Eddyville, |
| Plato, | Texas, Mo. | Houston, |
| Prairie Mound, | Fayette, Ill. | Vandalia, |
| Painswich, | Maries, Mo. | Vienna, |
| Quitman, | Nodaway, Mo. | Maryville, |
| Rush Branch, | Marion, Ky. | Lebanon, |
| Raleigh, | Union, Ky. | Morganfield, |
| Russell Springs, | Russell, Ky. | Jamestown, |
| Rynex's Corners, | Schenectady, N.Y. | Marisville, |
| Round Hill, | Adams, Pa. | Hampton, |
| Rockford, | Tuscarawas, Ohio, | Loesville, |
| Rural Dale, | Grundy, Mo. | Trenton, |
| Sinking Fork, | Christian, Ky. | Hopkinsville, |
| Springville, | Greenup, Ky. | Greenup, |
| Snow Hill, | Callaway, Ky. | Murray, |
| Sheffield, | Story, Iowa, | Nevada, |
| Shaw's Point, | Macoupin, Ill. | Carlinville, |
| Shirley's Station, | Lancaster, Neb. | Lancaster, |
| Schellsburg, | St. Charles, Mo. | St. Charles, |
| Tippecanoe, | Ohio, Ky. | Hartford, |
| Undine, | Hillsdale, Mich. | Litchfield, |
| Wheelerville, | Shiawassee, Mich. | Corrunna, |
| Walnut Level, | Wayne, Ind. | Hagerstown, |
| West Bend, | Polk, Mo. | Bolivar. |
| West Bloomfield, | Oakland, Mich. | N. Farmington. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Brenton, Ford, Ill., to New Brenton.
Binnewater, Ulster, N. Y., to Ulster Park.
Bunn's Level, Harnett, N. C., to Mill Grove.
Conrad's Store, Rockingham, Va., to Roadside.
Empire Ranch, Yuba, Cal., to Smartville.
Farmer, Seneca, N. Y., to Farmer Village.
Forest, Richland, Wis., to Dennison.
Gaston, Northampton, N. C., to South Gaston, Halifax Co.
Groveton, Prince William, Va., to Stone House Hotel.
Jenkins's Depot, Hardeman, Tenn., to Middletown Station.
Minneola, Franklin, Kan., to Centropolis.
Moonville, Vinton, Ohio, to Hope Furnace.
Milo, Yates, N. Y., to Himrods.
North Limington, York, Me., to West Limington.
O'Gorman, Dakota, Neb., to Jackson.
Prospect Hill, St. Helena, La., to Arcola.
Springtown, Hendricks, Ind., to Amo.
Smoky Hollow, Columbia, N. Y., to Hollowville.
Verdon, Hanover, Va., to Noels.
Yankee Town, Crawford, Ind., to Pine Grove.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Anoka, Cass, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bean.
Big Island, Bedford, Va., Miss Ann E. Page.
Boykins' Depot, Southampton, Va., Miss Sarah A. Benton.
Ballsville, Powhattan, Va., Miss Rosa J. Tucker.
Beaver Dam, Allen, Ohio, Mrs. Hortensia M. Wood.
Benton, La Fayette, Wis., Miss Mary Richards.
Buford, Bedford, Va., Miss Lucy C. Butler.
Bartonsville, Hertford, N. C., Mrs. Sallie Ann Beal.
Basco, Hancock, Ill., Sarah A. Freeman.
Campbelltown, Campbell, Ga., Mrs. S. L. Burt.
Chester, Penobscot, Me., Miss Cynthia J. Haynes.
Ca Ira, Cumberland, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth W. Nesbitt.
Cambria, Niagara, N. Y., Miss Kate Garnot.
Clarksville, Davie, N. C., Miss Rachel E. Chesire.
Dry Ridge, Bedford, Pa., Mrs. Amelia Metzgar.
Edon, Rockingham, Va., Mrs. Mary K. Rice.
Freeburgh, Stark, Ohio, Miss Mary M. Roth.
Franklin Centre, Lee, Iowa, Mrs. Christiana Rouscher.
Houston, Alleghany, Pa., Miss Nancy J. Hallstead.
Iverson, Bienville, La., Miss Bettie A. Monroe.
Jonesborough, Fayette, Ga., Mrs. Mary S. Harris.
Keysville, Charlotte, Va., Mrs. Mina Weil.
Lowhill, Lehigh, Pa., Miss Elmina E. Leutz.
Lancaster ch, Lancaster, S. C., Miss Sarah J. Johnson.
Lisbon, Bedford, Va., Mrs. Mary L. Wilson,

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Mulberry Grove, Harris, Ga., Mrs. W. F. Smith.
Mountain Hill, Harris, Ga., ——— Olive.
Morgantown, Burke, N. C., Mrs. M. A. McElrath.
Mill Grove, Harnett, N.C., Mrs. Roxana C. McNeill.
North Cornville, Somerset, Me., Mrs. Almeda Jewett.
New Market, Randolph, N.C., Mrs. Emily B. Newlin.
Newbern, Pulaski, Va., Mrs. Henrietta Foster.
Oil Hill Village, Hillsboro, N. C., Miss Emma Richards.
Ocola, Marion, Fla., Mrs. Kate Rardon.
Prospect, Prince Edward, Va., Mrs. T. P. Davis.
Phillips' Mills, Indiana, Pa., Mrs. Jane Phillips.
Pearisburg, Giles, Va., Mrs. Lynea P. Woodsum.
Query's, Mechlenburg, Va., Miss Rietta Query.
Raymond, Racine, Wis., Mrs. Sarah West.
Sangerville, Augusta, Va., Miss Mary E. Christ.
Sutherland, Dinwiddie, Va., Miss Bettie S. Sutherland.
Stone Wall Mills, Appomattox, Va., Mrs. Sallie S. Scruggs.
Shieldsboro, Hancock, Miss., Mrs. E. Pierce.
Saltville, Washington, Va., Miss R. Marie Palmeter.
South Deer Isle, Hancock, Me., Mrs. Mary Knight.
Siloam, Madison, N. Y., Abigail Temple.
Union, Rock, Wis., Mrs. Lurie A. Warren.
West Milton, Rock, Wis., Miss Frank S. Bullis.
West Becket, Berkshire, Mass., Miss Emily Sowle.
Waveland, Shawnee, Kan., Miss Mary B. Todd.

**Presidential Appointments.**

Alexandria, Rapides, La., John Rogers.
Natchez, Adams, Miss., Leroy S. Brown.

**Re-opened.**

LOUISIANA.

Prospect Hill, St Helene, John W Leonard,
Cheneyville, Rapides, G B Marshall,
Columbia, Caldwell, James A Boyd,
Lake Providence, Carroll, Edward Matthews,
Covington, St Tammany, John E Smith,
Lake Charles, Calcasieu, W C Underwood,
New Carthage, Madeson, L L Leonard,
Saint Joseph, Tensas, Robert Murdock,
Mount Lebanon, Bienville, J O Rogers,
Downsville, Union, J E Woodward,
Milliken's Bend, Madison, John Woodry,
Omega, Madison, James Cavileer,
Pattersonville, St Marys, William Ager,
Iverson, Bienville, Miss B A Monroe,
Bayou Goula, Iberville, James Crowell,
Washington, St Landry, Abraham Millspaugh.

ARKANSAS.

Springfield, Conway, Thomas D Hawkins,
Richland, Jefferson, H H Potter,
Powhattan, Lawrence, William Jones,
Austin, Prairie, J C A Skillem,
Hampton, Calhoun, Joseph Altchul,
Searcy, White, Emeline Andigier,
Indian Bay, Monroe, Thomas J Key.

FLORIDA.

Ocola, Marion, Mrs Kate Rardon.

WEST VIRGINIA.

High View, Frederick, Meredith Capper,
Wardensville, Hardy, H W Frye,
Kanawha Saline, Kanawha, S C Stiles,
Okonoko, Hampshire, Henry Berwinkle.

MISSISSIPPI.

Shieldsboro, Hancock, Mrs E Pierce,
Riceville, Hancock, Wm McManus,
Mississippi City, Harrison, Robert Norton,
Haholochitto, Hancock, L Kimball,
Bilopie, Harrison, Henry P Elmer,
Pontotoc, Pontotoc, H H Porter,
Rienzi, Fishemingo, Wiley S Parkes.

TENNESSEE.

Pine Wood, Hickman, James M Meacham,
Lynnville, Giles, R N Brink,
Carter Depot, Carter, Solomon H Hendrix,
Centreville, Hickman, M H Puckett,
Indian Mound, Stewart, Wm A West,
Cuba, Shelby, *G W Durham,
Brick Mill, Blount, James A Jackson,
Rockford, Blount, Thos E Ellington,
Cerro Gordo, Hardin, E Tucker,
McMillan, Knox, *Thos S Smith,
Troy, Obion, Joseph Johnson,
Lenoirs, Roane, Elias Walker,
Randolph, Tipton, Thos Carson,
Newmansville, Greene, Isaac Billhimer,
Fulton, Lauderdale, P A Crow,
Sycamore, Claiborne, Christopher C Jackson,
Mills' Point, Benton, Wm. Mansfield,
Henderson's Mills, Greene, Eli Marsh,
Gainesboro, Jackson, John L Mahoney.

GEORGIA.

Whitesville, Harris, *Wm Weeks,
Dawsonville, Dawson, Felix G Smith,
Summerville, Chattanooga, Columbus Phillips,
Mulberry Grove, Harris, Mrs W T Smith,
Campbellton, Campbell, Mrs S L Burt,
Thomaston, Upson, S P Harris,
Belleview, Talbot, G A Reedy,
Fairmount, Gordon, E G Trammell,
Glenmore, Ware, Randell Bennett,
Mayfield, Warren, Mr Treadwell,
Moultrie, Colquett, *Amos Turner,
Resaca, Gordon, John Hill,
Cotton Hill, Clay, John H Harris,
Carrollton, Carroll, *Henry Asbury,
Ogeechee, Scriven, Henry C Kittles,
Byromville, Dooly, *W H Byrom,
Graysville, Catoosa, *Robert Gray,
Jones's Mills, Merriwether, *Rufus Johnson,
Warnerville, Merriwether, *John F McKnight,
Choestoe, Union, *Willis Twiggs,
Tebeanville, Ware, John Barhlot,
Caine, Gwinnett, Wm A Cain,
Erin, Meriwether, R M Waldrop,
Flat Shoals, Merriwether, James Freeman,
Halcyondale, Scriven, W D Hamilton,
Geneva, Talbot, George Jourdan,
Homersville, Clinch, Gulford Lasbinger,
Georgetown, Quitman, Richard Morris,
Decatur, DeKalb, John N Pate,
Black Shear, Pierce, Geo N Staly,
Colquett, Miller, F M Platt,
Calhoun, Gordon, Wm H Thompson,
Winchester, Macon, John E Bryant,
Mountville, Troup, Josiah Bradfield,
Long Cane, Troup, *John Evans,
Morris Station, Quitman, ——— Walker,
Buckhead, Morgan, Samuel P Dobbins,
Egypt, Effingham, *George Foy,
Rising Fawn, Dade, *A B Hanna,
Broad River, Elbert, *Edmond B Tate,
Bethel, Glynn, *John M Tison,
Hayneville, Houston, *I H Moreland,
Indian Springs, Butts, *Bryant A Coiller,
New Market, Monroe, *Madison Goggane,
Howard, Taylor, Marshal Brown,
Reynolds, Taylor, Henry Hodge,
Conyers, Newton, David T White,
Starkville, Lee, Gilbert M Stokes,
Naylor, Lowndes, Seborn Peters,
Greenfield, Colquett, W W Watkins,
Elberton, Elbert, T J McCarty,
Mountain Hill, Harris, Mrs Olive,
Jackson, Butts, J R McCord,
Valdosta, Lowndes, D B McDonald,
Marshallville, Macon, Marcus E Sperry,
Talking Rock, Pickens, Watson R Coleman.

VIRGINIA.

Langley, Fairfax, Wm Means,
Brown Hill, Wythe, C M Kitchens,
Big Island, Bedford, Mrs Ann E Page,
Burkesville, Nottoway, E L Field,
Prospect, Pr. Edward, Mrs F P Davis,
Sangerville, Augusta, Miss Mary E Christ,
Forest Depot, Bedford, George E Johnson,
Fincastle, Botetourt, Jos J Ronk,
Bumpass, Louisa, C W Bumpass,
Boykin's Depot, Southampton, Miss Sarah A Beaton,
Hay Market, Pr William, R R Graham,
Penn's Store, Patrick, John G Staples,
Flint Hill, Rappahannock, Lewis Moore,
Keysville, Charlotte, Mrs Mina Well,
Warsaw, Richmond, Charles E Harris,
Massametton, Page, John H Brubaker,
Estellville, Scott, R C Bennett,
Snickersville, London, David C Adams,
Pearisburg, Giles, Mrs Lynea P Woodram,
Saltville, Washington, Miss R Marie Palmeter,
Buford, Bedford, Miss Lucy C Butler,
Prince Edward C H, Pr Edward, Rich' B Thackston,
Lisbon, Bedford, Mrs Mary L Wilson
Arcola, Loudon, John G Viall,
Branchville, Southampton, James R Doughty,
Sharon, Wythe, Henry G Doulhah,
Centreville, Fairfax, B D Utterbach,
Sutherland, Dinwiddie, Miss Bettie S Sutherland,
Taylorsville, Hanover, J Dabney Lane,
Lowry, Bedford, W R Lowry,
Faber's Mills, Nelson, Wyatt Hare,
Ballsville, Powhattan, Miss Rosa J Tucker,
Stone Wall Mills, Appomattox, Mrs Sally S Scruggs,
Query's, Mecklenburgh, Miss Rietta Query,
Ca Ira, Cumberland, Miss Elizabeth W Nesbitt,
Hague, Westmoreland, Joseph Daiger, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Brindletown, Burke, J H Hale,
Brick Church, Guilford, Hugh Shaw,
Speight's Bridge, Green, Geo Beaman,
Maysville, Greene, Richard Phillips,
Caroline Seminary, Greene, W T Dixon,
Hookerstown, Green, J S Smith,
Supply, Brunswick, Henry Addix,
Olin, Iredell, W W Alhea,
Harrington, Harnett, John M L Harrington,
Melaneville, Alamance, Stephen A White,
Haywood, Chatham, John W Scott,
County Line, Davis, John Seaman,
Clerksville, Davis, Miss Rachel E Chesire,
Bartonsville, Hertford, Mrs Sallie Ann Beal,
Harrellsville, Hertford, John H Jernigan,
Hertford, Parquimans, Wm H Morgans,

TEXAS.

San Marcos, Hays, John W Brandenburgh,
Courtney, Grimes, Cornelius Nolan,
Wheelock, Robertson, John Lloyd,
Wehberville, Travis, Martin K Pryor,
Hempstead, Austin, Francis F Hooper,
Hallettsville, Lavacca, A R Foster,
Quitman, Wood, W S Pront,
Honey Grove, Fannin, Benjamin S Walcot,
Bonham, Fannin, Richard Hunt,
Wharton, Wharton, J R Minnies,
Daingerfield, Titus, J A Shaw,
McKinney, Collin, James W Thomas,
Maxahatchie, Ellis, Julius Angelmann.

ALABAMA.

Elyton, Jefferson, Thomas Haughey,
Mooresville, Limestone, John C Myers,
Annawaika, De Kalby, Irwin Chedwick.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Marietta, Greenville, H Goode,
Bamberg, Barnwell, A J Stokes.

* Re-appointed.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Auguste, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### IMPORTANT TABLE,

SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN ROUTES, TIME REQUIRED, AND DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT LONDON, OF CHINA AND INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER MAILS.

| Countries, &c. | Routes of Transmission. | Date of Departure from London of each month. | Number of days in transmission | Dates of about when due in London of each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | via Marseilles | 26th | 57 | 13th |
| do. | Southampton | 20th | 61 | 19th |
| Brazil | do. | 9th | 26 | 6th |
| Ceylon | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 24 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 30 | 2d and 19th |
| China | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 47 | 2d and 19th |
| Hong Kong | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 40 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 20th | 45 | 2d and 19th |
| India | Marseilles & Bombay | 3d and 18th | 24 | 4th and 18th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 10th and 26th | 33 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton & Bombay | 12th and 27th | 29 | 10th and 25th |
| do. | do. & Calcutta | 4th and 20th | 38 | 2d and 19th |
| Singapore | Marseilles | 10th and 26th | 42 | 13th and 27th |
| do. | Southampton | 4th and 30th | 46 | 2d and 19th |

Mails for the above places are dispatched from New York and Boston semi-weekly.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

**Newspaper Postage.**

Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. 35 cts.
Six times per week, " " . 30 "
For Tri-Weekly, " " .. 15 "
For Semi-Weekly, " " .. 10 "
For Weekly, " " .. 5 "

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. .............. 6 cts.
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. .12 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. ..18 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz .................. 3 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz........ 6 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz........ 9 "
Quarterly, not over 4 oz.................. 1 "
" over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... 2 "
" over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... .. 3 "

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

**Postage on Transient Printed Matter.**

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. rent neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight: pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibrail, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, are less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.: 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 8 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

(READY ABOUT JANUARY 1.)

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1866:
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
A FULL AND COMPLETE
LIST OF POST OFFICES
IN THE UNITED STATES,
WITH A COMPLETE LIST OF
POST OFFICES IN CANADA.

Revised and corrected up to November, 1865.

☞ Orders for the work may be sent to
J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute, New York.

Price, bound in cloth, $2.00.

DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CH. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

CHARLES W. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
ENVELOPES,
No. 29 Beekman St., New York,

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.
☞ TERMS CASH.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,

Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me for $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except Prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet ([illegible] each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | 42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies. | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (to *Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet. | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matam'as & P'fic coast | | 34 | 6 | |
| do to places excepted above | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 0 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*


G. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.


## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of January, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 2 | 3 | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| French | France. | 5 | | Cont. Eup. via Brest. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 6 | | Eup. *via* Sp'n & Ham. |
| Dales | U. S. | 6 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |
| Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 8 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 10 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 13 | | Ep. *via* Spt'n & Bm'n |
| Dales | U. S. | 13 | | Ireland *via* Q'ns'wn. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | 17 | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 17 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 20 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Havana | U. S. | 20 | | Havana. |
| Havre | U. S. | 20 | | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Dales | U. S. | 20 | | Ireland via Q'nstown |
| Hamburg. | U. S. | 20 | | Germ. Sts via Hmb'g |
| Jamaica | Ja | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 23 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Cunard | G. Brit. | 24 | | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Havana. | U. S. | 24 | | Havana. |
| Havana | U. S. | 27 | | Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 27 | | Eup *via* Q'ns'n & Liv. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 27 | | G'rmn Sts. *via* Brem. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 29 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Brazil. | U. S. | 29 | | St. Thomas & Brazil. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | 31 | Europe via Liv'rpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 31 | | Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VI, No. 5. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1866. WHOLE No. 65.


## American Postal History.

JANUARY, 1866.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* Herewith I send you a memorandum of a few facts relating to the postal history of this country, which have come in my way in the course of my reading. They present an outline which, perhaps, some one of your learned correspondents may be prompted to fill out. I presume they might be largely extended by any one who had the leisure. P.

1639. *Nov. 5.*—The General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts, voted as follows, viz: "For preventing the miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, to be brought to; and he is to take care that they be delivered or sent according to their directions; and is allowed for every such such letter a 1d., and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind; provided that no man shall be compelled to bring his letters thither, except he please."

1677 *June* 1—"In answer to the request of several merchants of Boston, declaring that they have heard many complaints made by merchants and others that they have been sensible of the loss of letters, whereby merchants with their friends and employers in foreign parts are greatly damnified, many times letters are thrown upon the exchange, that who will may take them up, &c., therefore humbly desire this Court to depute some meete person to take in and convey letters according to yr direction, this Court judgeth it mete to grant the petitioner's request herein, and have made choyce of Mr. John Hayward, the scrivener, to be the person for that service."

1685. *Nov.* 19.—Edward Randolph received a royal commission to be postmaster for New England.

1687. *Nov.* 23.—A monthly post was now contemplated, to pass between Boston and the furthest settlements of distant Connecticut, Governor Andros wrote from Boston to John Allyn, Secretary of Connecticut: "I have spoken to Perry of his going between this and Hartford once a month this winter, if not further, as far as Fairfield and Stamford, as I design oftener in the spring." To which Allyn replied, Dec. 5: "I believe Perry will undertake once a month to pass from Fairfield to Boston in the winter, and once in three weeks in the summer, or oftener if your Excellency desire it, and the charge of it upon the whole will be no great matter. Should it be put upon letters at first, I believe it will not answer the charge, to satisfy the post. But if it were tried one year by any, the better guess may be given for a future settlement of it."

1691. *Feb.* 17.—Two years after the accession of William and Mary, Thomas Neale was by their patent authorized "to erect, settle and establish within the chief ports of their Majesties' Colonies and Plantations in America, an office or offices for the receiving and despatching letters and packets," and to receive for the service "such rates and sums of money as the planters should agree to give." The office having been made assignable, was assigned by Neale to Andrew Hamilton, who applied to the General Court of Massachusetts for an Act fixing the rates of postage within that Colony. The Act, passed June 9, 1693, fixed the postage of a letter carried between Boston and Salem at three pence; between Boston and places further east, within the limits of the Province, at four pence; between Boston and Piscatequa, or Boston and Rhoda Island, at six pence; and between Boston and Connecticut, Boston and New York, Boston and New Jersey or Pennsylvania, and Boston and Maryland or Virginia, at nine pence, twelve pence, fifteen pence, and two shillings respectively. There was even thus early a penny-post in Boston. "If any letters or packets shall lie and remain in the office uncalled for, by the space of forty-eight hours, the postmaster then sending them forth to the respective houses of the persons to whom they are directed, shall receive one penny more for each letter or packet."

1692.—Sir Edmund Andros having been expelled from Boston, was sent back by King William to America as Governor of Virginia and Maryland. He laid Neale's patent before the Virginia Assembly, with a view to a similar arrangement to what was made in Massachusetts. But the scheme came to nothing "on account of the dispersed situations of the inhabitants."

1694. *June* 20—Duncan Campbell, a Scotsman, "Deputy-postmaster for New England, on behalf of the undertakers and Colonel Andrew Hamilton, Postmaster General," represented to the General Court that "the charges of his post office were thrice the income," and asked for a salary, whereupon the Court gave him twenty-five pounds a year for two years. He also asked the privilege of "retailing of strong drink and other liquors" free of the excise; a privilege which, he said, was enjoyed by "postmasters in other their Majesties' Plantations" But this it does not appear that the Court allowed.

1701.—Duncan Campbell died, and was succeeded by his son John as "Master of the Post Office of Boston and New England."

1710.—An Act of Parliament, providing for the establishment of post offices in all the Queen's dominions, authorized the Postmaster General to "keep one chief letter office in New York, and other chief offices at some convenient place or places in each of her Majesty's Provinces or Colonies in America." The legal postage for letters or parcels passing between London and New York was, if single, one shilling; if double, two shillings; if triple, three shillings; it weighing an ounce, four shillings. The single rate for letters and parcels passing between New York, Boston, Portsmouth, Newport, or Annapolis, and any place distant not more than sixty miles, was four pence, which payment was doubled, tripled, and quadrupled, for double and triple letters, and letters of an ounce weight.

1700–1720.—In the beginning of the last century, a succession of editors of newspapers were postmasters of Boston,—a thing not without example in other times and places. John Campbell owned the *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper in the Colonies; set up in 1704. To judge from one of his advertisements, he turned his position to account by what the Postmaster General at home might have reckoned some official freedoms. He notifies to his patrons, who, without doubt, had the same desire as even now prevails, to get their writing through the mails in the payment of newspaper postage, that, at his office, "an entire sheet of paper, one-half with the news, and the other half good writing paper to write their letter on, may be had for every one that pleases to have it every Monday." William Brooker, Campbell's successor as postmaster, established in 1719, the *Boston Gazette*, the second newspaper in the Colonies, employing James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin, as his printer. The *Boston Weekly Post-Boy*, dating from 1734, was also set up by the postmaster. It might almost seem as if, in our ancient times, that official, like an aspiring statesman of the present, expected to have a paper of his own.

1737.—In this year, Colonel Spotswood, then Postmaster General for the English Colonies, appointed Benjamin Franklin to be Postmaster of Philadelphia. Some of Franklin's advertisements, while he held this position, are instructive in respect to the amount of mail service then rendered. October 27, 1737, he published a notice that "the post office of Philadelphia is now kept at B. Franklin's, in Market Street, and that Henry Pratt is appointed Riding Postmaster for all the stages between Philadelphia and Newport in Virginia, who sets out about the beginning of each month, and returns in twenty-four days; by whom gentlemen, merchants and others may have their letters carefully conveyed, and business faithfully transacted." In 1743, Franklin advertised as follows (April 14): "After this week, the Northern post will set out for New York on Thursdays, at three o'clock in the afternoon till Christmas, [after which it was to go once a fortnight during the winter.] The Southern post sets out next Monday at eight o'clock for Annapolis, and continues going every fortnight during the summer season."

1743 *March* 7.—Ellis Huske and William Pepperell [afterwards Sir William, the hero of Louisburgh,] gave a bond "in the sum of five hundred pounds sterling, to be paid to Head Lynch, Esq., Deputy Postmaster General of North America, in case the said Ellis Huske should not faithfully discharge the office of Deputy-Postmaster of Boston, and the district thereto belonging."

1753.—By a commission from the Postmaster General of England Benjamin Franklin, jointly with William Hunter, was made Postmaster General for the Colonies.

1760. June 18.—A General Court of Massachusetts "voted that a carrier be employed to ride from Boston to Albany, and back again to Boston, once every fortnight during the present campaign, to carry the several public despatches that may be necessary to be sent. And, also, that the said carrier carry to and from the soldiers in the service of the Province, such letters as they may write home, and as may be sent to them. And that such carrier be allowed for every such journey, and duly performing the same, the sum of six pounds out of the public treasury." At this time the troops of New England and New York were on their way, under General Amherst, to the attack on Montreal.

1768. Sept. 18.—A post rider got into trouble by doing his work in Massachusetts on a Sunday. He petitioned the General Court for relief as follows, viz:

"The petition of David Hyde, of Boston, post rider, humbly showeth.—

"That he was in the month of September last employed by the selectmen of Boston, to carry expresses to the selectmen of the other towns in this Province, relating to matters of a public and important nature, which required the greatest despatch; he, therefore, thought himself obliged, in faithfulness to his employers, to ride from Belchertown to Montague on the 18th of September, being Lord's day; for which he was brought before the Honorable Court of Sessions for the County of Hampshire, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine to the King of ten shillings, and had costs taxed at eighteen shillings, which with the expenses and loss of time, has been a considerable damage as well as trouble to your petitioner.

"Your petitioner presumes not to make any reflections upon the treatment he has received, but throws himself upon the favor of the Honorable Court, praying that his case may be considered, and such redress given, as to your Excellency and Honors may seem meet. And, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

The Court considered the exigency of the case, and paid him one pound and eight shillings.

1774.—When, after twenty-one year's service, Franklin was discharged from the Postmaster Generalship by the British ministry, as the Revolutionary crisis approached, he wrote in his Autobiography: "Before I was displaced by a freak of the ministers, we had brought the office to yield three times as much clear revenue to the Crown as the post office of Ireland. Since that impudent transaction, they have received from it—not one farthing."

1775. *April* 28.—[The week after Lexington fight] the Committee of Safety sitting at Cambridge "voted to recommend to the Colony Congress now sitting in Watertown, and it is recommended accordingly, to make an establishment] for post riders between the Massachusetts forces and the town of Worcester."

1775—The Continental Congress made provision for a post office establishment; appointed Franklin Postmaster General, with a salary of a thousand dollars a year, and authorized him to establish such and so many post routes and post offices as he should think proper.

1777. *May* 16.—Jefferson wrote to John Adams from Williamsburg: "I wish the regulation of the post office, adopted by Congress last September, could be put in practice. It was for the riders to travel night and day, and to go their several stages three times a week." May 26, Adams wrote to Jefferson from Philadelphia: "The post is now extremely regular from North and South, although it comes but once a week. It is very difficult to get faithful riders to go oftener. And the expense is very high, and the profits, so dear is everything, and so little correspondence except in franked letters, will not support the office. Mr. Hazard is now gone southward in the character of Surveyor of the Post Office, and I hope will have as good success as he lately had eastward, where he put the office into very good order." Franklin had been succeeded as Postmaster General by his son-in-law Richard Bache, and his successor was Ebenezer Hazard, who still held the place when the Government was organized under the Federal Constitution. Before the year was out, the office was given to Samuel Osgood. He resigned it in 1792, and it was conferred on Timothy Pickering, and three years later on Judge Habersham, of Georgia, being still unaccompanied by a seat in the Cabinet.

1797.—In this year, the number of post offices in the United States was 480; the number of miles traveled by the mails 14,385; and the gross revenue $46,000. In the last year of the last century, the gross revenue had increased to $80,000.

## Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

It is not imperatively necessary that a man should be a parson to perform the marriage ceremony, for city mayors and country magistrates do it and do it well; nor that he should be a shoemaker or tailor to enable him to judge of the fit and finish of his boots and breeches. It is not necessary that a captain of a steamer should be a practical engineer, a telescope maker an astronomer, or a sewing machine manufacturer a milliner. There is no reason why a dog fancier should be a zoologist, a tobacco chewer a botanist, a guager a spirit rapper, a rejected lover a suicide, a gay, handsome rich young widow a nun, an editor a millionaire, or a critic an author, artist or actor—certainly not—therefore upon this principle I must not be taken for a pedagogue because I attempt to teach, a cynic because I grumble, or a public functionary because I speak sometimes like one in authority.

I deprecate, however, any distrust of my motives or intentions—for they are honest—and have for their object the diffusion of piety, propriety and useful knowledge among the postal multitude.

If I only had the opportunity of meeting some of these officials, I would make good use of my time by personally appealing to their intelligence and judgment, and through those channels attempt to convince them that they commit numberless errors which could be easily avoided, tangle simple business which a novice could perform, and so confound special and general duties as to render their performance difficult, unpleasant and unsatisfactory. One of the most prominent faults is neglect of official instructions in regard to cancelling stamps. A postmark means something or nothing—and ought either to be carefully performed, or entirely abandoned. For business purposes it is invaluable, for reference generally it is very desirable, and for the recovery of lost letters it is almost a necessity. Why, I have received letters frequently with the post-mark so blurred and indistinct as to make me suspect that it was done intentionally for some sinister purpose. Postmasters! don't do it, nor allow your clerks to do it—it looks suspicious, and in the event of local trouble, it will make your record look bad. Therefore, don't.

Again—I have lost letters, and have had letters delayed so as to lose the good effects of their contents—and upon inquiry I have learned that they have been missent by mistake. Now can there be a good excuse for such carelessness? A green hand, to be sure, might err in learning, but for a skilful distributor to be guilty of such culpable work, is to my mind altogether inexcusable. I don't think that the distribution of mail matter is half as difficult as the distribution of type, yet a compositor will work at his case for hours and never throw a letter into the wrong box. Now if delicate pieces of metal can be so artistically managed, why should not letters and papers, with superscriptions upon them plain and palpable? The fact is, the wish to be considered "fast" is paramount to the desire of being considered cautious—hence the annoyance. In this case "slow and sure" should be made the scale by which to measure the capacity of a clerk for such duty—and 2.40 folks should be put at something else.

Speaking of delays, I do not want to be understood as insinuating or asserting that they always occur in post offices. In its desperate inflatory effort to swell itself to the proud proportions of such a "King" as cotton whilom was foolishly supposed to be—the railway monopoly throughout the land has striven to subject every other interest to its will and caprice; and to prevent complaints from quarters which the Department would listen to and act upon, "free passes" and local patronage are resorted to—and it works like a charm. Mails are carried when and how it suits, without reference to their safety, convenience, quick despatch or prompt delivery. Everything else is hurried forward—but when mails are detained, whether by accident or design, and which is frequently the case, it creates no regret, excites no surprise, and there is none so poor as to do them reverence.

There are honorable exceptions, I am glad to admit. One reason of this disrespect and indifference towards the mail service is to be found, I think, in the fact that a very great proportion of the correspondence between railway people is conducted outside of the mails and without payment of postage. Letters marked "R. R. B." are constantly being conveyed by employees from town to town and from station to station, in which there *may* be a very little "railroad business" and a great deal of something else—love, law and politics; business and pleasure; sales and purchases; supplies and demand; religion and mesmerism; petroleum and Fenianism; agriculture and finance, and various other topics are no doubt discussed in these unpaid epistles, at a great saving of expense in the aggregate to the writers, but certainly defrauding the Post Office Department of that amount of just revenue.

The late cold snap rather abridged my opportunities for general observation, but I promise you that I will soon mount my spectacles and grasp my baize satchel again—and crowned with a new broad-brim, I will go forth with philanthropy in my heart and charity in my eye to do all the good I can.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

## Organization of the Department.

At the request of numerous correspondents, we publish below a statement of the organization of the Department, with the functions assigned to each of its officers and bureaus. Postmasters will find this statement useful for reference when in doubt as to the proper heads of the Department to whom to address their various communications:

The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for its final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, including the Inspection Division, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Money Order Office, in charge of its Superintendent.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE.—The First Assistant Postmaster General: To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters, route and local agents, also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is also charged with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the Ocean Mail Steamship lines, and of the Foreign Postal arrangements.

CONTRACT OFFICE.—The Second Assistant Postmaster General: To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes, the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulation for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and for mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements, prescribed for the respective routes, and to it application should be made for mail bags, locks and keys. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

[INSPECTION DIVISION.]—This division, formerly a distinct office, is now merged in and made part of the Contract Office. To this division is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, reports of mail failures, and other duties which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, or violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, should be directed "Contract Office, Inspection Division, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and clerks in railway post offices, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "Contract Office, Inspection Division, Post Office Department."

FINANCE OFFICE.—The Third Assistant Postmaster General: To this office is assigned the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postage. It has charge of the DEAD-LETTER OFFICE and of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the prepayment of postage.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices, and those at depositing offices their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—To this office is assigned the general supervision and control of the postal money order system throughout the United States.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Jewelry and Lottery Swindlers.

———, ILL., *Jan*, 1866.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* I have been (in common, no doubt, with hundreds of other postmasters,) seriously annoyed by the repeated complaints of persons who have been so foolish as to post letters in my office, containing money, and addressed to some of the numerous swindling rascals who are flooding the country, through the mails, with their lying circulars, some offering to send, by means of the "certificate" system, gold and silver watches, chains, diamond breastpins, rings, &c., for sums far below their value—and others offering (on condition that the lucky fellow to whom it is sent, will "show the greenbacks" to his friends) to insure a "prize of *at least* $5,000" in a Kentucky lottery, for the moderate sum of $10. I am sorry to say that a good many simpletons living in my neighborhood have sent money to these rascals, and—of course having received no return—have been ever since calling at the office and making complaints to me, some of them showing letters from the swindlers, which they had received in reply to their inquiries why the "watch" or the "$5,000 prize" had not been sent. These replies state "we have received no money from you, and if you sent any it has been lost in the post office;" "Your letter must have been lost in the mail;" "You had better call and see your postmaster," &c., &c. Not a few of the victims have gone so far as to hint that their money never left this post office. Now this thing was getting to be such a decided nuisance that I cudgelled my brains to devise a scheme to put a stop to it, and finally hit upon the following, which I am glad to say has "worked to a charm:"

I caused a few copies of the following handbill to be struck-off, and posted them conspicuously in the post office—one just over the letter-drop:

"TAKE WARNING!

"BEWARE OF JEWELRY & LOTTERY SWINDLERS!

"*All persons doing business at this post office are hereby cautioned against sending money to the swindlers who are constantly sending through the mails fraudulent circulars, offering* JEWELRY CERTIFICATES *and* PRIZES IN LOTTERIES. *Those who issue these circulars are all* CHEATS AND SWINDLERS, *and all persons are warned against sending them money through the mails, as they are in the habit of pocketing it and denying its receipt. Take no notice of their circulars if they are sent to you*"

Since the adoption of this plan, I have had very little trouble with complaints of the "loss" of letters sent to these scamps; and many a greenhorn, who had enclosed his $5 or $10 "greenback" in a letter addressed to some of them, has been induced, by reading the above handbill, to keep his money for a better purpose than throwing it away on these Jeremy Diddlers. I wish every postmaster in the country would post up such a notice (either printed or plainly written) in his office. It would be a benefit both to the public and the Post Office Department, on which these villains throw the blame of their knavish tricks. Yours, &c.,

G. B., *P. M.*

Three boys at New Haven, Conn., under 12 years of age, have been detected in quite extensive mail robberies and forgeries. One of the boys had in his pocket when arrested a check for $3,300. They are said to be the sons of respectable and worthy parents.

### Latter Addresses.

Mr. Postman, of Ashland, don't frown, my good friend,
Because to Ohio this letter I send,
With rhyming address—when with specs on your nose,
You attempt to decipher the place where it goes,
And wonder that those who send letters to you
Cannot plainly direct them as other folks do.
It is simply enough when no other party
Will ask for this letter save Miss Kate McCarty.
Put your specs in their case, and don't trouble your brains,
These stanzas have cost me no end of pains.
There is no rythm left, and the very next time
When I write there shan't be a vestige of rhyme.

STILL ANOTHER.

To the dear town of Ashland, named after Old Harry,
In the county of Ashland, this letter please carry;
Where the men of Ohio, in their might like the fates,
Cut the thread of the traitor who "watches and waits."
In that embryo city, where girls are so sweet,
Just choose on the sweetest and lay at her feet.
This letter of mine, so blooming and hearty,
You certainly cannot Miss Kate McCarty:
Don't tell her what's in it, but quiet and canny,
Say, bearer will wait for an answer to Nannie.

Now, you go across
To John Quackenboss,
Whose middle initial is "D;"
A rollicking blade, he's
The pet of the ladies,
And humors their whims to a "T."
In New York, a street,
As straight as 'tis neat,
West end, eight added to twenty;
Go past every door,
Till you stand one before
Says 201—that's a plenty.
But being no poet—
My doggerel will show it—
My love of *entree* I'll retire on;
But Johnny well knows—
The "first," indeed, shows—
It's from his fast friend, "exiled" MIRON.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. OAYLER, . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK. FEBRUARY, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the *business* department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P. O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington, Oct. 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations; and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **64** or **65**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

### Prepayment of Printed Matter.

The new Post Office Bill, now in the hands of the Post Office Committee of the Senate, contains a section providing that prepayment of postage shall be required at the office of mailing on *all* newspapers and periodicals passing through the mails, (including those sent to regular subscribers from the office of publication) after January 1, 1867. We feel sure that the great majority of our subscribers will join us, in the hope that this excellent provision of the bill will become a law—not only on account of the confusion, trouble, and vexation which at present attend the collection of such postage from subscribers at the offices of delivery—and which have been so often and feelingly alluded to in the many communications from postmasters which have appeared in these columns touching this subject—but on account of the substantial pecuniary advantage which would thereby accrue to the Department. There can be little doubt in the mind of any person familiar with this matter, that under the present system a considerable revenue is annually lost to the Department by neglect and evasion of the law on the part of both postmasters and the public. We can see no good reason why a distinction should be made, in the manner of payment of postage, between printed matter and written correspondence, nor how any injustice can be done by the passage of a law to secure, by this simple and sure means, the payment of what is conceded to be no more than a fair equivalent for the service performed by the Department in the transmission of printed matter. No honest subscriber to a paper will thereby be obliged to pay more for it than at present; nor will any of them be called on—as some insist they now are—for a second payment of the same quarter's postage, by postmasters with short memories. In every way the proposed plan would be an improvement upon that now in operation, and we hope to see it, before our next issue, established as a law.

NEW EDITION OF POST OFFICE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—Joseph A. Ware, Esq., Solicitor of the Treasury for the P. O. Department, has in preparation a compilation of all existing laws of Congress relating to postal affairs, together with the Revised Regulations of the Department, the work to be issued under the authority of the Postmaster General. No edition of these Laws and Regulations has been issued since that of 1859, and many of those contained in that volume have been superseded by subsequent legislation and the establishment of new regulations. The need of such a work has long been sorely felt, and its appearance—which we understand will not be long delayed—will be welcomed by all connected with the postal service.

### Cheap Postage.

The Postmaster General, in his last Annual Report, throws out an intimation which cannot fail to be received with cordial satisfaction by all classes of the community; and the most intelligent and reflecting men will be the most gratified by it. The experiment of one penny postage (equivalent, with us, to two cents) for all distances, has succeeded perfectly in Great Britain, and, through the vast increase of correspondence occasioned by it, has proved far more remunerative than the higher rates. Mr. Dennison says (Annual Report, p. 18):

This Department * * * * * * perceives no reason why, in a few years, with our rapidly increasing prosperity, aided by judicious legislation, a reduction may not be made to the maximum letter rate adopted by Great Britain with such beneficial results."

The question of cheap postage is by no means a question of finance only, nor merely of public accommodation, superficially considered. It is a question vitally connected with the public happiness, intelligence and morality. We have before us a speech on the subject, made in the House of Representatives in 1849, by Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, on the introduction by him of a bill to reduce the single domestic rate to two cents, which he argued would not diminish the gross postal revenue, unless for a very short time. The following is the concluding paragraph:

"Mr. Speaker, if I had time, which I have not, I should not know where to begin to enumerate the blessings of which this simple agency of a reformed postage system would be the certain source,—in such grandeur and beauty does the prospect open before one's view. As to influence on mere industrial prosperity, how mightily would it operate on the activity of business, and accordingly on the wealth of the nation! But this would not be the whole of the benefit or its best part. How would science, letters, invention, benevolent enterprises, rejoice in this privilege of free communication! What an intellectual action would it quicken in every class! I think very much of colleges. I dearly love common schools. But I shall not at present undertake to say that cheap postage will not turn out to be an institution for education more efficient than either. It would set everybody to learning to read and write, who had not already learned; and those who had, it would teach to describe, and narrate, and would excite them to study and observe. I cannot tell how soon it might become a question whether the Mariner's Compass or the Art of Printing had changed the condition of man more than a good system of letter postage. Then as to its bearing on the cultivation of the character and affections;—no consideration could be more fit to be presented here, for a man must be far too stupid to have a place in this hall who does not see its profound and intimate connection with all the sources of a nation's best welfare. Friends,—brothers and sisters,—even parents and children,—separate, to pass the rest of their lives apart. Why is it that in time many become almost strangers to each other? Young men and women leave their homes for business, for service, for school. Why does not a letter sent and received two or three times a week—every day—keep up their interest in their homes, renew constantly a pure enjoyment, and afford the best security against every moral danger? Simply because it would cost too much time and money. But for that, the daily greeting of a written line while absent, would with most, or with many, be as regular as that of the gathering to the morning or the evening repast. Then would follow the better mutual acquaintance of citizens of different parts of the Republic; cementing the political union through their free interchanges of thought and multiplied social relations. But the subject opens too largely, and I forbear. Never was a simpler mechanism for working out great and good effects. A more beneficial agency of government can scarcely be imagined. And before long this Nation and Christendom will say so."

### Proposed Amendments to Postal Laws.

On the 12th ult., Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to amend the Postal Laws which provides:

*First*—That after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication, shall be prepaid, and none shall be carried without payment except those coming from foreign countries. *Second*—That the Postmaster General may sell stamped envelopes at the value of the stamps impressed upon them. *Third*—After the 1st of April next, letters forwarded from one post office to another at the request of the person addressed shall be sent without additional postage, and dead letters shall be returned free. *Fourth*—Letters indorsed to be returned to the writers (act of March 3, 1863,) shall be returned free. *Fifth*—Authorizes the sending of letters to any part of the United States and any foreign port at a cost not exceeding the sea postage. *Sixth*—The provision for publishing lists of non delivered letters in newspapers of the largest circulation is repealed, and advertising left discretionary with the Postmaster General. *Seventh*—The balance of the appropriation of $100,000 under the 13th section of the act of May 19, 1864, may be used as far as necessary to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the money order system for the current year. *Eighth*—That any sum not exceeding $50 may be sent by money order, and the fee for from $30 to $40 shall be thirty cents. *Ninth*—That a money order shall be good for 12 months, and if lost a duplicate shall be issued free. *Tenth*—That all railroads carrying the mails shall carry without extra charge all printed matter directed by the Postmaster General. *Eleventh*—That persons maliciously interfering with letter boxes shall be fined from $100 to $1,000 and imprisoned not less than three years. *Twelfth*—That the President may direct appropriations from one branch of the postal service to another when necessary.

The bill is still in the hands of the Post office Committee, and it is possible that some of its provisions may be amended or stricken out before it is reported back. We understand that the object of that portion of the bill which authorizes the sale of postage stamps on credit, as appears from a letter from the Postmaster General to the Chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee, is to enable the Department to circulate its stamps through the States lately in rebellion. He says this cannot be done to any considerable extent for the reason that the law only authorizes the sale of stamps to postmasters for cash, and that there are many places where there are not qualified persons who can take the oath to fill the post offices, nor persons of sufficient means to enable them to purchase stamps for cash. There are many persons who cannot take the oath who can furnish good bonds, and thus accommodate a very great demand for stamps. He indicates his intention, if the bill passes, to appoint, as far as practicable, assessors, collectors, and other officers of the United States; While the compensation proposed is small, the penalties provided are severe, as in the case of receivers and custodians of the public money. He says further: "It is believed that a measure of the character proposed will not only produce considerable revenue to the Department, but will tend to promote a feeling of contentment and subordination among the people of the Southern States, and at the same time protect the Department against loss."

POST OFFICE CLERKS.—While we cheerfully subscribe to the general opinion that post office clerks are fully up to the average of men of intelligence, industry and faithfulness in other situations, and that they possess one virtue—patience—in a larger measure than is vouchsafed to the majority of the human family, we can not close our eyes or our ears to the fact that in very many instances clerks are found who possess few, if any qualifications so imperatively demanded in the responsible positions they occupy. Granted that a majority of the post office clerks are, in popular parlance, "all right." It is not of these we wish now to speak, but of the other class, happily the minority, who are *not* the "right men in the right places." And this suggests the question—Do postmasters exercise proper caution in the selection of their clerks or assistants? *Not always.* The question is easily answered, for complaints, well authenticated, frequently come to us of incapacity, incivility, and sometimes positive rudeness on the part of these officials, which proves that either their general character was not properly inquired into before their appointment, or that they have sadly retrograded since that time. Postmasters cannot be too particular in this respect. Many and peculiar qualifications go to make up the fitness of a person for the position of post office clerk, chiefest among which are honesty and politeness. A rapid workman is not always the best; a talkative clerk does not always make himself agreeable; taciturnity and stupidity are intolerable. There is a mean between rapidity and slowness—between talkativeness and taciturnity. Accuracy should never be sacrificed to rapidity, and a clerk should never be allowed to do his work rapidly who at the same time cannot insure its accuracy in every respect. A letter missent may be gone many days before it can return, and it is no great hardship for a person to wait for his letters a few minutes, while the clerk is properly assorting them and putting them in their respective boxes, especially when he knows that the work is being properly done. True politeness never degenerates into talkativeness. In business, only the necessary words should be used which will quickly and properly express what one wishes to say. Post office clerks should never allow themselves to be drawn into long conversations during business hours.

Honesty is a virtue which, of all others, is essential in a post office clerk, and a postmaster should be well assured of the honesty of a man before giving him a place in his office. No truly honest man, who applies for a situation of such responsibility, can object to have the most searching investigation instituted respecting his character. In fact, justice to himself demands that he should court such investigation, in order that perfect confidence may exist between his employer and himself. This confidence, when thus established, should never be disturbed for a slight cause, for it is the basis of that harmony which, more than anything else, insures the proper transaction of business.

### New Money Order Offices.

The following fifty-five post offices have been designated as Money Order Offices from the 5th of the present month:

| *Offices.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mobile | Mobile | Alabama. |
| Little Rock | Pulaski | Arkansas. |
| Los Angelos | Los Angelos | California. |
| Marysville | Yuba | California. |
| Nevada City | Nevada | California. |
| Sacramento City | Sacramento | California. |
| San Francisco | San Francisco | California. |
| San Jose | Santa Clara | California. |
| Sonora | Tuolumne | California. |
| Stockton | San Joaquin | California. |
| Denver City | Aropahoe | Colorado Ter. |
| Mountain City | Gilpin | Colorado Ter. |
| Savannah | Chatham | Georgia. |
| Aledo | Mercer | Illinois. |
| Carlyle | Clinton | Illinois. |
| Monmouth | Warren | Illinois. |
| Wenana Station | Marshall | Illinois. |
| Anderson | Madison | Indiana. |
| Tipton | Cedar | Iowa. |
| Fort Scott | Bourbon | Kansas. |
| Winterport | Waldo | Maine. |
| Bay City | Bay | Michigan. |
| Manistee | Manistee | Michigan. |
| Newaygo | Newaygo | Michigan. |
| Natchez | Adams | Mississippi. |
| Columbia | Boone | Missouri. |
| Gallatin | Daviess | Missouri. |
| Washington | Franklin | Missouri. |
| Virginia City | Storey | Nevada. |
| Bordentown | Burlington | New Jersey. |
| Flemington | Hunterdon | New Jersey. |
| Salem | Salem | New Jersey. |
| Corning | Steuben | New York. |
| Rome | Oneida | New York. |
| Wilmington | New Hanover | North Carolina |
| Bryan | Williams | Ohio. |
| Chagrin Falls | Cuyahoga | Ohio. |
| Garrettsville | Portage | Ohio. |
| Orville | Wayne | Ohio. |
| Portland | Multnomah | Oregon. |
| Bethlehem | Northampton | Pennsylvania. |
| Clearfield | Clearfield | Pennsylvania. |
| Mauch Chunk | Carbon | Pennsylvania. |
| Titusville | Crawford | Pennsylvania. |
| Charleston | Charleston | South Carolina |
| Knoxville | Knox | Tennessee. |
| Salt Lake City | Salt Lake | Utah Ter. |
| Petersburg | Dinwiddie | Virginia. |
| Richmond | Henrico | Virginia. |
| Beaver Dam | Dodge | Wisconsin. |
| Chippewa Falls | Chippewa | Wisconsin. |
| Janesville | Rock | Wisconsin. |
| Mineral Point | Iowa | Wisconsin. |
| Richland Centre | Richland | Wisconsin. |
| Watertown | Jefferson | Wisconsin. |

### Answers to Correspondents.

About the "U. S. Mail."—*W. W., F——, Ind.*—1. The *U. S. Mail* is *not* sent under the franking privilege, and its subscribers are required to pay the usual postage at quarterly rates, the same as for other monthly publications. 2. The subscription to the U. S. Mail cannot be charged in the quarterly account as part of the necessary expenses of the office, though most of its subscribers, we are glad to say, consider it a necessary part of the office belonging. 3. The questions as to fees for monthly registers and for registering letters are not understood, and had better be repeated more in detail.

Duties of Mail Carriers.—*G. F., H——, North H., Vt., (and others.)*—The regulations of the Department provide that "if the mail be carried in a stage coach or sulkey, it will be the duty of the driver to deliver it as near the door of the Post Office as he can come with his vehicle, but not to leave his horses, and he should not be permitted to throw his mail on the ground."

Wrapping Letters, (again.)—*B. E. W., B——, N. Y.*—There is an existing rule of the Department, contained in an order of the Postmaster General, dated May 1 1865, requiring postmasters whose offices are not supplied by "railway post offices," to wrap all letters sent from their offices. Your office is not so supplied, consequently you will conform in this matter to the first paragraph of Sec. 47, and to Sections 42 and 43 of Chap. 4, Regulations of 1859.

Postage on Pamphlets to Great Britain, &c.—*A. Mc. M., W——, Mass.*—The proper postage on a pamphlet addressed to Great Britain or Ireland weighing over two ounces, is 4 cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce. Consequently a pamphlet so addressed weighing two and a half ounces, requires the payment of twelve cents. If weighing two ounces or *less*, the proper postage is two cents.

Railroad Letters.—*D. B., A——, Tenn.*—Railroad employees are only authorized to carry, outside of the mail, (except those sealed and addressed in and prepaid by stamped envelopes of suitable denominations,) such letters as have relation to some article conveyed at the same time by such railroad.

Allowance for Clerk Hire.—*A. E. A., I——, Iowa.*—Allowance for clerk hire, in the class of offices to which you refer, is made in the discretion of the Postmaster General; an application for the same should be accompanied by a detailed statement of the circumstances of the case.

Marking and Rating Stamps.—*J. W. F., P——, Md.*—Applications for postmarking stamps should be made to the Appointment office, P. O. Department.

Letters to Members of Congress.—*D. P., F——, Missouri.*—All letters to and from Members of Congress pass free in the mails as plainly provided by law, and as often repeated in these columns.

Officers' Letters.—*E. K. R——, Ohio.*—There is no law authorising the transmission, unpaid, of letters written by the officers of the army or navy. You are perfectly correct in not 'seeing' the right of an ex-officer of the army to have his letters forwarded unpaid, unless they are on official business, addressed to such heads of departments and chief clerks of official bureaus as are mentioned in Sec. 42, Act of March 3d, 1863.

Misdirected Letters.—*B., S——, Michigan.* There is no "rigid" requirement of the Postal Laws which will render it necessary for you to "go against all reason" in this matter. If, as you say, you are certain that the letter you refer to is for Mrs. Mary, A. E——, though there is a trifling error in the address, "reason" and duty require you to deliver it.

Oath attached to Quarterly Account.—*H. K., H——, Ind., (and others.)*—The law requiring the oath to be attached to each quarterly account, makes no exceptions. Though it seems to bear rather hardly, in a pecuniary way, on you, we know of no remedy. The fee charged by the officer administering the oath, and the expense of the necessary stamp, must be borne by the P. M.

Exchange Papers, &c.—*P. M., V——, N. J.* 1. We know of no law providing restrictions on the exchange of newspapers between publishers. 2. Weekly newspapers to actual subscribers can pass free *in the mails* within the county in which they are published, but are not entitled to be delivered free, when deposited in the post office for delivery of the same. 3. The rate now authorised to be paid for advertising letters is one cent each.

Subscribers' Clubs.—*J. S., S——, N. Y.*—Postmasters are not obliged to *write the names* of club subscribers on the newspapers, but they are required to deliver such papers on being furnished with a list of the members of the club.

Letters to Commissioner of Pensions.—*A. M., O——, N. Y.*—Letters on official business to the Commissioner of Pensions are entitled to pass free in the mails, no matter by whom written.

Packages outside the Mails.—*J. R., P——, Vt.*—We know of no law prohibiting the carrying of bank bills, circulars, handbills, or photographs, outside the mails by mail drivers. A receipt for a package delivered is not a letter. A sealed package which he knows contains a letter or letters he has no right to carry; but it would be difficult to devise a plan by which he could *know* that every sealed package in his charge, of whatever bulk or form, does not contain a letter.

Mails at Separating Offices.—*S. J. H., M——, Ind.*—Postmasters at separating offices, when receiving from offices supplied through them "mail matter in a very loose and careless condition," should notify the delinquent postmasters, and suggest a reform. In the meantime see that such matter *leaves* the separating office in a proper condition. Your first question is too indefinite in its terms to allow of an answer.

## New Post Offices, and Changes

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of January, 1866:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Alum Rock, | La Salle, | Ill. | |
| Austinville, | Hardin, | Tenn. | 9,703 |
| Andubon Centre, | Andubon, | Iowa. | 11,070 |
| *Belmont, | Bullitt, | Ky. | 9,504 |
| Broadway, | Union, | Ohio. | 2,771 |
| Big Trees, | Calaveras, | Cal. | 14,772 |
| Brick Church, | Giles, | Tenn. | 10,146 |
| Belle Monte, | Boulder, | Col. | 14,303 |
| Benton, | Mono, | Cal. | 14,765 |
| *Birmingham, | Marshall, | Ky. | 9,703 |
| *Brewer's Mill, | Marshall, | Ky. | 9,645 |
| Bellona Arsenal, | Chesterfield, | Va. | 4,407 |
| Brownsborough, | Madison, | Ala. | 7,096 |
| Barclay, | Bradford, | Pa. | special. |
| *Browning's Ferry, | Henry, | Mo. | 10,582 |
| *Cross Roads, | Montgomery, | Md. | 3,324 |
| Chauncey, | Tippecanoe, | Ind. | 12,148 |
| *Cathcart, | White, | Ind. | 12,145 |
| *Concord, | Tippecanoe, | Ind. | special. |
| *Concord, | Callaway, | Mo. | 10,440 |
| *Crittenden Springs, | Crittenden, | Ky. | 9,661 |
| Content, | Colorado, | Texas, | 8,531 |
| *Chantilly, | Lincoln, | Mo. | 10,441 |
| Coalburgh, | Kanawha, | W. Va. | special. |
| *Creve Coeur, | St. Louis, | Mo. | 10,407 |
| *Cassity's Mills, | Morgan, | Ky. | 9,555 |
| Coxe's Creek, | Bourbon, | Kan. | special. |
| Denmark, | Perry, | Ill. | 11,695 |
| Danforth Station, | Iroquois, | Ill. | 11,507 |
| East Perle, | Oxford, | Me. | new 153 |
| Eaglesfield, | Clay, | Ind. | 12,010 |
| Enochsburg, | Franklin, | Ind. | 12,271 |
| Elm Grove, | Franklin, | Mass. | 495 |
| *Farabee's Station, | Washington, | Ind. | 12,105 |
| Fort Moore, | Weld, | Col. | 14,260 |
| Fort Ellsworth, | | Kan. | special. |
| *Fanlight, | Wetzel, | W. Va. | special. |
| Fort Rice, | | Dak. | unknown. |
| Gaulaudet, | Marion, | Ind. | 12,007 |
| Gasconade City, | Gasconade, | Mo. | 10,401 |
| Garman's Mills, | Cambria, | Pa. | 2,659 |
| *Gordonville, | Orange, | Va. | 4,308 |
| Hamilton, | Boone, | Ky. | 9,503 |
| Hudson Station, | Madison, | Tenn. | 7,469 |
| *Havana, | Gentry, | Mo. | special. |
| Hermit Valley, | Calaveras, | Cal. | 14,772 |
| *Hazlewood, | Ballard, | Ky. | special. |
| *Hallas's Ferry, | Nodaway, | Mo. | 10,534 |
| *Hillis Crown, | Randolph, | Mo. | special |
| Havilah, | Tulare, | Cal. | 14,77 |
| Jefferson, | Jefferson, | Kan. | 14,17 |
| Kasson, | Dodge, | Min. | 13,50 |
| Kitrush, | Montgomery, | Mo. | 10,45 |
| Lamb's Creek, | Tioga, | Pa. | 2,455 |
| *Ludlow, | Kenton, | Ky. | 9,545 |
| Long Lane, | Dallas, | Mo. | 10,600 |
| *Linton, | Trigg, | Ky. | special. |
| Lattner's, | Dubuque, | Iowa, | special. |
| *Lacon, | Maries, | Mo. | 10,414 |
| Limitar, | Socorro, | N. Mex. | 14,458 |
| *Little Osage, | Vernon, | Mo. | special. |
| Meredith, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,770 |
| *Magnolia, | Larue, | Ky. | 9,626 |
| Moravia, | Lawrence, | Pa. | 2,777a |
| Midway, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,632 |
| Mount Airy, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,626 |
| *Mitchellsburgh, | Boyle, | Ky. | 9,615 |
| *Mount Gilead, | Mason, | Ky. | 9,567 |
| *Mendota, | Putnam, | Mo. | 10,521 |
| Molunkus, | Aroostook, | Me. | 59 |
| Meadland, | Benton, | Mo. | 10,571 |
| Morganville, | Dade, | Ga. | 6,288 |
| *Nelson Junction, | Bullitt, | Ky. | 9,504 |
| *Nevada, | Mercer, | Ky. | 9,610 |
| *North Outt, | Linn, | Mo. | 10,499 |
| Newman, | Sanilac, | Mich. | 12,681 |
| Oak Grove, | | Neb. | 14,260 |
| *Oldhamburgh, | Oldham, | Ky. | special |
| Owasco, | Sullivan, | Mo. | 10,499 |
| Palatine, | Salem, | N. J. | 2,097 |
| *Peyton's, | Adams | Ill. | 11,798 |
| Parker's Landing, | Decatur, | Tenn. | 9,703 |
| *Pine Bluff, | Gallaway, | Ky. | 9,703 |
| Paris Landing, | Henry, | Tenn. | 9,703 |
| *Pig River, | Franklin, | Va. | 4,604 |
| *Quitman, | Nodaway, | Mo. | 10,534 |
| Rathbun, | Elk, | Pa. | 2,483 |
| *Rural Dale, | Grundy, | Mo. | 10,472a |
| Red Oak, | Brown, | Ohio, | 9,245 |
| Rogers' Mills (ch) | Neosho, | Kan. | special. |
| *Round Hill, | Adams, | Pa. | 2,549 |
| Rynex's Corners, | Schenectady, | N. Y. | special. |
| Rock Springs, | San Bernardino, | Cal. | 14,466 |
| South Litchfield, | Bradford, | Pa. | 2,447 |
| Silver Glen, | Merrick, | Neb. | 14,001 |
| *Spruce, | Bates, | Mo. | 10,673 |
| Swan City, | Saline, | Neb. | speci |
| Transfer, | Mercer, | Pa. | 2,7 |
| *West Liberty, | Morgan, | Ky. | 9,5 |
| Woodworth, | Kenosho, | Wis. | 13,0 |
| Walerford Mills, | Elkhart, | Ind. | 12,2 |
| Waubatchie, | Hamilton, | Tenn. | 10,( |
| White Mills, | Hardin, | Ky. | 9, |
| Wellspring, | Campbell, | Tenn. | 10, |
| *Whitneyville, | Cass, | Mo. | 11,0 |
| *Warrington, | Escambia, | Fla. | 6,45 |
| Yortysville, | Washington, | Pa. | 3,32 |

* Re-established.

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Balaka, | Clark, Iowa. | Oceola, |
| Cornwallis, | Ritchie, W. Va. | Ritchie ch. |
| Castle Grove, | Jones, Iowa, | Anamosa, |
| Coal Dale, | Muskingum, Ohio, | Zanesville, |
| Cleavesville, | Gasconade, Mo. | Canaan, |
| Coltsville, | Berkshire, Mass. | Pittsfield, |
| Ellejoy, | Blount, Tenn. | Blountsville, |
| Elkton, | Richardson, Neb. | Aspinwall, |
| Flintville, | Lincoln, Tenn. | |
| Gordonsville, | Orange, Va. | Orange ch. |
| Greenfield Mills, | La Grange, Ind. | Orland, |
| Ixonia Centre, | Jefferson, Wis. | Ixonia, |
| Lye Creek, | Hancock, Ohio, | Finley, |
| Lexington, | Erie, Pa. | Albion, |
| Mount Rose, | Mercer, N. J. | Princeton, |
| Nebo, | Jefferson, Ohio, | Amsterdam, |
| Newkirk, | Green, Wis. | Monroe, |
| Nisqually, | Pierce, Wash. Ter. | Olympia, |
| Nunda Station, | McHenry, Ill. | Dearborn, |
| Oswego, | Warren, Iowa, | Indianola, |
| Portland, | Dodge, Wis. | Waterloo, |
| Purinton, | Preston, W. Va. | Kingwood, |
| Pes Vine, | Lafayette, Mo. | Lexington, |
| Reindeer, | Nodaway, Mo. | Maryville, |
| Rockford, | Bourbon, Kan. | Turkey Creek, |
| Steamburgh, | Astabula, Ohio, | Pierpont, |
| Stigall's Ferry, | Pulaski, Ky. | Somerset, |
| Starr, | Hocking, Ohio, | New Plymouth, Vinton Co. |
| South Spring Vale, | Columbia, Wis. | Rio, |
| South Hawley, | Franklin, Mass. | East Hawley, |
| Transit, | Jefferson, Wis. | Kroghville, |
| West Locust, | Sullivan, Mo. | Milan, |
| Wet Glaze, | Camden, Mo. | Lime Creek, |
| Wood Grove, | Morgan, Ohio. | Reinersville. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin, Pa., to Beaver Dam Mill
Berlin, Bracken, Ky., to Hogansville.
Brown's Corner, Kennebeck, Me., to River Side
Buck Run, Chester, Pa., to Pomeroy.
Crane's Mills, Jackson, Ind., to Shields.
College Farm, Story, Iowa, to Ames.
Danforth, Tazewell, Ill., to Tullamore.
Enstor, Montgomery, Md., to Norbeck.
Eleven Mile, Potter, Pa., to Elmwood.
Fork of Potomac, Hampshire, W.Va., to Soul Branch Depot.
Fairbanks, Norfolk, Mass., to Caryville.
Grayson ch, Grayson, Va., to Nuckollsville.
Givin, Mahaska, Iowa, to Oskaloosa Junction.
Hale, Hardin, Ohio, to Ridgeway.
Laurette, Park, Col., to Buck Skin.
Limerick Bridge, Montgomery, Pa., to Lime Station.
Mansfield, Kendall, Ill., to Millbrook.
Nelson Junction, Bullitt, Ky., to Bardstown Junction.
Round Valley, Millard, Utah, to Scipio.
Richland, Jefferson, Ark., to Garretson's Landing.
Snow's Store, Windsor, Vt., to North Pomfret
South Brunswick, Middlesex, N. J., to Dayton.

### Female Postmasters Appointed.

Brewster, Barnstable, Mass., Mrs. Martha C. Huckens.
West Harpswell, Cumberland, Maine, Miss Helen M. Webber.
Fryeburgh, Oxford, Maine, Eunice J. Holt.
Cherry Hill, Brooke, W. Va., Miss Sallie Hooker.
Smith's Gap, Hampshire, W. Va., Mrs. Martha J. Richards.
Dillon's Run, Hampshire, W. Va., Mrs. Jane M. Heatwole.
Peterstown, Monroe, W. Va., Mrs. Eliza Peters.
Acorn Hill, Frederick, W. Va., Miss Rose H. Heironimus.
Drake Branch, Charlotte, Va., Mrs. Amelia A. Clark.
Spring Level, Hanover, Va., Miss Virginia C. Maddox.
Boydton, Mechlenburg, Va., Marietta H. Johnson.
Dumfries, Prince William, Va., Mrs. Martha Long.
Unionville, Orange, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth H. Martin.
Yatesville, Lunenburgh, Va., Jane D. Ralls.
Millboro Springs, Bath, Va., Susan P. Wood.
Tappahannock, Essex, Va., Margaret A. Deacon.
County Line X Roads, Charlotte, Va., Sallie B. Jeffries.
Pierceville, Bedford, Va., Miss Victoria Goode.
Theological Seminary, Fairfax, Va., Miss Frances Sparrow.
Montrop, Westmoreland, Va., Mrs. Hannah Newton.
New Hampden, Highland, Va., Miss Nancy Hover.
Churchville, Augusta, Va., Mrs. Mary Quinor.
Yadkinville, Yadkin, N. C., Mrs. C. B. Nicholson.
Clinton, Sampson, N. C., Mrs. Emma C. Johnson.
Smithfield, Johnson, N. C., Mary A. Northam.
Bogue, Columbus, N. C., Mrs. E. P. Edwards.
Franklinton, Franklin, N.C., Mrs. Annie E. Furman.
Mount Willing, Orange, N. C., Mrs. Rosannah Kirkpatrick.
Farmington, Davie, N. C., Mrs. Sarah D. McGill.
Red Plains, Yadkin, N. C., Elizabeth Poindexter.
East Bend, Yadkin, Mrs. Nancy Phillips.
Kenansville, Duplin, N. C., Miss Nancy A. Watson.
Jacinto, Tishimingo, Miss., Mrs. Francis C. Gray.
Killis' Store, Kemper, Miss., Miss E. Killis.
Roaring Creek, Columbia, Pa., Miss Emma Hoagland.
New Wilmington, Lawrence, Pa., Mrs. Ellen M. Black.
Nossville, Huntingdon, Pa., Mrs. Isabella Noss.
Yortysville, Washington, Pa., Mrs. Joanna Yorty.
Knoxville, Crawford, Ga., Miss Emma W. Torrence.
Cusseta, Chattahoochie, Ga., Mrs. Savannah R. Cobb.
Thomasville, Thomas, Ga., Miss Margaret E. Hall.
Danburg, Wilkes, Ga., Mrs. Harriet T. Danforth.
Hamilton, Harris, Ga., Mrs. M. C. Adair.
Nashville, Berrien, Ga., Mrs. Sarah R. Sheppard.
Griffins' Mills, Lowndes, Ga., Miss Harriet Bird.
Mountain Hill, Harris, Ga., Miss Joanna C. Duke.
Prairie Plains, Grimes, Tex., Miss Julie E. Bookman.
Round Rock, Williamson, Tex., Miss Jordena A. Davis.
Eliza, Houston, Tex., Mrs. Kate K. Chester.
Golindo, Falls, Tex., Miss Sallie Hatch.
Cunningham, Bastrop, Tex., Miss Francis P. Redfield.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Bateeville, Independence, Ark., Mrs. Nancy Newland.
Clio, Madison, S. C., Mrs. Julia A. Bristow.
Rocky Ridge, Anderson, S. C., Miss Elizabeth A. Haynie.
Spruce, Bates, Mo., Mrs. Ruth Ludwick.
Danes Quarter, Somerset, Md., Emily Parkinson.
Spey's Landing, Kent, Md., Mrs. Susan Anderson.
Kalida, Putnam, Ohio, Miss Jennie E. Thrift.
Prairie Depot, Wood, Ohio, Mrs. Eliza Lincoln.
Newberry, Geauga, Ohio, Mrs. Burleyotte M. Burnett.
New Holstein, Calumut, Wis., Mrs. Sophia Lowenhagen.
*Gilead, Miami, Ind., Mrs. Meranda L. Harvey.
Greenville, Butler, Ala., Miss Margaret E. McKellar.
Eufaula, Barbour, Ala., Mrs. Jane Yarrington.
Hayes' Store, Madison, Ala., Mrs. Martha J. McAdams.
*College Corner, Jay, Ind., Mrs. Mary Bosworth.
Americus, Tippecanoe, Ind., Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy.
Scales' Mound, Jo Daviess, Ill., Mrs. Emily Allen.
Woodhull, Henry, Ill., Mrs. Mary A. Stephen.
Baltimore, Barry, Mich., Mrs. Emeline D. Bryant.
Franklin, St. Marys, La., Mrs. Sidonie Deilahoeeaye.
Woodville, Jackson, La., O. Stamper.
Hibernia, Duval, Fla., Mrs. Margaret Fleming.

### Presidential Appointments.

Dunkirk, Chautauqua, N. Y., Sidney L. Wilson.
Oil City, Venango, Pa., Alex. W. Myers.
Prairie du Chien, Crawford, Wis., Edward Whaley.
Taunton, Bristol, Mass., Mrs. A. M. Ide.
Veterloo, Seneca, N. Y., Stephen Weatherlow.

### Re-opened.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Forks of Potomac, Hampshire, L. P. McAleer,
North River Mills, Hampshire, Joseph A. Vannosdeln,
Slanesville, Hampshire, Randolph Sprigg,
Smith's Gap, Hampshire, Mrs. Martha J. Richard,
...itsville, Hampshire, Wm. S. Purgit,
...n's Run, Hampshire, Mrs. Jane M. Heatwole,
... Stream, Hampshire, L. C. Cooper,
...rman, Hardy, John B. Bean,
...eston, Mercer, Alexander J. Lacey,
...r Gap, Gilmer, Miss Dorcas Cain,
... Creek, Gilmer, Taylor B. Stump,
...stown, Monroe, Mrs. Eliza Peters,
...mery, Hampshire, George Kiter,
...ins, Hardy, Samuel Bean,
...rgetown, Lewis, W. V. Chideater.

VIRGINIA.

...orn Hill, Frederick, Miss Rose H. Helronimus.
...apel Hill, Fluvanna, B. A. Parish,
...llerstown, Rockbridge, John E. Potter,
...eological Seminary, Fairfax, Wm. Sparrow,
...onterey, Highland, Thomas H. Slaven,
...aven's Nest, Washington, Daniel E. Price,
Spring Level, Hanover, Miss Virginia C. Maddox,
Hightown, Highland, McBride Gum,
Drake's Branch, Charlotte, Mrs. Amelia A. Clark.
Bowenville, Fauquier, Wm. A. Bowen,
Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Alleghany, John Kelly,
Mount Olive, Shenandoah, Levi Pitman,
Jonesville, Lee, Charles E. Baglor,
Spring Vale, Fairfax, Daniel L. Borden,
Prospect Hill, Fairfax, Wm. S. Oliver,
Slate Mills, Rappahannock, James Walter,
Boydton, Mecklenberg, Mariatta H. Johnson,
Falmouth, Stafford, J. B. Ficklin,
Nabsco Mills, Prince William, S. B. June,
Strait Creek, Highland, Jacob Seybert,
Julonville, Orange, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Martin,
Craigsville, Augusta, S. A. King,
Nottoway C. H., Nottoway, George H. Southall,
New Plymouth, Lunenburgh, James Staples,
Rehoboth, Lunenburgh, Wm. J. Smithson,
Yatesville, Lunenburgh, Jane D. Rales,
Lunenburgh, Lunenburgh, T. X. Lear,
Laurel Hill, Lunenburgh, Littlebury Tunstall,
Tasseklah, Lunenburgh, D. E. Goulding,
Moore's Ordinary, Prince Edward, A. D. Harding,
Stafford C. H., Stafford, Leonard P. Alexander,
Garrisonville, Stafford, James B. Garrison,
Union Mills, Fluvanna, John H. Haggard,
Childress' Store, Montgomery, John A. Myers,
Bristersburgh, Fauquier, Samuel H. Botts,
Hansonville, Russell, Wm. D. Hanson,
...ebanon, Russell, Peter B. Henritzer,
...ependence, Grayson, Firland J. Lundy,
...th of Wilson, Grayson, Isaac C. Parsons,
...hanicsburg, Giles, John A. Hoylman,
...ntsville, Prince William, Sidney Teasdale,
...ite Gate, Giles, Stephen Sands,
...tstalls, New Kent, Robert A. E. Dabney,
...ut Hill, Lee, Jackson Fulton,
... Station, Lee, John McElroy,
... Hill, Lee, Wm. Bales,
... Hollow, Lee, Wm. Albert,
...ville, Lee, Andrew J. Litton,
...prings, Lee, Josephus Grahil,
...ile, Fauquier, John H. Ensor,
...ss, Westmoreland, Mrs. Hannah Newton,
...ampden, Highland, Miss Nancy C. Hoover,
...gton Heights, Prince Edward, Mrs. M. J. Cunham,
...in Creek, Lewis, Isaac Jones,
... Man, Page, Asher M. Kibler,
...sville, Augusta, Mrs. Mary Quidor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

...dem, Randolph, F. N. Ingold,
...p, Halifax, R. O. Moore,
..., Duplin, Adrian H. Morris,
...olumbus, Mrs. E. P. Edwards,
...rough, Wilkes, C. J. Cowles,
... Store, Columbus, Enoch Hannon,
... Jones, John L. Phillips,
...ldwell, David Moore,
...rings, Buncombe, Alexander R. Anderson,
...r, Cravan, W. Bryan,
...rove, Davis, John Sheck,
...ngton, Davie, Mrs. Sarah D. McGill,
... Plains, Yadkin, Elizabeth Poindexter,
...st Bend, Yadkin, Mrs. Nancy Phillips,
...untsville, Yadkin, George Carver,
...epublic, Yadkin, Stephen Hobson,
Richmond Hill, Yadkin, J. Williams,
Mount Welling, Orange, Mrs. Rosannah Kirkpatrick.
Colerain, Bertie, Wm. P. Shaw,
Hamilton, Martin, Ebenezer Price,
Harris' Depot, Cabarras, N. A. Kirkpatrick.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edgefield C. H., E. T. Walker,
Mullin's Depot, Marion, R. Vampill,
Clio, Marlbon, Mrs. Julia A. Bristow,
Rocky Ridge, Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Haynie,
Barnwell C. H., Barnwell, Elijah L. Saddler.

GEORGIA.

Pine Log, Cass, Wm. Allen,
Cave Spring, Floyd, S. C. Tront,
Richmond Factory, Richmond, *D. B. Hack,
Hartwell, Hart, *F. C. Stephenson,
Toomsborough, Wilkinson, C. M. Lindsay,
Crawfordsville, Taliaferro, George F. Bristow,
Dahlonega, Lumpkin, John T. Paxon,
Big Shantee, Cobb, George T. Carrie,
Knoxville, Crawford, Miss E. W. Torrence,
Canton, Cherokee, Wm. Dowdy,
Cusseta, Chattahoochee, Mrs. S. R. Cobb,
Monroe, Walton, Jas. W. Baker,
Woodstock, Cherokee, Laura J. Hardin,
Danielsville, Madison, E. S. Cobb,
Lawrenceville, Gwinnett, Jesse Murphy,
Danburg, Wilkes, Mrs. F. Danforth,
Doctor Town, Wayne, *D. J. Dillon,
Nashville, Berrion, Mrs. S. R. Sheppard,
Irwinville, Irwin, David J. Ferne,
Camilla, Mitchell, Lewis Stanley,
Abbeville, Wilcox, H. L. Davis,
House Creek, Irwin, Simon Stanley,
Griffins' Mills, Lowndes, Miss Harriet Bird,
McDonough, Henry, Samuel E. Dailey.

ALABAMA.

Mount Hope, Lawrence, Wm. L. Kirk,
Ashville, St. Clair, Monroe Sanders,
Hickory Flat, Chambers, Wm. J. Dickson,
Scottsborough, Jackson, James W. Newcomer,
Bellefonte, Jackson, W. L. Shelton,
Hayes' Store, Madison, Mrs. Martha J. McAdams.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jacinto, Fishemingo, Mrs. F. O. Gray,
Paulding, Jasper, Samuel C. Castell,
Liberty, Amite, *Wm. Smith,
De Soto, Clark, *Wilson J. Knight,
Holmesville, Pike, *Peres Bonney,
Columbia, Marion, M. L. Banks,
Carrollton, Carroll, Pauline Wolf,
DeKalb, Kemper, C. W. Pullins,
Grand Gulf, Claiborne, T. W. Broughton,
Friars' Point, Coahoma, J. M. S. Marshall,
Lexington, Holmes, Sarah L. Johnson,
Shuqualak, Noxubee, T. J. Dunlap,
Kelli's Store, Kemper, Miss E. Keill.

LOUISIANA.

New River, Ascension, Thomas C. Hills,
Varnon, Jackson, J. Y. Allen,
Saint Gabriel, Iberville, Louis S. Babin,
St. Charles, C. H., St. Charles, Lewis Joleasaint,
Point Coupee, Point Coupee, Clement Eustes,
Convent, St. James, Marcelin Oubre,
Morganzia, West Feliciana, Eugene Oubre,
Woodville, Jackson, Mrs. C. Stampar,
Bellevue, Bossier, James Chandler,
Funny Louis, Catahoula, William O. Abar,
Fairview, Concordia, Wesley Conner.

TENNESSEE.

Estill's Springs, Franklin, Wm. T. Farris,
Fowler's Landing, Humphreys, Calvin Y. Jarrett,
Wilson's, Anderson, Wm. Tillery,
Decatur, Meigs, W. J. Able,
Pikeville, Bledsoe, N. J. Anderson,
Washington, Rhea, Jeremiah Wasson,
Leesburg, Washington, Jesse Crosswhite,
Britt's Landing, Perry, *Wm. O. Britt,
Castalian Springs, Sumner, Charles H. Hatcher,
Salisbury, Hardeman, M. W. Guy,
White Bluff, Dickson, A. J. Brim,
Winchester, Franklin, L. S. Sims,
Smith's Cross Roads, Rhea, Wm. B. Benson,
Soddy, Hamilton, *John M. Watson,
Chickamauga, Hamilton, Wm. Hickman,
Sail Creek, Hamilton, Gideon T. Morgan,
Red Hill, Grainger, John Clark,
Donelson, Davidson, O. H. Mershon,
Campbell Station, Knox, W. H. Roberts,
Puncheon Camp, Macon, Samuel D. Brauson,
Quincy, Gibson, B. G. H. B Avery,
Tucker's X Roads, Wilson, Dennis Smith,
Powder Spring Gap, Grainger, Wm. Sharp,
Broylesville, Washington, James M. Brobeck,
Mills' Point, Sullivan, Isaac E. Droke,
Bell's Depot, Haywood, Benj. H. Pyland,
Medon, Madison, Thomas Murtaugh.

ARKANSAS.

Pocahontas, Randolph, Benj. F. Payne,
Grand Lake, Chicot, A. D. Radcliff.

FLORIDA.

Bronson, Levy, John Stockman,
Micanopy, Alachua, A. H. Mathers,
Wacahootie, Marion, John Fleming,
Gainesville, Alachua, J. M. Richardson,
Yellow Bluff, Duval, Isadoro, Balsan,
Hibernia, Duval, Mrs. Margaret Fleming,
Mandarin, Duval, Thomas Borrden,
Milton, Santa Rosa, E. B. Riley.

TEXAS.

Seguin, Guadalupe, Dwight C. Marsh,
Fredericksburgh, Gillespie, Henry C. Locht,
Gainesville, Cook, Wm. W. Foreman,
Woodville, Tyler, W. W. Orr,
Serbin, Bastrop, Anton Pohl,
Greenville, Hunt, Mrs. Jane E. Thayer,
Sherman, Grayson, *Benjamin W. Bradley,
Athens, Henderson, Jeff. E. Thompson,
Mason, Mason, D. L. Emmett,
Orange, Orange, Liberty R. C. Scott,
Harrisburgh, Harris, James W. Gray,
Douglass, Nacogdoches, R. D. Bone,
Lockhart, Caldwell, Champion Cowan,
Lampasas, Lampasas, Benj. Gooch,
Alto, Cherokee, E. M. Koper,
Sweet Home, Lavacca, R. E. Richardson,
Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches, Wm. Voigt,
Cunningham, Bastrop, Miss Frances P. Redfield,
Castroville, Medina, *John Vance,
Port Lavacca, Calhoun, Franklin Beaumont,
Golindo, Falls, Miss Sallie Hatch,
Alto Springs, Falls, John N. Leitch,
Sumptor, Trinity, Sarah Calbreath,
Texana, Jackson, Geo. W. McChesney,
Vine Grove, Washington, *Moses G. Wilson,
Long Point, Washington, *Matthew Rutherford,
Round Top, Fayette, Hermann Hellmuth,
Ruterville, Fayette, Carl Amberg,
Prairie Plains, Grimes, Miss Judie E. Bookman,
Anderson, Grimes, Anderson Buffington,
Prairie, Houston, Z. W. Dillard,
Round Rock, Williamson, Miss Jordena A. Davis,
Rusk, Cherokee, Alfred Cox,
Milford, Ellis, W. A. Long,
Eliza Houston, Mrs. Kate K. Chester,
Henderson, Rush, Z. B. Ezell,
Palestine, Anderson, W. V. Tunstall:

* Re-appointed.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto; also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces.

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT NO. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,

| | |
|---|---|
| for distance not over 3,000 miles | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " | " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " | " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " | " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " | " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be banded to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents e prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | (Way) | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 8 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

(READY ABOUT JANUARY 1.)

**POST OFFICE DIRECTORY FOR 1866**
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
A FULL AND COMPLETE
**LIST OF POST OFFICES**
IN THE UNITED STATES,
WITH A COMPLETE LIST OF
**POST OFFICES IN CANADA.**
Revised and corrected up to November, 1865.

☞ Orders for the work may be sent to
J. DISTURNELL,
Cooper Institute, New York.

Price, bound in cloth, $2.00.

**DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $4.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk*,
Milwaukee, Wis.

**CHARLES W. BAKER,**
MANUFACTURER OF MACHINE-MADE
**ENVELOPES,**
**No. 29 Beekman St., New York,**

Begs leave to announce to the Public that he is fully prepared to execute all orders for Envelopes of every size now used, at prices as low as can be offered at any other Establishment.

The quality and uniformity of my goods being well known, renders it unnecessary for me to state the great superiority of my Machine-made Envelopes over all others.

Samples furnished free of charge.

☞ TERMS CASH.

**P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.**
**E. S. ZEVELY,**
**CUMBERLAND MARYLAND,**

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

**KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD**

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,

Or any one using a Stamp or Type for band-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me for $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Breman or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 56 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | [illegible] | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | [illegible] | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Begota, New Granada | | 18 | | |
| Bolivia | | 34 | | |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 38 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylan, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles. | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) French mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | [illegible] | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gandaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Braman mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | †24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Houduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | [illegible] | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Laruica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | *21 | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | *21 | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | 21 | 38 | | |
| do French mail | | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | *30 | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | *30 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | 30 | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | *21 | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | *21 | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 39 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | *30 | 3 | | |
| New Zealand British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 39 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | *30 | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of. | | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | *15 | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *66 | | ‡ |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | *33 | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *42 | | |
| Panama | *21 | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisca | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Breman or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapora, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do. by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian-States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Breman or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Breman or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

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## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is f[our] cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States by Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of February, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| French | France | 2 | | Con. Ep. via Hav & Brst |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 3 | | Eup. *via* Sp'n & Ham. |
| Dales | U. S. | 3 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 7 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| *Mexican | U. S. | 8 | | Havana & Vera Cruz. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 10 | | Ep. *via* Spt'n & Bm'n |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Ireland *via* Q'ns'wn. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 10 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | 14 | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 14 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Havre | U. S. | 17 | | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Dales | U. S. | 17 | | Ireland via Q'nstown |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 17 | | Germ. Sts via Hmb'g |
| Havana | U. S. | 17 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Havana | U. S. | 21 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Kingston | Ja. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 23 | | Havana & Vera Cruz |
| Bremen | U. S. | 24 | | Eup *via* Sp'n & Brem |
| Dales | U. S. | 24 | | Ireland via Q'n stown |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 26 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | 28 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 28 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| *Brazilian | U. S. | 1 | | St. Thomas & Brazil. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C.A. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

H. H. ... Steam Book ... Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St. N. Y.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. VI, No. 6.** NEW YORK, MARCH, 1866. **Whole No. 66.**

### Opening Letters in the British Post Office.

We copy from Mr. Wm. Lewins' "History of the British Post Office," an interesting account of the investigation into the fact—the revelation of which created so great an excitement at the time—that it was a practice of the British Government to open letters passing through the Post Office for the purpose of defeating certain political plots against foreign governments. It is proper to say that this investigation led to a total abandonment of the system; and we print the article simply as a reminiscence of the past, and not as reflecting upon the present management of the British Office:

It will be fresh in the memory of many readers, that the year 1844 revealed to the public certain usages of the British Government, and a branch of post-office business—previously kept carefully in the dark—which went far to destroy the confidence of the nation in the sanctity of its correspondence. In the session of 1844, Mr. Thomas S. Duncombe presented a petition from Mr. W. J. Linton, M. Mazzini, and two other persons residing at 47, Devonshire Street, Queen's Square, complaining that their letters were regularly detained and opened at the Post-Office. The petitioners declared that they "considered such a practice, introducing the spy-system of foreign states, as repugnant to every principle of the British constitution, and subversive of that public confidence which was [illegible] to a commercial country." The petitioners prayed for an inquiry, and Mr. Duncombe supported their prayer. Sir James Graham, then Home Secretary, got up in the House and stated that, as regarded three of the petitioners, their letters had not been detained; as for the case of M. Mazzini, a warrant had been obtained from the Home-Office to stop and open the correspondence of that person. He had the power by law and he exercised it. "The authority," said Sir James, "was vested in the responsible Ministers of the Crown, and was intrusted to them for the public safety: and while Parliament placed its confidence in the individual exercising such a power, it was not for the public good to pry or inquire into the particular causes which called for the exercise thereof." He hoped that the House would confide in his motives, and that they would not call upon him to answer any further inquiries. The speech of the Home Secretary added fuel to the same. Had Sir James Graham entered more fully into the subject, and gone into the real state of the law, it is probable that the subject might have been allowed to drop. Not only was the slightest explanation of the principle adopted refused by the Home Secretary, but that refusal was given somewhat cavalierly. Public attention was thus roused; the most exaggerated rumors got abroad; it was openly stated by the press that a gigantic system of espionage had been established at St. Martin's le-Grand, and now no mere general assurances of its unreality could dispel the talk or stop newspaper extravagances. Sir James Graham was abused most unreasonably. There was hardly a public print or public speaker in the kingdom that did not heap insults or expressions of disgust on his name. This state of things could not continue; accordingly, we find Lord Radnor, moving soon after in the House of Lords, for a return of all warrants which had been issued for the detention of letters during a certain period, animadverting especially upon the alleged practice of general warrants to intercept all letters addressed to a certain person instead of there being issued a separate warrant in the case of each letter. This mode of proceeding as he truly said, if acted upon, was a flagrant violation of the words of the statute. Lord Campbell expressed the same views. Lord Brougham observed that the first statute conferring this power had been framed by Lord Somers. It had been continued ever since by various Acts, and had been exercised by Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Fox, as well as under the administrations of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne. If Lord Campbell's construction of the Act were correct, the sooner they had a new one the better. Lord Denman was for putting an end to the power altogether. The return was granted, the Duke of Wellington approving the Home Secretary's conduct notwithstanding.

On the 24th of June, 1844, Mr. Duncombe again called the attention of the House of Commons to the subject, by presenting a petition from Mr. Charles Stolzman, a Polish refugee, complaining that his letters had been detained and opened. Mr. Duncombe contended that the Act of 1837 never meant to confer an authority upon a Minister of the Crown to search out the secrets of exiles resident in this country at the instance of foreign Governments, but was only designed to meet the case of domestic treason. "Mr. Stolzman was a friend of M. Mazzini," said Mr. Duncombe, "and this was why his letters had been tampered with." After describing the way in which letters were opened, he concluded a most powerful speech by again moving for a committee of inquiry. He did not want to know Government secrets; he doubted if they were worth knowing; but he wanted to inquire into the practice of the Department, which he contended was unconstitutional and contrary to law. Sir James Graham, without entering into any further explanation, except saying that the law had not been violated, and that if it had, the honourable member might prove it before a legal tribunal, objected strongly, and in almost a defiant manner, to any committee. Mr. Macaulay, Lord Howick, Mr. Sheil, and Lord John Russell warmly supported the motion for an inquiry. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Monckton Milnes opposed it, when it was rejected by a majority of forty-four. What party speeches failed in doing, the clamour and the popular tumult outside at length accomplished. Popular ridicule settled upon the subject; pencil and pen set to work upon it with a will. Newspapers were unusually, and sometimes unreasonably, free in their comments, and all kinds of stories about the Post-Office went the round of the press. Sir James Graham had to bear the brunt of the whole business; whereas the entire Cabinet, but especially Lord Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, ought equally to have shared the opprobrium. As it was, the bearing of the Home Secretary in the House of Commons was singularly unwise and unadroit. The subject had now come to be regarded as of too great public importance to be suffered to rest; besides, it was an attractive one for the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Duncombe renewed his motion towards the end of July in the same session. It was in a slightly altered form, inasmuch as he now moved for a select committee "to inquire into a department of Her Majesty's Post-Office commonly called 'the secret or inner office,' the duties and employment of the persons engaged therein, and the authority under which the functions of the said office were discharged." Mr. Duncombe made some startling statements as to the mode and extent of the practice of letter-opening, all of which he declared he could prove if the committee was granted. The Government saw the necessity of giving way, in order that the public mind might be quieted. The Home Secretary now acknowledged, that since he was last questioned on the subject, the matter had assumed a very serious aspect, and he thought it was time that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be told. Though he would have readily endured the obliquy cast upon him, even though it should crush him, rather than injure the public service; and though he had endured much, especially after the votes and speeches of the Opposition leaders—all men conversant with official duties—in favour of Mr. Duncombe's former motions, he now felt himself relieved from his late reserve, and felt bound to confess that he believed it to be impossible to maintain the power confided to him longer without a full inquiry. He would now not only consent to the committee, but would desire that it should make the fullest possible inquiry, and he would promise on his part, not only to state all he knew, but lend all the resources of his Department to attain that object. In accordance with this determination he proposed that the Committee should be a secret one, invested with the amplest powers to commence the investigation at once, and should be composed of five usually voting against the Government, viz., Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Orde, and the O'Connor Don; and four who generally support them, viz.: Lord Sandon (chairman), Mr. T. Baring, Sir W. Heathcote, and Mr. H. Drummond. "To this committee," said Sir James, "I gladly submit my personal honour and my official conduct, and I make my submission without fear." The committee was appointed after Mr. Wilson Patten's name had been substituted for Mr. Drummond's on account of the latter being a lawyer; and after an unsuccessful attempt to add Mr. Duncombe's name, which was rejected by 128 to 52. Its object was "to inquire into the state of the law with respect to the detaining of letters in the General Post-Office, and to the mode in which that power had been exercised, and that the Committees should have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report the result of their inquiry to the House." A Committee of the House of Lords was appointed at the same time. Sir James Graham's examination lasted four days, when he fulfilled his pledge to make a full and unreserved disclosure of all he knew. Almost all the members of that and former Governments were examined. Lord John Russell confessed to having done the same as Sir James Graham when he held the seals of the Home-Office, though he had not used the power so frequently. He also stated that he supported Mr. Duncombe in his previous motions for inquiry, because he thought it necessary that the public should have the information asked for. Lord Normanby had used the power in Ireland for detecting "low ribbonism, which could not be *ferretted out* by other means." Lord Tankerville testified to the existence of a warrant signed by Mr. Fox in 1782, ordering the detention and opening of all letters addressed to foreign ministers; another, ordering that all the letters addressed to Lord George Gordon should be opened. Witnesses were also brought from the Post-Office. Mr. Duncombe, on being asked for a list of witnesses to prove his allegations, refused to hand in their names unless he were allowed to be present during the examination. This the Committee had no power to grant, and consequently he declined to proceed. Mr. Duncombe appealed to the House, but the decision of the Committee was confirmed.

No considerable part of the Committee's time was taken up in the production and examination of records, acts, and precedents bearing on the subject. The officers of the State Paper Office and other high Government functionaries produced records and State papers of great importance, from which we learn many interesting particulars of early postal history. At some risk of being charged anachronism, we have thought it desirable to introduce these details in the order of the *subject* under treatment.

James I. in establishing a foreign post, was more anxious that Government secrets should not be disclosed to foreign countries, "which cannot be prevented if a promiscuous use of transmitting foreign letters and packets should be suffered," than that the post should be of use to traders and merchants. There was a motive for the jealous monopoly of postal communications; and if the proclamation from which the above is taken (Ryner's Fœdera) is not clear on the subject, the following extract from a letter written by the one of Jame's secretaries to the other, Lord Conway, is sufficiently explicit: "Your Lordship best knoweth what account we shall be able to give in our place in Parliament of that which passeth by letters in and out of the land, if every man may convey lettres as he chooseth." Sir John Coke, the writer of the above, would seem to have got rid of the difficulty in a thorough manner, if we may believe an English letter-writer addressing a friend in Scotland, when he wrote, "I hear the posts are waylaid, and all letters taken from them and brought to Secretary Coke."

During the Commonwealth, of course, letter opening was to be expected. The very reason which Cromwell gave for establishing the posts was, that they would be "the best means of discovering and preventing many wicked designs against the Commonwealth, intelligence whereof cannot well be communicated but by letter of escript." Foreign and home letters shared an equal fate. On one occasion, the Venetian ambassador remonstrated openly that his letters had been delayed and read, and it was not denied. At the restoration, a distinct clause in the "Post-Office Charter" provided that "no one, except under the immediate warrant of one of our principal Secretaries of State, shall presume to open any letters or pacquets not directed unto themselves."

Under the improved Act of Queen Anne, 1711, it is again stated that "no person or persons shall presume to open, detain, or delay any letter or letters, after the same is or shall be delivered into the General or other Post-Office, and before delivery to the persons to whom they are addressed, except by an express warrant in writing under the hand of one of the principal Secretaries of State for *every such opening*, detaining, or delaying." This Act was continued under all the Georges, and again agreed to in 1837, under 1 Vict. C. 32.

During the last century, the practice of granting warrants was exceedingly common; and they might have been had on the most trivial pretences. It was not the practice to record such warrants regularly in any official book, and few are so recorded: we can only guess at their number from the frequent mention made of them in the state trials of the period, and in other incidental ways. In 1723, at Bishop Atterbury's trial, copies of his letters were produced and given in evidence against him. A clerk from the Post-Office certified to the fact that they had passed through the post, and that he had seen them opened, read and copied. Atterbury, as well he might, asked for the authority for this practice; and, especially, if the Secretary of State had directed that his letters should be interfered with? A majority in the House of Lords decided that the question need not be answered. It is pleasant to relate that twenty nine peers recorded an indignant protest against this decision. One of them proposed to cross-examine the Rev. (!) Edward Willes, "one of his Majesty's Post-Office decipherers," but the majority going to a still greater length, resolved; "That it is the opinion of this House that it is not consistent with the public safety to ask the decipherers any questions which may tend to *discover the art or mystery of deciphering*." Again, at the trial of Horne Tooke for high treason in 1795, a letter written to him by Mr. Joyce, a printer, was intercepted at the Post-Office, and was stated by the prisoner to be the immediate occasion of his apprehension. On his requiring its production, a duly certified copy was brought into Court by the Crown officer and given in evidence.

Twelve years after the trial of Bishop Atterbury, members of both Houses became alarmed for the safety of their correspondence, and succeeded in getting up an agitation on the subject.

Several members of the House of Commons complained that their letters had been opened. Revelations were made at this time which remind us strongly of the episode of 1844, both discussions resulting in a parliamentary committee of inquiry. It was stated in the debate of [illegible] liberty which the Act gave "could serve no purpose but to enable the idle clerks about the office to pry into the private affairs of every merchant and gentleman in the kingdom. It transpired on this occasion that a regular organization existed, at enormous expense, for the examination of home and foreign correspondence. The Secretary of the Post Office stated that the greater part of 45,000*l.* had been paid, without voucher of any kind, to Robert, Earl of Oxford, for defraying the expenses of this establishment. Among the principal annual expenses were the salaries of the chief decipherers (Dr. Willis and his son), 1000*l.*; the second decipherers, 800*l.*; the third 500*l.*; four clerks, 1,600*l.*; doorkeeper, 50*l.*; incidental charges, but principally for seals, 100*l.* The result of the inquiry was, that the Committee condemned the practice, and the House declared that it was a breach of priviledge on the part of the Government to use the power except in the exact manner described in the statute.

Whether any real improvement took place may best be judged by the following circumstances. Walpole, who doubtless carried his prerogative in those matters beyond any two Secretaries of State we could mention, lent his ear to both public and private applications alike, issuing warrants even to further cases of private tyranny. In the Report of the Secret Committee, p. 12, we find that a warrant is granted, in 1741, for what purpose may be judged by the following: "At the request of A, a warrant is issued to permit A's eldest son to open and inspect any letters which A's youngest son might write to females, one of which that youngest son had imprudently married." And this inquisitorial spirit beginning with the highest, decended even to the lowest class of officials. A writer in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xviii. p. 405 (quoting from the *State Trials*, vol. xviii. p. 1369), tells us, in relation to this subject, that so little attention was paid to the requirements of the Act of Queen Anne, or the Committee of the House of Commons just referred to, the very bellmen took to scrutinizing the letters given them for their bags. One of those functionaries was examined at the trial of Dr Hensey in 1758, and deposed as follows: "When I have got all my letters together I carry them home and sort them. In sorting them I observed that the letters I received of Dr. Hensey were generally directed abroad and to foreigners; and I, knowing the Doctor to be a Roman Catholic, advised the examining-clerk at the office to inspect his letters." This witness, in answer to the questions, "How came you to know Dr. Hensey to be a Roman Catholic?" and "What had you to do with his religion?" clinched his evidence thus: "We letter-carriers and postmen have great opportunities to know the characters and dispositions of gentlemen, from their servants, connexions, and correspondents. But, to be plain, if I once learn that a person who lives a genteel life is a Roman Catholic, I immediately look upon him as one who, by education and principle, is an inveterate enemy to my King and country."

[*To be continued.*]

Back Numbers of the Mail.—Many of our new subscribers request us to forward back numbers of the *Mail;* but we regret to say that it is out of our power to comply with this request to any great extent. The increase in our subscription list has exhausted the issues of several months, and we are only able to supply those of the present year and a few of some of those of the past. We shall send as many back numbers as possible to those who order them; but those who do not receive all they wish will understand the reason.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

#### POST OFFICE MATTERS PAST AND PRESENT.

*Editor U. S. Mail:* The writer of this was once a boy, his paternal parent a postmaster in a very nice town near Cincinnati, Ohio. It was when the Western Stage Company ran Troy coaches through the country on all good and often awful roads. This boy still has a distinct recollection of how the drivers were wont to issue clarion notes from some old battered and cracked bugle, keyless, and with only one circle. These notes were "demand," and if you were not present to redeem the issue, you generally heard notes of quite a different sound and value, partaking of the guttural muchly.

In those days postage was "up," twenty-five cents for Pittsburg or New York letters—ten cents for state letters. People wrote *letters* then, foolscap was even too small. Love missives could not be borne on note or letter. Not at all. Words, sighs, vows, embraces, heart yearnings, &c., all came well mixed. Business letters related to weather as well as commercial statistics and transactions; politicians wrote by volume, in fact letters were letters, and none declined paying the price demanded.

The Post Office Department was one of the wonders then. The arrival of the mail was one of the events that was marked with considerable consideration by the little community.

In those days the metallic currency jingled with its music, and the writer says he never knew a person who did not love its melodious notes, and more especially if the currency was his own. The copper pieces then were used to pay the letter carrier for his work, and this boy used to have plenty. Foreign letters often brought him a dozen, so pleased were the Germans or Britons to receive one from the old country.

But the past is past, the country—yes, the world—has our history. Time changes all things. The old and once familiar machinery of the Post Office Department has changed. These changes are good, progression is the law, and those who will violate it must suffer. The adoption of pre-paid postage on letters has proved conclusively that the Department can be made, as it has, a self supporting one, and in view of this important financial as well as practical fact, it is the duty of Congress to extend the theory and practice still farther in the Department. Let the law extend to the newspapers and literary publications throughout the land. Let this be done, and then the United States will see how much more the benefits apply to the system of prepayment of postage. Old times are past. New times are upon us. And this demands that progression must be applied to the Post Office Department as well as to the army and navy. Look at the ordnance improvements. Do we see old Harper Ferry flint-locks now in use? No. But the Springfield rifle of 1861 to 1863. Let the Post Office Department use the same calibre, by loading with the cartridges of universal prepayment of all kinds of United States postage. It will only require one or two volleys, or one or two rounds from the new guns to convince all of the superior applications of this law. As I have carried a musket for over four years, I ought to know something about them. This law will enable the Post Office Department to receive all the postage that is due, and will relieve the many thousands of postmasters from the painful necessity of demanding postage, or withholding the mail matter. Many postmasters pay the postage often, because they cannot collect it, and would rather do so than to have the matter in their offices, while the writer has but little doubt that thousands of dollars of postage is not paid, because it is not reported, but not intentionally, on the part of postmasters, but because the matter is often transient, and only comes occasionally. Let us have *prepayment on all printed matter*.

M. A.

### Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March* 3, 1863.

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended specially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

Registered Letter Blanks.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

Registration Fees.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

Receiving Letters for Registration.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum said to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

Preparing Registered Letters for Mailing.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt;" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then he will fill up the "Return *Bill*," (which must not be confounded with the "Return *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope*, marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

Mailing Registered Letters.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there*. It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

The "Return Bill."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

Accounts of Registered Letters "Sent" and "Received."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

Delivery of Registered Letters.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

Forwarding Registered Letters.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be posted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

### Letter Addresses.

Swift as lightning, letter glide,
To an Alling, called Alide
Visiting in Cincinnati,
Oh-oh! that's what's the matter.
Then hurry up as for your life,
To Seventh Street. 375.

Oh! Postman dear, this letter send
To E. G. O., my early friend,
To Louisville in Kentuckey state,
For I have paid the Postman's rate,
First Division 15 Corps,
Camped close by Ohio's shore;
Eighty first Regt Co. 1,
Ohio's Brave Bold infantry;
And you'll receive the hearty thanks
Of your friend & Pitcher.—Crippled Shanks.

[From a letter from San Francisco, Cal., *via* Overland route;]

"Too late for the steamer, oh great is my sorrow,
For by overland mail this will start out to-morrow.
Start, and that's all, t'will never get there,
For the overland is a nuisance I surely declare.
Half the letters are lost that start o'er the plains,
And all that are lost are Ben Holliday's gains,
However, I hope that this one will prove,
Quite lucky enough to keep on the move,
By coaches, and ox teams, and never keep still,
Till it reaches the town which is dubbed *Jacksonville*,
In old *Illinois* where I hope this brave rover
May be handed at once to *Miss Mary A. Glover*."

The following address was on a *white* envelope:

My little white winged messenger
To ALLIS M. OGDEN flee
O'er plain—through vale—along the rail,
And halt at WASHINGTON, D. C.
A trusty hand will take you then
To the office of Q. M. G.,
Or General Meigs—'tis all the same—
And from the mail-bag set you free.

You'll find the boy up stairs, I think—
A second-class red-headed clerk,
Laboring as hard, I trust you'll find
As those chaps usually work.
If he should chance to take offence
At aught that your inside contains
Why tell him you're not half so bad
As one that was received by GAINES.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.


AND

## POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1866.

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.


POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, Special Agent P. O. Department.

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Oct. 14, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General Blair, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **65** or **66**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

☞ Through an error of the mailing clerk, several copies of the January number of the *Mail* were sent to subscribers, instead of that for February. If those who suffered through this mistake will notify the publisher, it will be corrected by sending them a February number.

☞ If any of our readers (especially postmasters) desire to obtain full and trustworthy information concerning the operations of the swindling lottery and jewelry gentry who have been doing so large a business through the mails, we advise them to procure a copy of the *American Agriculturist* for march, which contains a full exposure of these matters. The *Agriculturist* is a first-class "live" newspaper, published by Orange Judd, New York, at $1 50 per year.

LUDICROUS BLUNDER.—At a fair held at Dundee, Scotland, lately, many persons were greatly amused in watching the proceedings of a simple country girl, who, with a letter in her hand, stood for some time in a hesitating way, near one of the street "pillar boxes" for the reception of letters, and, after rapping on the top with her knuckles sharply several times, without eliciting any response, at length applied her mouth to the orifice and testily inquired, "Can ye no sell a body a postage stamp?"

"TUTTLE" DEPRAVITY.—Our readers' old acquaintance, "Jason H. Tuttle," formerly of Tuttle's Corners, N. J., but more lately of Flatbrookville in the same State, where he is carrying one of his "little games" which have for their object the relief of the overstocked purses of fools, lately came to pecuniary grief as follows: Desiring to obtain from the post office at the last mentioned place a large number of letters which had accumulated there, containing remittances from persons who had invested in his benevolent "gift enterprise," but, with becoming modesty, desiring also to avoid personal contact with any "minions of the law" who might possibly be in waiting at the P. O. to receive him—he entrusted a youthful relative with an order for the letters, which was duly presented and honored; but sad to relate, the young man, profiting, perhaps by the example his kinsman's peculiar mode of doing business had offered, appropriated the letters to his own use and departed. At last accounts Jason was still in pursuit of the "golden fleece" (estimated at between $1000 and $5000) of which he had been so ruthlessly shorn. May he succeed as he desires—even if he is obliged to travel as far as the State Prison.

### The Post Office Bills in Congress.

On the 14th inst., the House passed the Senate Bill authorizing an increase by the Postmaster General to the clerical force in the Post Office Department at Washington—consisting of twenty nine additional clerks. The amount of labor which has been thrown upon the Department through the resumption of postal communication with the Southern States rendered this increase absolutely necessary for the proper performance of the business of the Department.

On the same day a resolution was passed by the House, appointing Postmaster KELLY, Mayor HOFFMAN, District Attorney DICKINSON, A. A. Low, Esq., President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and JACKSON S. SHULTZ, Esq., a Committee to select a proper site for a building for a post office and the accommodation of the United States Courts in the city of New York, to report to the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior. The introduction of the resolution elicited some discussion, in the course of which Hon. Wm. A. DARLING, of New York, said that he

"Thought that citizens of New York, with their usual liberality would donate a site for a post office, so that proper arrangements could be made for the convenience of the people, and also for the United States Courts. The present post office building is contracted, ill ventilated, dark and very difficult of approach. The present building was not suitable for a city like New York. Persons have to form in line, and sometimes have to stand in mud and water waiting their turn to procure letters. It was a disgrace to the nation that there should be such a place for a post office as exists to day."

Which latter sentiment all of Mr. DARLING's constituents will heartily endorse.

Directly after the passage of the above resolution, Mr. ALLEY, chairman of the Post Office Committee, introduced the bill referred to in our last, authorising the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes by agents, at a commission of five per cent. Mr. Alley caused to be read a letter from the Postmaster General, in which the latter says the object of the bill is to enable the Department to circulate and sell stamps in the States lately in the rebellion. This could not now be done to any considerable extent, owing to the fact that there are many persons who cannot take the oath of qualification of Postmaster: but there were persons who could give the necessary security in the sale of stamps for the accommodation of the community. The arrangement would add to the revenue of the Department while the Department would be protected from loss.

It was further explained that the present bill did not provide for the sale of stamps on credit, as was provided by a former bill. The bill was the subject of considerable discussion, and the "morning hour" having expired, it went over.

On the 15th the consideration of the same subject was resumed, and led to an extended debate, when the whole matter was finally postponed for two weeks.

Mr. ALLEY then introduced the Bill to amend the Postal Laws, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to sell postage-stamped envelopes for newspapers or letters at the value of the stamps impressed upon them, and allow dead letters to be returned free of postage, and prepaid letters to be forwarded at request of the person addressed to another post office, without additional charge, and also letters indorsed, "to be returned to the writer," shall be free of postage on their return. It also authorizes the transportation of mails by sailing vessels to and from foreign ports, at a cost not exceeding sea postage. The mode of advertising letters is left with the Postmaster General. The Money-order fees are made 10 cents on $30, 25 cents or $40 and 30 cents on $50. The order shall be good for one year.

The consideration of this bill was also postponed for two weeks.

### Postal Troubles—One of their Causes.

None of our post-official readers need to be informed that verbal complaints on the part of the public, of the failure of mail-matter to reach its destination, are of not unfrequent occurrence at nearly every post office throughout the country—nor that it is not an unheard-of thing for editors and correspondents of newspapers to indulge in wrathful denunciations of the carelessness, delay, want of punctuality, and general disregard of the public convenience which, they allege—apropos of some special grievance—characterizes the performance of the postal business of the country. Now, no one connected with the service can deny that there are carelessness, negligence, and disregard of the public convenience on the part of some of the subordinates connected with the post office—as there are on the part of some of those belonging to every branch of the public service. The existence of these faults is to be regretted, but cannot well be ignored; and complaints resulting from them are entitled to respectful hearing and prompt action in the way of redress, or punishment of the offenders. That such complaints are more frequent in regard to the postal than any of the other branches of the government service, is no doubt due to the fact that in none of those other branches are so many persons employed, and that the operations of none of them are of such a nature as to bring them into so immediate contact with the business and social interests of all classes of the community. There is no doubt, moreover, that to the system of rotation in office, which has grown to be an apparently inseparable portion of our public policy, many of the shortcomings complained of are referable—but the Post Office Department is no more responsible for the establishment or perpetuation of that system than it is for the acts of a buried generation. Our present purpose, however, is not so much to defend the post office against complaints of the kind we have mentioned, as to endeavor to show that on at least one point it has an undoubted ground of counter-complaint against the public.

The task of conveying and delivering the correspondence of a population so large and intelligent as is that of this country, covering a geographical space so immense as ours, is no light one, and needs for its proper performance every assistance and facility which can be rendered to it. And yet in one most important matter, a large number of the people, for whose benefit the postal system is carried on, and who are so ready to criticise and complain of any symptom of its mismanagement, do quite as much to embarrass and obstruct its operations as any amount of heedlessness and inefficiency on the part of its subordinates could do. We refer to the careless, incomplete and slovenly manner in which a very great number of the letters passing through the United States mails are addressed.

An examination of the precise, carefully written addresses of the great majority of letters arriving here from foreign countries, and a comparison with the average of those of our domestic letters, will show that in no country in the world is so little pains taken by the writers of mail letters to ensure their prompt and proper delivery as in this. It is not an uncommon thing to hear, from persons complaining of delays, &c., in the post office, of the superiority of the express system over that institution. Without stopping to notice such statements—further than to say that we believe they are generally made without due knowledge of the facts, and that express blunders, delays and losses are at least equal, in proportion, to those occurring in the post office—we can safely assert that no express company would undertake to deliver, properly, packages addressed with so little care as are hundreds of thousands of the letters daily deposited in the post office. A merchant who would not think of forwarding goods by express, without first causing the packages to be plainly and carefully marked with the name, occupation, and exact address of the person for whom they are intended, has no hesitation in depositing in the post office a valuable letter directed simply to the name and city of residence of the same person—though the name may be one borne by a dozen persons in the same city. *He* knows for whom he intends it—he has bought and affixed his stamp, entrusted his letter to the post office—and let the post office look to it that it reaches his correspondent and no one else, or beware his wrath and a denunciatory communication in the newspapers.

It is unreasonable and unjust to *demand* of the post office that it shall do more than convey and deliver mail matter *according to its address and the best of its ability.* Where that address is incomplete, however, the post office does more: it endeavors to supply the writer's lack of care, and adopts every means in its power to ascertain what the address does not indicate, viz.: the actual person for whom it is intended—and deliver it. It cannot always do this, and it is of course likely that errors and delays in delivery will sometimes occur in such cases—but the blame of those errors and delays rests not with the post office, but with the public.

This difficulty is of course more common in the large cities than elsewhere. At the smaller towns, a letter, if bearing a correct *name*, even if no occupation, street or number be given, stands a much better chance of prompt and correct delivery than a similar letter would in New York or Boston, for reasons which are obvious. Take, for an example, the case of such a letter arriving at the New York Office, and simply directed to "Wm. H. Taylor, New York." By the city directory for the present year, it appears that *seven* persons bear that name who reside or do business there. Each of those persons has an equal claim to the letter, so far as can be judged by the address—and yet the one person among the seven for whom it is really intended probably expects that it should be promptly delivered to him, and to him only—with what degree of reason any fair-minded person is capable of saying.

"But," says one of these Messrs. Taylor, when he calls to complain of the delay or non-receipt of a letter addressed as above, "I have a box, and pay rent therefor; and it is the business of yon post office gentlemen to know the names of your boxholders, and to place their letters in those boxes."

So it is, Mr. T.; but perhaps you are not aware that the number of those boxes is nearly 6,000; that in each of them are placed, in addition to the letters addressed to the individual or firm in whose name the box is rented, those which are addressed to (on an average) five other persons in some way connected, as special partners, agents, clerks, &c., with those individuals or firms; that together, these form an aggregate of about 36,000 names, each of which, in connection with its appropriate box-number, it is requisite should be remembered by the sorting-clerks and those whose duty it is to place the letters each in its proper box; that an average of about 128,000 letters per day are received at the New York Office; that as each of them passes through the hands of the sorting-clerks they are obliged to decide, at once—1st, whether the person or firm to whom the letter is addressed is a box-holder, or whether it should be delivered by a carrier or placed in the general delivery to be called for; 2d, if addressed to a box-holder, to what particular "section" of the boxes (which are divided into five sections) the letter should be sent for boxing; that in case the letter is found to be intended for a box-holder, the clerk in charge of that "section" has then to decide in which particular box the letter belongs; that the doing of all this with unvarying correctness, even in the case of properly directed letters, requires the possession by the clerks of memories little short of superhuman—and that it is rather a matter of surprise that so few errors occur in such cases as yours than for complaint when one does occur. The letter—being addressed simply to your name, and no occupation, street or number being given, bore on its face absolutely nothing to guide the clerks in deciding how, where and to whom it should be delivered. If they happen to decide wrongly and your letter is delayed, or even lost, blame your correspondent (or perhaps yourself, for neglecting to instruct him as to your proper address,) but do not blame the post office or its clerks, who have done the best they could with the imperfect lights you and your correspondent have vouchsafed to them.

This article is already extended beyond its proposed limits. We shall refer to the subject again; and for the present conclude by saying that in our opinion a remedy for a very large number of complaints against the post office would be found in the establishment of a regulation by the Department that on and after a certain future date, it will not be *responsible*, in any way, (though continuing all proper efforts in that direction) for the correct delivery of any mail matter, *unless the same shall be properly addressed*—if intended for a large city, to a box-number, [and, by the way, the intensely absurd fear, on the part of many box-holders, lest any publicity should be given to their box numbers, is something neither we nor they can reasonably account for,] or to a *street and number*; or if neither of these be known by the writer, that the *occupation*, at least, of the person addressed shall follow his name.

When the people of this country exercise half the care that those of other countries do in addressing their mail letters, we shall have no more than half the present number of complaints from them of the annoyances of an inefficient postal service.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Quarterly Returns, &c.—*A. G. D., L——, Cal.*—Pursue the *old system* of making out your returns until you receive the proper notification. The answer to your second question is embraced in the above.

Application for Regulations, &c.—*J. W. T., P——, Md.*—Apply to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Postage to Port au Prince.—*J. F. H., O——, Ohio.*—Postage to Port au Prince is 34 cents. To all *British* West Indies 10 cents, the same as to Brazil. Letters to the West Indies are forwarded by new line of steamers to Brazil.

Stopping Letters in Transit.—*H. H. C., L. M——, Wis.*—Your question is this—Post Office "B." is discontinued. "C." is the nearest office. Persons whose P. O. address has been "B.," residing near "A.," desire to receive their letters at "A.," where the mail for "C." is made up, thereby saving several miles' travel and several days' delay, as "C." only receives a mail semi-weekly. The regulation of the Department respecting mail matter in transit for discontinued offices, like the majority of regulations or laws, cannot cover every *real* or *suppositious* case. Postmasters should be careful to follow their instructions as near as possible; but expediency would suggest that, in cases like the above, a departure from the strict rule may be permitted, if the parties addressed make application in writing for their letters at "A." Of course the Postmaster may refuse to deliver such letters, if he chooses to do so; but where all parties are agreed, we see no reason why the persons addressed may not be accommodated.

Mis-sending Mail Matter.—*J. R. L., P——, Pa.*—If the Postmaster of whom you complain persists in his wrong practice, in spite of your request and in defiance of law, report him to the Department without delay. Such action is extremely reprehensible.

Congressional Globe.—*R. K. S., Mt. C——, Ill.*—The "Congressional Globe and Appendix" are by law entitled to pass free in the mails. Collect the usual postage on the *Daily Globe.*

Letters for Deputy Sheriff.—*J. W. B., F——, N. Y.*—If there is no such officer in your town, forward all letters, so addressed, to the Sheriff of the county.

Mistake in Mailing.—*W. P. H., R——, Ohio.*—No entry of unpaid bill should have been made on your account. Your duty in the case was to forward the letter to its proper address, without extra charge, and to return the post-bill to the office of original mailing, with a proper explanation.

Austrian Postal Union.—*J. L. E., E——, Ohio.*—The Austrian Postal Union is the term by which we designate the union of certain German States for the purpose of securing the best mail facilities with other nations. Letters sent by Prussian closed mail are subject to British and Belgic postage. If sent direct, the rate is about one-half that of the Prussian closed mail. We must refer you to the Department at Washington for an answer to your third question, which strikes us as being very vague.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of February, 1866:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alisal, | Monterey, | Cal. | 14,894 |
| *Ash Grove, | Greene, | Mo. | special |
| Alton, | McKean, | Pa. | 2,748 & 2,746 |
| Allensville, | Todd, | Ky. | 9,648 |
| Abernathy, | Perry, | Mo. | 10,680 |
| Buffalo Mills, | Rockbridge, | Va. | 4,678 |
| *Blair, | Randolph, | Ill. | 11,809 |
| Boulder Valley, | Jefferson, | Mont. | 14,624a |
| *Brown's Creek, | Harrison, | W. Va. | not known |
| *Blackwater, | Morgan, | Ky. | special |
| *Belfast, | Clermont, | Ohio. | 9,296 |
| Benjaminville, | McLean, | Ill. | 11,614 |
| Boston Store, | Montgomery, | Ind. | 12,137 |
| Bluff Creek, | Mahaska, | Iowa. | 11,050 |
| *Boone, | Boone, | Ky. | 9,603 |
| *Burnt Mills, | Montgomery, | Mo. | |
| Broadway, | Tazewell, | Ill. | special |
| Boone Station, | Boone, | Iowa. | 11,150 |
| Banner, | Jackson, | Iowa. | 14,173 |
| *Cold Water, | Doddridge, | W. Va. | 4,240 |
| Cherry Stone, | Northampton, | Va. | 4,471 |
| Cedar Hill, | Robertson, | Ten. | 10,004 |
| Cape Porpoise, | York, | Me. | special |
| *Chicago, | Marion, | Ky. | 9,505 |
| Centre Town, | Ohio, | Ky. | 9,658 |
| Carter's Station, | Green, | Ten. | special |
| Cravan's Landing, | Herdin, | Ten. | 9,703 |
| Chandlier, | Mahaska, | Iowa. | 11,058 |
| Celsus, | Kent, | Mich. | 12,695 |
| *Dawsonville, | Montgomery, | Md. | 3,244 |
| Dennison, | Summit, | Ohio. | 2,771 |
| Difficult, | Smith, | Ten. | 10,024 |
| East Watertown, | York, | Me. | 124 |
| *Ellwood, | Muhlenburgh, | Ky. | 9,655 |
| Edgefield Junc'n, | Davidson, | Ten. | 9,604 |
| Empire City, | Ormsby, | Nev. | 15,757a |
| Elleard, | St. Louis, | Mo. | special |
| Eveline, | Buchanan, | Mo. | 10 524 |
| Excelsior, | Pueblo, | Col. | 14,020 |
| Farmer's Institute, | Tippecanoe, | Innd. | special |
| Fort Aubrey, | | Kan. | 14,465 |
| *Fairfield, | Benton, | Mo. | 10,571 |
| French Grove, | Knox, | Ill. | 11,951 |
| *Forest, | Scott, | Miss. | 7,401 |
| Port Junction, | Weld, | Col. | 14,260 |
| Franconia, | Chicago, | Min. | 13,570 |
| Grey's Landing, | Greene, | Pa. | 2,626 |
| *Green Bottom, | Cabell, | W. Va. | not known |
| *Germantown, | Montgomery, | Md. | special |
| Granville, | Mifflin, | Pa. | 2,201 |
| *Green Bay, | Clark, | Iowa. | 11,048 |
| Graafschap, | Allegan, | Mich. | 12,755 |
| *Grant, | Portage, | Wis. | 13,064 |
| Harle Academy, | Jefferson, | Ten. | 10,068 |
| Howardville, | Floyd, | Iowa. | 11,014 |
| *Howard's Mills, | Montgomery, | Ky. | 9,556 |
| *Hazle Green, | Wolf, | Ky. | 9,580 |
| Hannegan, | Rush, | Ind. | special |
| Hubbard, | Lewis, | W. Va. | 4,235 |
| Hughesville, | Charles, | Md. | 3,240 |
| *Ixonia Centre, | Jefferson, | Wis. | 13,007 |
| Island, | Benzie, | Mich. | 12,703 |
| *Jenkins' Bridge, | Accomack, | Va. | not known |
| *Kline's Grove, | Northumberland, | Pa. | 2,348 |
| *Luney's Creek, | Hardy, | Va. | 4,266 |
| Lincoln Centre, | Mitchell, | Iowa. | special |
| Little Turkey, | Chickasaw, | Iowa. | 11,009 |
| Lynnville, | Graves, | Ky. | special |
| *Lair's Station, | Harrison, | Ky. | 9,524 |
| *Morgan, | Pendleton, | Ky. | 9,524 |
| Masonville, | Windham, | Ct. | 925 |
| Morris Run, | Tioga, | Pa. | 2,456 |
| Mile Strip, | Madison, | N. Y. | 1,226 |
| Meshack's Creek, | Monroe, | Ky. | 9,642 |
| Middleton, | Ada, | Idaho. | 15,022 |
| Norrisville, | Caledonia, | Vt. | 452 |
| Nishna, | Pottawattamie, | Iowa. | 11,054 |
| *Newport Centre, | Johnson, | Iowa. | 10,936 |
| North Branch, | Baltimore, | Md. | 3,206 |
| Orangeville, | Branch, | Mich. | special |
| Oakland Mills, | Howard, | Md. | 3,212 |
| *Oakville, | Ballard, | Ky. | 9,510 |
| Osage Bluff, | Cole, | Mo. | 10,414 |
| Painter's, | Fairfax, | Va. | special |
| Plum City, | Pierce, | Wis. | special |
| Paulinville, | Yuba, | Cal. | 14,814 |
| *Peeled Oak, | Bath, | Ky. | 9,566 |
| Polkton, | Ottawa, | Mich. | special |
| *Retreat, | Vernon, | Wis. | 13,132 |
| *Racket River, | St. Lawrence, | N. Y. | special |
| Rockfield, | Warren, | Ky. | 9,548 |
| Sheriden's Cl. Wks. | Lawrence, | Ohio. | 9,664 |
| South Limington, | York, | Me. | 124 |
| Six Points, | Butler, | Pa. | 2,702 |
| St. George, | Kankakee, | Ill. | special |
| Star Furnace, | Carter, | Ky. | |
| Shunpike, | Cayuga, | N. Y. | 1,079 |
| Sheridan, | La Salle, | Ill. | 11,578 |
| Sedgewick, | Decatur, | Iowa. | special |
| Spring Meadow, | Bedford, | Pa. | special |
| *Sugar Grove, | Butler, | Ky. | 9,649 |
| Three Bridges, | Hunterdon, | N. J. | 2,124 |
| Tygart's Flats, | Wood, | W. Va. | 4,110 |
| Union Grove, | Gentry, | Mo. | 10,710 |
| Wyoming, | Kent, | Del. | 3,102 |
| What Cheer, | Keokuk, | Iowa. | special |
| *Walnut Grove, | Ballard, | Ky. | 9,[illegible]31 |
| Winnemucca, | Humboldt, | Nev. | [illegible] |
| *West Kortright, | Delaware, | N. Y. | special |

### DISCONTINUED

[In the annexed List will be found names of the nearest offices to which matter those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Banner Valley, | Linn, Iowa, | Marion, |
| Bailey's Creek, | Tioga, Pa. | Rutland, |
| Bear Creek, | Luzerne, Pa. | Wilkesbarre, |
| Burnt Mills, | Montgomery, Md. | Sligo, |
| Cypress Dale, | Vanderburg, Ind. | Evansville, |
| Delhi, | Indiana, Pa. | Penn Run, |
| East Pine Grove, | Warren, Pa. | Warren, |
| Flint Hill, | St. Charles, Mo. | Troy, |
| Fulmerville, | Pike, Pa. | Dingman's Ferry, |
| Foxburgh, | Forest, Pa. | Sheffield, Warren Co. |
| Groveville, | Mercer, N. J. | Bordentown, |
| Grant, | Portage, Mis. | Stevens' Point, |
| Glen Oak, | Indiana, Pa. | Mahoning, |
| Greenfield, | Erie, Pa. | North East, |
| Humphreysville, | Holmes, Ohio, | Killbuck, |
| Kekkektagon, | Oconto, Wis. | Shawanaw, |
| Lovell's Station, | Erie, Pa. | Corry, |
| Litzenberg, | Lehigh, Pa. | Foglesville, |
| Mole Hill, | Ritchie, W. Va. | Ritchie Ch. |
| Neshoto, | Manitowac, Wis. | Manitowoc, |
| Newport, | Lake, Ill. | Waukegan, |
| North Leslie, | Ingham, Mich. | Leslie, |
| Oro Labor, | Huron, Mich. | Sebewaing, |
| Prince of Wales, | Breckinridge, Ky. | Hardinsburgh, |
| Princetown, | Highland, Ohio, | Nevin, |
| Ripley Landing, | Jackson, W. Va. | Jackson Ch. |
| Rock City, | Dak. | Fort Halleck, |
| Steam Corners, | Morrow, Ohio, | Lexington, |
| Vega, | Henry, Iowa, | Mt. Pleasant, |
| West Woodville, | Clermont, Ohio. | Level, Warren Co. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

China, Wyoming, N. Y., Arcade.
Denver City, Araphoe, Cal., Denver.
Etna, Hanover, Va., Howletts.
Flint, Union, Ohio, Milford Centre.
Gray's Ranch, Huerfano, Cal., Trinidad.
Illinoistown, Placer, Cal., Colfax.
Moneka, Linn, Kan., Mansfield.
*Newbury, Howard, Iowa, Glen Roy.
Polkville, Cleveland, N. C., Johnson.
*New Village, Suffolk, N. Y., Bock on Kama.
Piney Green, Onslow, N. C., Ward's Mill.
Pleasant Vale, New Haven, Ct., River Side.
Rose Hill, Harris, Tex., Ida.
Rising Sun, Jefferson, Kan., Perryville.
Sparta, Hillsdale, Mich., Pittsford.
Suwanoochee, Clinch, Ga., Lawton.
White Chimney, Caroline, Va., Point Easton.
Yadkin Institute, Davidson, N. C., Yadkin College.

#### Presidential Appointments.

Alexandria, Rapids, La., Thos. S. Bacon.
Covington, Kenton, Ky., Jesse B. Grant.
Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Cal., Geo. J. Clarke.
Ware, Hampshire, Mass., John W. Cummings.

#### Re-opened.

ARKANSAS.

Hot Springs, Hot Springs, A D Littler,
Columbia, Chicot, Leonard E. Johnson,
Lewisville, Lafayette, Louis Falk,
Smithville, Lawrence, William J Moore,
Pennington's Mills, Pulaski, S F Robertson,
Booneville, Scott, James Saddler,
Bentonville, Benton, Richard H Wempy,
Pee Ridge, Benton, *Wm Martin,
Boonsboro, Washington, John P. Trusedale,
Elm Springs, Washington, Marinda W Pearson,
Fayetteville, Washington, Hugh C C Bolefuhr,
West Fork, Washington, Wm H H Nett.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Pierceville, Cleveland, Mrs Pallence Gladden,
Warsaw, Duplin, Miss M M Brass,
Troye' Store, Randolph, Mrs Sarah Ann Bale,
Patterson, Caldwell, Mrs E C Clinard,
Tally Ho, Granville, Miss Lizzie E Johnson,
Martindale, Mecklenburg, Wm M Mertin,
Hickory Tavern, Catawba, Miss V S Tuttle,
Hommony Creek, Buncombe, Mrs Louisa Reid,
White House, Randolph, E B Henly,
Pollocksville, Jones, Richard Dowdy,
Mackey's Ferry, Washington, Mrs Ann B Malson,
South Point, Gaston, Mrs Mary A Craig,
Scotland Neck, Halifax, Wm Fenner,
Hemptoneville, Yadkin, Miss Caroline M Cowles,
Houstonville, Iredell, Miss Bettie S Dalton,
Jefferson, Ashe, E T Bartlett,
Sawyersville, Randolph, Wm Mc K Dongan,
Mud Lick, Chatham, J Milton Woody,*
Otter Creek, Rutherford, Mrs Mary Wilkinson,
Cedar Bush, Davidson, Miss Susan Summy,
Spencer, Davidson, Jesse Kendley,*
Whiteville, Columbia, John Morse,
Pleasant Ridge, Gaston, Mrs Priscilla R Holland,
Mountain Creek, Catawba, Miss Harriet E Gabriel,
St Lawrence, Chatham, Isaac T Brooks,
Elevation, Johnson, Sarah Dixon,
Williamsburg, Iredell, Alfred Johnson,
Mount Olive, Wayne, Rob't Kornegay,
Holly Grove, Madison, F M Lawson,
Earpsborough, Johnson, Miss Bettie A Young,
Eagles Mills, Iredell, Joseph Cox,
Amity Hill, Iredell, George B King,
Providence, Mecklenburg, Joseph E Sample,
Rosevale, Mecklenburg, James P Blaye,
Rich Square, Northampton, Wm H Burgess,
Beatties Ford, Lincoln, Miss Rachael Culp,
Cobwen's Store, Union, Hugh Downing,
Falkland, Pitt, Joseph H Mayo,
Hilliardstown, Nash, Mrs Jane H Portias,
Fentress, Guilford, Mrs E C Fentress,
Kernersville, Forsyth, Miss Lucinde P Kerner,
Pens Level, Johnson, Thomas G Kinnant,
Rock Spring, Orange, Mrs Elizabeth Cate,
Richmond Hill, Yadkin, John H Thorpe,
Stevens Mills, Union, John L Hooks,
Strong Point, Alexander, Mrs Mary Jane Gibbens,
Winton, Hertford, Eben Shaw,
Turkey Cove, McDowell, John G Yancey,
Rockford, Surry, L H Burrise,
Black Creek, Wilson, Miss Perrinna Boue,
Trap Hill, Wilkes, A C Bryant,
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, Mrs. J B Carpenter,
Gatesville, Gates, Julian Bredy,
Leaksville, Rockingham, Mary A Burton,
Wentworth, Rockingham, Nell Ellington,
Swansboro, Onslow, Daniel A. Harget,
Peney Green, Onslow, Mrs Emily Marshall,
Onslow C. H., Onslow, Mrs Ann M Speight,
Cherry Lane, Ashe, Francis Bryan,
Glade Creek, Ashe, *Andrew B. Carson,
Hay Meadow, Welkes, H Sebastian,
Judesville, Surry, Lucy K Thompson,
Hay Stack, Surry, *John P. Grogan,
Weavels' Mills, Forsyth, *Eli Weavel,
Burney's Mills, Randolph, Mrs. Nancy Burney,
Brookville, Granville, Mrs. E. H. Bridges,
Fulton, Davie, Milton Hobbs,
Arcadia, Davidson, *J H Shelton,
Avery's Creek, Buncombe, Thos. H. Bennett,
Gladesborough, Randolph, Jas W Lyndon,
Durhams, Orange, T J Manguen,
Troy, Montgomery, Nell McInnis,
Lewisville, Forsyth, William Stipe, Jr.
Tryon, Polk, Mrs Jane Thompson,
Columbus, Polk, Miss Texanna Brice,

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

Webb's Ford, Rutherford, Mrs Jane Webb,
Oak Spring, Rutherford, Mrs Nancy Walker,
Cooper's Gap, Rutherford, Mrs J E A Waldroup,
Sandy Plains, Rutherford, Miss Ann Abrams,
Logan's Store, Rutherford, Mrs M Freeman,
Boilston, Henderson, John F Woodfin,
Claytonville, Henderson, James H Hood,
Davidson River, Henderson, John Clayton,
Oaks, Orange, E Ellen Webb,
Hill's Store, Randolph, Mrs Susannah L Kaanans,
Camp Call, Cleveland, Mrs Ann L Green,
Owensville, Sampson, Mrs Mary Ann Culbreath,
South Mills, Camden, Mrs Henrietta Jacobs.

GEORGIA.

Sneed, Lee, Mrs A V Callaway,
Cedar Grove, Walker, Wm B Gray,
Etowah, Cass, Elijah Sprigg,
Sandersville, Washington, Mrs Lydia M Powrnell,
Clarksville, Habersham, John R Stanford,
Homer, Banks, Wm Turk,
Middle River, Franklin, Wm Martin,
Stockton, Clinch, Sam'l Steele,
La Fayette, Walker, Rob't P Dickinson,
Hiawassee, Towns, Wm T Crans,
Jacksonville, Telfair, John McDearmid,
Villa Rica, Carroll, Seaborn M Noland,
Hinesville, Liberty, Mrs Caroline Allen,
McIntosh, Liberty, Simon A Fraser,
Loganville, Walton, Egbert W Brand,
Crossville, Lumpkins, Miss Nettie Sandford,
Jasper, Pickens, Levi W Hall,
Morgantown, Fannin, John T Johnson,
Centre Village, Camden, R A Baker,
Temperance, Telfair, Thomas Fussell,
Statenville, Echolls, Thos B Clayton,
Bull Creek, Tatnall, *W T Morgan,
Long Branch, Tatnall, *M J Moody,
Bold Spring, Franklin, *Nathan Gennells,
Traders Hill, Charton, *F M Smith,
Byron, Houston, Thomas B Goff,
Wavery Hall, Harris, Jno G. Edwards,
Sylvania, Scriven, Geo C Dickinson,
Pardues, Houston, Jno Churchwell,
Blairsville, Union, W J Cauley,
Waresborough, Ware, Jesse E. Butler,
Thompson, Columbia, Rich'd W Neal,
Powersville, Houston, Wm E Warren,
Varnell's Station, Whitfield, L N Spears,
Scarborough, Scriven, Wm Wright,
Red Clay, Whitfield, R W Weatherby,
L[illegible]kin, Stewart, Thomas Yarorough,
[illegible]noochee, Clinch, Stephen Ligetsey,
Sparta, Hancock, James H. Burnett,
Riceborough, Liberty, Frederick B Lyon,
Spring Place, Murray, Wm Anderson.

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] Panola, Gen'l J H Hammond,
[illegible], Smith, Henry A Lee,
[illegible]bota, Clark, Fannie B Collins,
[illegible]lis, Panola, John R Wall,
[illegible]ing Ridge, Hinds, E V Holmes,
[illegible]aleigh, Smith, Rob't Fraker,
[illegible]aitman, Clark, Narcissa W Smith,
Pascagoula, Jackson, W S Dodson,
[illegible]ontpilier, Chickasaw, Morgan C Shell,
[illegible]eensboro, Coctan, Joseph B Pack,
Crystal Springs, Copiah, O Osborne,
China Grove, Pike, Mary Packwood,
Boque, Chitto, Pike, Julie C Mey,
Austin, C H, Tunica, James Lustro,
Buena Vista, Chickasaw, Uriah S. Williams,
West's Station, Holmes, E W Wilkinson,
Derry, Hurds, Mrs Martha L Wilson,
Carthage, Leake, H H Howard,
Williamsburgh, Covington, Arabelle White.

TENNESSEE.

Portersville, Tipton, A B Hill,
Edgeworth, Sullivan, N C Lady,
Bloomington, Tipton, John C McLister,
Edens Ridge, Sullivan, John H Mc D Right,
Romeo, Green, Jas D Kenney,
Poland Springs, Weakley, *Jas M Drewry,
Gourley's Bridge, Green, *Wm R Gibbs,
Carlockville, Rutherford, W P Jacobs,
Vernon, Hickman, E G Lane,
Jordan's Spring, Montgomery, *Alex J Wolten,
Adamsville, McMary, E M Rogers,
Barren, Williamson, N H Nalls,
Austin, Wilson, Hezekiah Reader,
Freedom, Washington, Wm J Strain,
Lexington, Henderson, S M Heffley,
Borr Aque, Hickman, Hiram Baird,
Camp Creek, Green, John McCoy,
Black Jack, Robertson, W S Simmons,
Laurel Hill, DeKalb, James T Exum,
Montrose, Smith, Wm Kittrell.

ALABAMA.

Danville, Morgan, Lewis Falk,
Carthage, Tuskaloosa, George W Guner,
Benton, Lowerdes, S H Caldwell,
Childersburgh, Talladega, *George Butler,
Frankfort, Franklin, Robert B Haster,
Vilula, Russell, Wm Pitts,
Ramer, Montgomery, Rob't McClelland,
Lacey's Spring, Morgan, Wm Holpricht,
Triana, Madison, James Rowe,
County Line, Randolph, W D Steed,
Chulafinnee, Randolph, John N Stephenson,
Loruira, Randolph, James G Adamson,
Blake's Ferry, Randolph, Mrs Marietta Blake,
Court Hill, Talladega, B W Parton,
Bowdon, Talladega, W H Hobbs,
South Butler, Butler, John R Cushing,
Fredonia, Chambers, John L Bowen,
Sparta, Conecuh, Miss S B Kennedy,
Woodville, Jackson, Mrs Mary Evans,
Monterey, Butler, James K Benson,
Manningham, Butler, Rob't H Simpson,
Russellville, Franklin, Michael Finney,
Whestler, Mobile, D M Dunlop,
Clayton, Barbour, David F Cutts,
Corn House, Randolph, Wm Jackson,
Hartville, Russell, Mrs Mary Cash,

TEXAS.

Burnet C. H., Burnet, Hugh H Calvert,
Powellton, Harrison, John M Weekom,
Blanco, Blanco, M F Bell,
Corsicana, Navarro, H A Trent.
Fayetteville, Fayette, R J Zimmermann,
Madisonville, Madison, Mrs Ellen O'Allphin,
Oakland, Colorado, A Scrinpshire,
Yorktown, De Witt, Jacob Gugenhiern,
Montgomery, Montgomery, Pleasant M Yell,
Leon Springs, Bexar, L Ferdinand Tapperwian,
Pilot Grove, Grayson, J F Stinnett,
Valley, Guadaloupe, Mrs Elizabeth S Perryman,
Comfort, Kerr, Juline Oches,
Boerne, Comal, J G O'Grady,
Plano, Collin, John W. Buster,
Gatesville, Coryell, W W Allen,
Belmont, Gonzales, Miss R E Beaty,
Salado, Bell, John T. Enbanks,
Sugar Land, Fort Bend, F M Nolen,
Rose Hill, Harris, Jacob Vobel,
Martin, Falls, A P Delano,
Weatherford, Parker, John Norton,
Hillsborough, Hill, N A Willett,
Stafford's Point, Ft Bend, *John [illegible]laher,
Lancaster, Dallas, J C Scydel,
Brazoria, Brazoria, Wm Vollbaum,
Jacksborough, Jack, J W Bobbins.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Manchester, Sumter, J M Tindall,
Sandy Flat, Greenville, A Andrea,
George's Creek, Pickens, John B Gassett,
Lynchburgh, Sumter, Chas E Spenser,
Floydsville, Marion, Mrs A Floyd,
Blackville, Barnwell, James Kelley,
Shallow Ford, Anderson, Mrs Laura F Palmer.

LOUISIANA.

McCutcheon's Landing, St. Charles, Jules B Trepagnier,
Holmesville, Avoyelle, M Ferrirr,
Bayou Chicot, St Laudry, *Tarrence L Scott,
Ulla Platto, St. Laudry, Y Vedrine,
Camptl, Nachitoches, *Benj Lambre,
Winfield, Winn, Absalom Wade,
Vermillion, Lafayett, Henry S Dunbar,
Grand Coteau, St Landry, Shakespeare Allen,
Franklinton, Washington, John R. Wood.

FLORIDA.

Campbellton, Jackson, Mrs Josephine Shoamaker.
Chettahooche, Gadsen, Mrs Mary Bryant,
Blue Creek, Liberty, *Washington R. Bradwell,
Bristol, Liberty, Joseph Sheperd.

VIRGINIA.

Simpson, Floyd, David Hall,
Little River, Floyd, George Akers,
Rice's Store, Westmoreland, Lampkin McGuire,
Hope Mills, Page; Russell Preegraves,
Oldham's Roads, Westmoreland, Wm R Hudson,
Durrettsville, Richmond, James A Johnson,
Union Village, Northumberland, Miss A H Douglass,
Lottsburg, Northumberland, R J Bundick,
Heathsville, Northumberland, M B Cralle,
Lancaster C. H., Lancaster, Elizabeth M Hughlett,
Kilmarnock, Lancaster, Mrs H P Stonam,
Jeffersonton, Culpeper, Miss Francis Suddith,
Etna, Hanover, James Hanes,
Pembroke, Giles, Mrs. Catharine A Cook,
Central Plains, Fluvana, Nellie S Noel,
Mount Solon, Augusta, Elizabeth H. Blakeman,
Hyco Falls, Halifax, Mrs Emma J Pool,
Massie's Mills, Nelson, Mrs Susan J Bowling
Farmers Grove, Southampton, Mrs Ann M Sebull,
Nebraska, Appomattox, Mrs Mary J Atwood,
Jenning's Gap, Augusta. Jas W Joseph,
Elk Creek, Grayson, Miss Rosamond J. Hall,
Amsterdam, Botetourt, Mrs Emily Belew,
Spring Garden, Pittsylvania, Joseph H Abbott,
Oakville, Appomattox, Henry Dadaker,
Rye Valley, Smyth, Henderson Griffitts,
Windsor Station, Isle of Wight, R A Pinner,
Johnsontown, Northampton, George B Jacob,
Catawba, Roanoke, Samuel Chester,
Thorn Hill, Orange, Lewis T Oden,
Eggleston Springs, Giles, McHenry Rutledge,
Mangohick, King William, Mrs J A Powell,
Lovill's Creek, Carroll, *Mrs Jane L Staples,
Fork Union, Fluvana, Sarah E Openhelmer,
Newton, King and Queen, Mrs V Howerton,
Rock Tavern, Russell, Mrs Sallie L Gray.
Glade Hill, Franklin, M A Permill,
Hat Creek, Campbell, Mrs Mary E Howard,
Smithfield, Isle of Wight, Mrs Teresa Lapping,
Ruckersville, Greene, Benj Herndon,
Dondon Bridge, Pr Ann, Mrs Mary Ann Keeling,
Rocky Mount, Franklin, Mrs Elizabeth E Lovinder,
Sontag, Franklin, Sallie A E Dent,
Mount Murphy, Pocahontas, Ebenezer Whitney,
Vernon Hill, Halifax, Josiah C Walker,*
Gogginsville, Franklin, Meshack Griffith,
Martinsville, Henry, V R Trent,
Summers, Rockbridge, Philip M Siler,
Dawsonville, Greene, Mrs Elizabeth A Stockdall,
Concord Depot, Campbell, John D Pettigrew,
St Tamany, Mecklenburg, Wm Lucas,
Loretto, Essex, Miss A G Gouldman,
Peach Grove, Fairfax, James W Green,
Nicholas, C H, Nicholas, Sam'l H Williams,
Locust Bottom, Botetourt, Miss Julia Sifford,
Miller's Tavern, Essex, Carter Shackleford,
Seven Fountains, Shenandoah, Addison Munch,
Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edw'd, A F Anderson,
New Canton, Buckingham, Rob't Saunders,
Gold Hill, Buckingham, John S Hall,
Aspenwall, Charlotte, John Estes,
Coles Ferry, Charlotte, John M Kirkpatrick,
Harvey's Store, Charlotte, Pauline H Pugh,
Junction Store, Botetourt, Miss Willis G Jones,
Blue Ridge, Botetourt, Miss Sarah E Benger,
Gholsonville, Brunswick, Miss E C Seward,
White House, Mecklenburg, Mrs S D Williams,
Wellville, Nottoway, Miss Indiana D Wilson,
Snowville, Pulaski, Joseph H Winston,
Longwood, Rockbridge, J F Wilson,
Columbia Furnace, Shenandoah, Levi Wisseler,
Trevilliane Depot, Louisa, Chas G Travillian,*
Rocky Gap, Tazewell, Mrs Elizabeth Sprett,
Patrick, C H, Patrick, Miss Francis Nowlin,
Millwood, Clark, James R Neville,
Gainee's* Roads, Rappahannock, Mrs Elizabeth Miller,
Blue Springs, Smythe, John D Horne,
Verdierville, Orange, Henry G Hatch,
Palmyra, Fluvanna, Miss Elizabeth C Garnett,
New Kent, C H, New Kent, John D Christian,
Copper Hill, Floyd, John B Cannaday,
Cranberry Plains, Carroll, Elizabeth Caviness,
Parnassus, Augusta, James P Byers,
Mt Pleasant, Spottsylvania, Joseph A Gorden,
Brockenburg, Spottsylvania, Alexander W Dillard,
Pertlows, Spottsylvania, James T Burnese,
Jerusalem, Southampton, Eveline R Blythe,
Wolftown, Madison, Miss Francis A Bates,
Amelia, C H, Amelia, Julia P Coleman,
Bealeton, Fauquier, George N Colbert,
Loyds, Essex, Miss Flovella J Farrar,
Glenmore, Buckingham, Miss Marietta Fitz,
Littleton, Sussex, Wm E Glover,
Appomattox, C H, Appomattox, Henry J. Hogan,
Alma, Page, Reuben Neuman,
Tazewell, C H, Tazewell, Palton J Praker,
Green Bay, Prince Edward, Luther N Rowlett,
Graves' Mill, Madison, Wm W Taylor,

WEST VIRGINIA.

Big Bend, Calhoun, Benj Jeffries,
Petre Creek, Calhoun, J A Hoesy,*
Arnoldsburgh, Calhoun, P L W Pool,
Pucks' Ferry, Monroe, G S. Landcraft,*
Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe, James Harvey,
Fayetteville, Fayette, Philo N Platt,
Raleigh, C H, Raleigh, Edward Prince,
Jumping Branch, Mercer, Sylvester Upton,
Lindside, Monroe, Mrs M J Ballard,
Maple Lawn, Monroe, Christopher Ballard,
Second Creek, Greenbrier, Joseph Dickanson,
Ten Mile, Cabell, B W Drake,
Cacapon Depot, Morgan, Geo W McCubbin,
Adkursville, Wayne, *J P Keyser,
Oak Flat, Pendleton, Harriet L Temple.
Frankford, Greenbrier, Jesse Bright,
Wies, Jackson, †Henry Harris,
Perkins' Mills, Braxton, Jes W. Morrison,
Holley River, Braxton, Harrison N Collihan,
Sand River, Webster, Elizabeth Sawyers,
Webster C. H., Webster, John Pheree,
Middleport, Webster, John E. Hell,
Welch Glade, Webster, Jonathan Griffin.

* Reappointed. † Has been reported.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto; also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs essentially from the United States domestic scale, *when the weight of the packet or letter exceeds one ounce.*

The scale of progression adopted for letters exchanged with the United Kingdom is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce

*Four* rates when over 1, but not exceeding 2 ounces

*Six* rates when over 2, but not exceeding 3 ounces; and so on, charging *two* additional rates *for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.*

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.40, being chargeable as five ounces, or ten rates; but if $2.16 (nine rates only) are paid, owing to an omission to count the fraction as a full ounce, it then goes as unpaid, and the $2.16 is lost to the writer of the letter. These letters (and all other *part paid* letters to foreign countries) are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

In no case should 3, 5 or 7 rates be collected upon a letter or packet addressed to the United Kingdom, the proper charges being either 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 rates, &c., according to weight.

Notwithstanding the explicit instructions of the Department on this subject, it is found that many postmasters are in the practice of charging postage upon letters and packets for the United Kingdom according to our domestic scale, (viz.: one rate for each half ounce or fraction of half an ounce,) and thus insufficient amounts of postage are frequently prepaid, *which are entirely lost to the senders*, as no account is taken of short payments of postage.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Asheville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago,* are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage carries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles, ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week,* sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it come to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered,* unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excepting bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory,* being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less then letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | (Way) | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 4.30 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 8.00, and 11.30 P. M.
WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 8 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 6.30 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
3d *Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.
E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,
Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me for $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Printed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 3 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 8 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 38 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 3 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 3 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 31 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 23 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 3 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 3 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 3 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (to *Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | *21 | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | *21 | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | 21 | 38 | | |
| do French mail | | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | *30 | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | *30 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | 20 | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | *21 | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | *21 | 31 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 39 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | *30 | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 39 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | *30 | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | *15 | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | *33 | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 26c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | | *42 | | |
| Panama | *21 | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 31 | 42 | 2 | † |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 16 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *36 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Diemen's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 0 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | *28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

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## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. — * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

All letters to and from foreign countries (the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, France and the British North American Provinces excepted,) are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of half an ounce; double rate, if exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce; quadruple rate, if exceeding an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; and so on, charging two rates for every ounce or fractional part of an ounce over the first ounce. As this rule differs from that followed in respect to domestic letters, great care is requisite to prevent mistakes. Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of *Re-Union*, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of March, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| French. | France. | 2 | | Con. Ep. via Brest. |
| Hamburg. | U. S. | 3 | | Eup. *via* Sp'n & Ham. |
| Dales. | U. S. | 3 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Havana. | U. S. | 7 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| *Mexican. | U. S. | 8 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Bremen. | U. S. | 10 | | Ep. *via* Spt'n & Bm'n |
| Dales | U. S. | 10 | | Ireland *via* Q'ns'wn. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 10 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | 14 | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana. | U. S. | 14 | | Havana. |
| Bremen. | U. S. | 15 | | Ger. Sta. *via* Bre'n. |
| French. | U. S. | 16 | | Con. Eu. *via* Brest. |
| Havre | U. S. | 17 | | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 17 | | Germ. Sts via Hmb'g |
| Dales. | U. S. | 17 | | Ireland via Q'nstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Nicaragua. | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Havana. | U. S. | 21 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Kingston | U. S. | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Mexican. | U. S. | 23 | | Havana & Mexico. |
| Dales. | U. S. | 24 | | Eu. *via* Q'nstown & Lp. |
| Bremen. | U. S. | 24 | | German Sts. *via* Bre. |
| Nassau. | Gt. Brit. | 24 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Cunard. | Gt. Brit. | 27 | 28 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| French. | France. | 30 | | Con. Eup. *via* Brest. |
| Havana. | U. S | 28 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 31 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 31 | | Eup. *via* Sp'n & Ham. |
| Dales. | U. S. | 31 | | Ireland via Q'nstown |
| *Brazilian. | U. S. | 29 | | Brazil & West Indies. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.
* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. VI, No. 7.** NEW YORK, APRIL, 1866. **Whole No. 67.**

### Opening Letters in the British Post Office.

We give below the conclusion of this article from Lewins' "History of the British Post Office:"

At the beginning of the present century an improvement was carried out. It was seen that the indiscriminate issue of the warrants was stimulated and fostered by the fact that no account was kept of them. As a means of placing a necessary check upon the officers, Lord Spencer, then Home Secretary, introduced the custom in 1806, of recording the dates of all warrants granted, and the purposes for which they were issued. Since the year 1822, the whole of the warrants themselves have been preserved at the Home Office. In comparing the numbers of warrants issued by different Home Secretaries during the present century, we find that Sir James Graham enjoys the unenviable notoriety of having granted the greatest number, though the fact is partly explained by the commotion which the Chartists made in the north of England, 1842-3.

The revelations made in the two Committees with reference to foreign correspondence, especially that of foreign Ministers accredited at the English Court, were very remarkable, and not likely to induce confidence in our postal arrangements on the part of other powers. It was shown that in times of war whole foreign mails had been known to have been detained, and the letters almost individually examined. The Lords' Committee went so far as to say it was clear, "that it had been for a long period of time and under successive administrations, up to the present time, an established practice that the foreign correspondence of Ministers passing through the General Post-Office should be sent to a department of the Foreign Office, before the forwarding of such correspondence, according to the address." What the feelings of foreign Governments were at this revelation may be imagined. They would know, of course, that the English Government, hundreds of years ago, had not scrupled to lay violent hands on their representatives, if by any possibility they could get hold of them. When Wolsey, for example, wanted possession of the letters of the ambassadors of Charles V., he went to work very openly, having ordered "a watche should be made" in and about London, and all persons going *en route* to the Continent to be questioned and searched. "One riding towards Brayneford," says an early record, "when examyned by the watche, answered so closely, that upon suspicion thereof, they searched hym, and found secretly byd ahoute hym, a pacquet of letters in French." In the reign ~~of Queen Mary~~, Gardiner ordered that the messengers of Noailles, the French ambassador, should be taken and searched in much the same manner. Notwithstanding this, they would scarcely be prepared for the information that later Governments, with less to fear, had preferred more secret measures, establishing a system of espionage which was certainly not in accordance with the English character, or likely to subserve the interests of peace in Europe. That the arrangement with regard to foreign mails was unlawful, may be judged by the prompt action which was taken in the matter. "Since June, 1844, the Postmaster-General," so runs the Lords' Report two months later, "having had his attention called to the fact, that there was no sufficient authority for this practice, has discontinued it altogether."

The Commons' Committee reported that the letter-opening warrants might be divided into two classes—(1) Those issued in furtherance of criminal justice, usually for the purpose of affording some clue to the hiding place of an offender, or to the mode or place of concealment of property. (2) Those issued for the purpose of discovering the designs of persons known or suspected to be engaged in proceedings dangerous to the State, or deeply involving British interests, from being carried on in the United Kingdom. In the case of both classes of warrants, the mode of proceeding was nearly similar. The first were issued on the application of the law-officers; the principal Secretary of State himself determined when to issue the latter. No record was kept of the grounds on which the second class of warrants were issued. "The letters which have been detained and opened are," according to the Committee, "unless retained by special order, as sometimes happens in criminal cases, closed and re-sealed *without affixing any mark to indicate that they have been so detained and opened*, and are forwarded by post according to their respective superscriptions." They then classed the warrants issued during the present century in the following way:—For thefts, murders, and frauds, 162; for treason and sedition, 77; foreign correspondence, 20; prisoners of war, 13; miscellaneous, 11; and for uncertain purposes, 89. Undoubtedly, with one class of letters, the Government were only performing a duty in applying the law as laid down in 1 Vict. c. 33. The information obtained by the warrants to find the *locale* of Chartist disaffection was described by the Committee as most valuable and useful to the Government. While the whole history of the transaction in question grates unpleasantly on English ears, there can be no doubt that in other cases—such as frauds on the banks and revenue, forgeries, murders, &c.—the power was used impartially to the advantage of individuals and the benefit of the State. Whether, however, the discoveries and the benefits were so many as to counterbalance the odium of countenancing what was so like a public crime, and which violated public confidence in the Post-Office, or whether the issue of a few warrants annually, in proportion to the 40,000 committals which took place yearly at that time could by any means be called an efficient instrument of police, are vastly different questions. With regard to the general question of letter-opening, the issue was altogether vague and uncertain. Though the *practical* end of the inquiry was, no doubt, gained, and warrants may almost be said to have ceased, still the Committees recommended Parliment to decide that the power and prerogative of opening letters, under certain given circumstances, should *not* be abrogated. They argued that, if the *right* of the Secretary of State was denied, it would be equivalent to advertising to every criminal conspirator against the public peace, that he might employ the Post-Office with impunity. It was decided, in consequence of this finding, that the law should remain unaltered.

Mr. Duncombe was not satisfied. In the next session he attempted to revive the subject by calling the attention of the House to what he termed the evasive and unsatisfactory character of the report of the Secret Committee, and moving the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the whole subject over again: but he met with little success. Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Peel, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Ward, and Lord John Manners, spoke against his motion, which he then withdrew. Upon this Lord Howick tried to carry a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the case of Mr. Duncombe's letters only. Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, desiring not to have the Government censured, but to see the practice condemned. Mr. Roebuck believed that the country would not be content until the invidious power intrusted to the Secretary of State respecting letter-opening was absolutely abolished. Lord John Russell spoke against the motion, which was negatived by 240 to 145 members. A few days later Mr. Duncombe renewed his attack in another form, moving that Colonel Mabberly, Secretary to the Post-Office, should attend at the bar and produce certain books connected with this office. The Home Secretary resisted the motion, grounding his objection on the reports of the Committees and the necessities of the public service. Lord John Russell and a great number of the Liberal party concurring in this view, the motion was again rejected by 188 to 113. For some weeks the subject was not again noticed in Parliament, and probably would have dropped; but it was a theme on which the Press could not be induced to be silent. Fresh events occurring in Italy, owing, it was said, to the past action of the English Government at the Post-Office, Mr. Sheil gave notice of a resolution, which he moved on the 1st of April, 1845, expressing regret that Government had opened the letters of M. Mazzini, thus frustrating the political movement in Italy. Few members, however, showed any desire to prolong a desultory debate, and thirty-eight only were found willing to affirm Mr. Sheil's proposition. Mr Wakley, a day or two afterwards, tried to revive the same discussion, but a motion which he made was negatived by three to one. On the 8th of April, 1845, Mr Duncombe, while intimating his desire to waive personal questions, and disclaiming all party feeling, moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to secure the inviolability of letters passing through the Post-Office." He was at war with the system, not with the Government. Let the Government approach the subject in a fair and not in a party spirit. All the Ministers, however, and the chiefs of the Liberal party, again stoutly resisted any change in the law; and this long controversy was finally set at rest by an adverse decision of 161 to 78.

The English people, it must be added, all along objected less to the *power* which the Government possessed in the exertion of their discretion, than to the *manner* in which that power was exercised. Mr. Duncombe's statements during the earlier stages of the discussions, relating to the "secret office"—never denied—could not be forgotten by the public when they intrusted their letters to the custody of the Post-Office. The revelations in question caused a perfect paroxysm of national anger, because it was felt, throughout the length and breadth of the land, that such arrangements were repugnant to every feeling of an Englishmen. Had the officers of the Government broken open letters in the same way as, under certain circumstances, the law allows the sheriff's officers to break open houses and writing-desks, there might still have been complainings, but these complainings would neither have been so loud nor yet so justifiable. There was something in the melting apparatus, in the tobacco-pipe, in the forged plaster of paris seals, in the official letter picker, and in the place where, and manner how, he did his work, utterly disgusting to John Bull, and most unsuitable to the atmosphere of England. The law, it is true, remains unaltered, but it is believed to be virtually a dead letter.

* Among many expressions of opinion to which the inquiry on the subject gave rise, we find the following characteristic effusion from Thomas Carlyle: "It is a question vital to us that sealed letters in an English post-office be, as we all fancied they were, respected as things sacred; that opening of men's letters, a practice near of kin to picking men's pockets, and to other still viler and far fataler forms of scoundrelism, be not resorted to in England, except in cases of the very last extremity. When some new Gunpowder Plot may be in the wind, some double-dyed high treason, or imminent national wreck not avoidable otherwise, then let us open letters; not till then. To all Austrian Kaisers and such like, in their time of trouble, let us answer, as our fathers from of old have answered—Not by such means is help here for you."

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

A key and a kite string revealed to Dr. Franklin the occult mysteries of electricity. The discoveries of the available power of gunpowder and steam were accidental, and nearly all of our great useful inventions have been matured from suddenly conceived brain-births.

From these beginnings our whole general economy has derived advantages far beyond finite calculation. In every branch of agriculture and mechanics, wonderful improvements have been introduced, and science and art, through the agency of laboratories, studios, observatories, colleges, and schools, have become as familiar as household words. In this approach to perfection the government has sympathized warmly, and through its exertions incalculable benefits have been conferred upon the country. In no department, however, have so many improvements been introduced for the immediate benefit of communities as in the General Post Office. Well devised and well matured practical plans have been elaborated and adopted to increase the usefulness, convenience, and safety of our postal system, and if its subordinates would all co-operate in carrying out these designs, there would be no cause of complaint from any quarter. But a good many sub-post offices seem to be conducted upon the same principle which governs modern horse fanciers in getting up expensive Irish matches—no two animals alike. Your postal laws and regulations are wide enough, long enough, high enough, and plain enough,—for I have read them—and strict attention to their teachings ought to enable the whole fraternity to act alike, and work in concert, for mutual advantage, if for nothing else. It ought to be their highest ambition to make the post office, in all its ramifications, the most perfect of our institutions, as it is the "central and master spring that regulates and keeps in motion all the wheels of our political system." Every new incumbent should try to improve on his predecessors' management—and in no instance allow a retrograde movement in the slightest particular, and old stagers should have the legend "excelsior" constantly before their own eyes, and those of their employes.

Unfortunately, however, I am afraid there are some deputy postmasters a good deal like the servant in the parable—who, instead of investing the funds confided to him for the benefit of his master, wrapped them "soap" carefully in a napkin, and returned it just as he received it, and for which he incurred his master's displeasure. "The hearing of this observation lays in application on it."

Offices of the same grade should be as similar in their arrangement, management and operations as "two peas," and in the routine business of post marking, cancelling, wrapping, distributing, delivering and dispatching letters *all* offices should be so much alike that "you could't tell the 'tother from which."

Is it not truly surprising that among the multitude of learned and skillful post office operators, not one of them has prepared a hand-book or manual for the use of post office clerks, defining their various duties so that the whole class could work understandingly in concert, no matter how far apart they might be.

The discipline and routine business of the army and navy are the same on ship and shore, in fort or tented field. Telegraph operators and railway employes are governed by fixed rules, which must be obeyed; and almost every public and private enterprise which employs a large number of persons at different points, and civil and political wide-spread organizations, have their regulations and by-laws for general government, which are strictly respected from the center to the edges. Of course there are some duties—the delivery for instance—no manual could make improvement on a bad tempered or untidy clerk there. Patience and polish must be staple ingredients in his composition—good looks and clean collars to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have received letters from post offices crumpled and mutilated, ink stained, grease stained and tobacco stained, which I know were not so when deposited by the hand that wrote them. Old pens, pieces of candles, stumps of segars, or the green ooze from veteran pipes, lying round loose, had all contributed their mite. To my mind there is a great deal in the appearance of a letter—clean, crisp, plainly superscribed, legibly postmarked, and the stamp neatly cancelled—it looks as inviting as strawberries and cream, and the contents, whether "grave or gay, lively or severe," command a prompter examination. O, I have stood by delivery windows waiting my turn, and have seen clerks pawing over letters, their thumbs constantly on the go to their mouth for more moisture, until the letters, with great smears over them, looked more like an old pack of cards than anything else I can liken them to; and then to receive one so soiled, it takes away the zest: the relish is departed, the appetite is gone under. The contents must be very important or very agreeable to bring about a reaction.

Another fault I have to find with some workmen in the postal vineyard—is the culture of a too prurient curiosity to know what the contents of some letters are. The senses of feeling, smelling and seeing, are brought into requisition, sometimes, prompted, I have no doubt, by honest curiosity—but it has a very bad look to the outside congregation, and "should be honored more in the breach than in the observance." Don't do it, it may lead to improprieties, and life-long remorse.

Mons Tonson.

### Letter Addresses.

On the banks of the Hudson, a beautiful stream,
  Stands a city—Poughkeepsie 'tis called,
A college is near, of one Vassar the scheme,
  In which hundreds of maidens are walled.

And among them is one whom this letter should reach,
  Of her name ask the flowers and birds.
The Lily will nod, if she cannot find speech,
  And the Swift will respond to your words.

At Dover, in the Granite State,
  It is, dear Mr. Post,
That of a "Register of Deeds,"
  The people there can boast.

His name is Hayee, (John S. I'm sure,)
  His thanks you'll get, I know
If you to him without delay
  Will let this missive go.

P. M.

Shove this through without delay
Nor hold it back a single day
But send it on—to where I'll tell
To Mr. F. Townsend who does dwell
In Williamsport *ye city great*
In Lycoming County situate
That's in Pennsylvania I suppose you know
So pray dear sir now don't be slow
But send it quickly is my prayer fervent
And much oblige your humble servant.

### Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March* 3, 1863.

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended specially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

Registered Letter Blanks.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

Registration Fees.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

Receiving Letters for Registration.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum said to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

Preparing Registered Letters for Mailing.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt;" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then he will fill up the "Return *Bill*," (which must not be confounded with the "Return *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope*, marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

Mailing Registered Letters.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there*. It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

The "Return Bill."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

Accounts of Registered Letters "Sent" and "Received."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

Delivery of Registered Letters.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

Forwarding Registered Letters.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be posted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Account of Newspapers Received.—*J. E. R., P. P——, Iowa.*—Yes, where the postage is collected by you.

Stopping at D. P. O. Letters having old Stamp.—*A. J. C., C——, Tenn.*—No. The letter should have been sent to Dead Letter Office from the mailing office, but having been started it should be allowed to go to its destination, and the postmaster there should make the proper charge.

British Postage.—*P. R., S. C——, Pa.*—The shilling stamp pays the postage in full. If the postage is prepaid the letter is stamped in red, if not prepaid in black. All other marks are to be disregarded by you.

Papers with Unlawful Enclosure.—*W. E. W., W——, N. Y.*—Letter postage should be demanded of person to whom paper is addressed. If such payment is refused, return it to P. M. at mailing office, for him to collect penalty. If mailing office is not known, send the paper to Dead Letter Office.

Rate of Postage on Drop Letters and Papers in Country P. O.—*S. M. W., New B——, N. H.* Postage on Drop Letters one cent the half ounce, on newspapers one cent for 4 ounces.

Quarterly Returns and Box Rents.—*J. W., C. H——, N. C.*—1. Send transcripts of all your accounts with quarterly returns. 2. Postmasters who have had their salaries fixed by the Department, are not entitled to the Box Rents, even though the boxes are their private property. The amount of such rents is supposed to be included in the salary.

Suspicions of Mail Depredations.—*J. L. E., B—— N. Y.; C. T. R., M——, Ind., and others.*—If you have good reason to suspect the commission of depredations upon the mails, do *not* "try to catch the rogue," but report the facts (*signing your own names*) to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Inspection Division, Washington, D. C.," stating your reasons for such suspicions. The matter then will be placed in the hands of the proper agent for investigation.

Postage on Periodicals sent as Transient Matter.—*G. A., P——, O.*—1. Periodicals sent as transient matter should be charged with 2 cts. for 4 oz., or fraction thereof, and *not* 4 cts. 2. Law of 1859 has been modified by Laws of 1863, '64 and '65; these should be found in every office.

Mrs. Grundy.—*J. B. K——, Ohio.*—The Magazine, if addressed to Mrs. G., belongs and should be delivered to her only. Mr. G. has no claim to it, especially under the unfortunate connubial circumstances you mention.

Delivery of Mail by Contractor.—*S. W. L., B——, Mass.*—1. Contractor is not obliged to deliver mail if post office is over 80 rods from the depot. 2. Application for mail messenger should be sent to the Contract Office, Post Office Department, stating your distance from depot.

Jewelry and Lottery "Firms."—*J. B. V., M——, Iowa, (and others.)*—We are constantly receiving inquiries similar to those you make respecting the "reliability" of certain persons who promise, in the circulars they issue, gold watches for $5.24 and $5.000 prizes in lotteries for $10. We have not space to reply to all these queries, but will answer them "in a lump," by saying that such promises are not worth the paper they are printed or written upon, and are issued by rogues who owe it to their good fortune, rather than to their merits, that they are still outside of the penitentiary.

Returning Newspapers and Magazines to Publishers.—*S. M., B——, Ind.*—Sec. 9 and accompanying instructions, Act of March 3, 1863, must be your guide in this matter. We know of no law or regulation by which uncalled for or refused printed matter can be returned to the publisher.

Delivery of Mail Pouch.—*C. P., N——, N. H.*—If the railroad depot is not more than eighty rods from your office, it is the duty of the railroad company to attend to the delivery of mail pouches. If more than eighty rods, it is your duty to see that the mails are carried to and from the station by a sworn messenger, if you have one: by yourself or clerk, if no carrier has been provided for this purpose.

Franking.—*F. C. I., R——, N. Y.*—The franking privilege is limited to such persons as are mentioned in Sec. 42, Act of March 3, 1863. Letters on official business to these persons may be sent free in the mails.

Franking Public Documents, etc.—*J. W. B., S. F——, N. H.*—1. Members of Congress have a right to employ such persons as they choose to do this clerical business. In the case you speak of, the persons to whom these documents, legally franked, are sent, (i. e. each bearing the official signature of the member of Congress,) by directing them only act in the capacity of clerks. The original frank covers the whole until the package reaches the person to whom it is directed. 2. Miscellaneous mail matter can be legally forwarded to the new P. O. address of the party for whom it is intended, without an additional *pre*-payment of postage, but it must be *charged* with the additional rate to be collected on delivery. 3. Printed mail matter to regular subscribers who have paid their quarterly postage at one office, can be forwarded to another office without an additional payment of postage, on the subscriber showing his receipt to the postmaster at the office to which it is forwarded. Send the usual notice to to the Publishers.

Justice of the Peace.—*L. M. P. B., R——, Pa.*—A postmaster can legally hold the office of Justice of the Peace.

Old Stamps.—*P. M., W——, Ohio.*—Send all letters that are not prepaid one full rate by proper stamps to the Dead Letter Office. The law is perfectly plain in this matter.

Postage on Religious Periodicals, &c.—*C. A. S., P——, Ind.*—1. Postage on small religious periodicals is the same as on other periodicals, and not the same as on small religious newspapers. 2. For postage to Cairo see Table of Postages in "Mail," under head of "Egypt."

[*Continued on 2d. Page.*]

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

**POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.**

Established 1860. . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . Editor.

NEW YORK MARCH, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington Oct. 13, 1864.*

DEAR SIR. I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

To J. GAYLER, Esq. *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **65** or **66**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

### Letters to Great Britain and Ireland.

MODIFIED RULE FOR RATING LETTERS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—We are requested to state, that from the 1st of April, 1866, the postage upon letters to and from Great Britain and Ireland, will be charged by a scale of progression *having half an ounce as a unit throughout*, the same as the United States domestic scale, the postage advancing by a single rate for each half ounce, instead of by two rates for every ounce after the first ounce.

Postmasters will take notice of this important change, and charge postage accordingly, in future.

MAIL BOXES.—*The St. Louis Republican* has the following description of a "mail box" invented by Marshall Smith, Esq., Assistant P. M. at that city, and which he proposes as a substitute for the leather or canvas pouch. Some of these boxes are at present in use experimentally; and they seem to us to possess many advantages:

"The invention consists of a box, instead of a leather pouch, as a receptacle for letters, during their transit from one part of the country to another. The box is made of wood, strongly bound with iron, and secured by the usual post-office padlock. The box is about two feet long by ten inches wide, and four or five inches deep. Within, on the sides of the box, are iron-toothed guides with a follower, designed to press the letters into a compact form. The letters are placed in the box upon their edges, with iron labels separating the parcels for different offices, the follower pushed up, the lid closed and locked, and the mail is ready to depart. With this arrangement, no wrappers are used for the parcels designed for different offices, and the mail can be closed within a few minutes of the time for its departure from the office."

KEEP THEM SEPARATE.—Judging from the number of letters deposited in post-offices bearing an "Internal Revenue" instead of a Postage Stamp, we should suppose that many persons were in the habit of keeping their supplies of these two very different articles in one common receptacle. We would advise those who do not desire to have their letters "held for postage" in consequence of an error of this sort, to provide against its occurrence by keeping the two kinds of "gum-backs" carefully separate.

Over two hundred Money Orders were issued by the San Francisco Cal., office on the fifth of February, the day of commencing the Business.

THE NEW FIFTEEN-CENT STAMPS are now in readiness to be issued on the requisition of Postmasters. They are printed in black ink, and bear in an oval, an excellent likeness of Abraham Lincoln, supported on each side by the *fasces* emblematic of Union. The design is tasteful, and the workmanship of the same excellence which has already given to American postage stamps the reputation of superiority in this respect to those of any other nation.

### Postal Legislation.

On the 26th ult., the Bill to Amend the Postal Laws—a synopsis of which was published in the *U. S. Mail* for February—came again before the House of Representatives for consideration. Considerable debate took place on the subject, and the following sections which originally formed part of the bill, were struck out:

SEC. 1.—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to sell stamped envelopes at the value of the stamps impressed upon them, without reference to the cost of the envelopes.

SEC 4.—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to cause the mails to be transported by sailing vessels between any part of the United States and any foreign ports.

SEC. 5.—Repealing the law requiring the publication of the list of undelivered letters and leaving the matter to the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 6. Authorizing the application of the balance of the appropriation of $100,000 under section 13, Act of May 19, 1864, to supply deficiencies in the proceeds of the Money Order system for the current year.

SEC. 11.—Authorizing the transfer of appropriations from one branch of expenditure to another.

SEC. 12.—Fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, circulars, pamphlets &c., deposited for local delivery.

SEC. 13.—Repealing the present law authorizing postmasters to contract with publishers of newspapers, periodicals and circulars, for delivery by carriers, of publications not coming through the mails.

After having undergone this somewhat extensive pruning, the bill was finally passed by the House in the following form:

SECTION 1.—Enacts that from and after the 1st day of April, 1866, prepaid letters shall be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one Post-office to another without additional postage charge, and returned dead letters shall be restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

SEC. 2.—That the tenth section of the act entitled "An Act to Establish Salaries for Postmasters and for other Purposes," approved July 1, 1864, and so much of the 28th section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post-Office Department, approved March 3, 1863, as requires postage to be charged at the prepaid rate to be collected on the return delivery of letters indorsed with a request for their return to the writers, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all letters bearing such indorsement shall hereafter be returned to the writers thereof without additional postage charge.

SEC. 3.—That the third section of the act entitled "An act to establish a Postal Money order System," approved May 17, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended so as to authorize the issuing of money-orders for any sum not to exceed fifty dollars, and that the charge or fee for an order not exceeding twenty dollars shall be ten cents, and for an order exceeding twenty dollars, twenty-five cents.

SEC 4.—That a money order shall be valid and payable when presented to the Deputy Postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date, but for no longer period; and in case of the loss of a money order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued without charge on the application of the remitter or payee, who shall make the required proofs, and Postmasters at all money-order offices are hereby authorized and required to administer to the applicant or applicants in such cases the required oath or affirmation free of charge.

SEC. 5.—That all railroad companies carrying the mails of the United States shall convey without extra charge, by any train which they may run over their roads, all such printed matter as the Postmaster-General shall from time to time direct to be transported thereon, with the persons in charge of the mails, designated by the Post-Office Department for that purpose.

SEC. 6.—That if any person shall wilfully and maliciously injure, deface or destroy any mailable matter deposited in any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receiving-boxes established by authority of the Postmaster-General of the United States for the safe deposit of matter for the mails or for the delivery, or shall wilfully aid or assist in injuring such mailable matter so deposited as aforesaid, either by pouring into such boxes oil, water or other fluids, or by any other means; every such offender thereof being duly convicted, shall for every such offence be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7.—That whenever it shall become expedient in the opinion of the Postmaster-General to substitute a different kind of postage stamps for those now in use, he shall be and he is hereby authorized to notify the existing contract for the manufacture of postage stamps so as to allow to the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the increased expense, if any, of manufacturing the stamps so substituted.

SEC. 8.—That section 2 of chapter 137 of the Act approved July 1, 1864, be amended by adding the following: Provided that when the quarterly returns of any Postmaster of the third, fourth or fifth class shows that the salary allowed is ten per cent. less than it would be on the basis of commission under the act of 1854 fixing compensation, then the Postmaster-General shall review and readjust under the provision of said section.

It will be remembered that the bill has not yet become a law—not having passed the Senate. It will probably be brought up for action before that body at an early day.

### Volunteer P. O. Clerks, &c.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency of the Post Office Department is the practice extensively allowed in many country Post Offices of volunteer clerks or assistants. By these we mean those persons, old and young, who make a practice of hanging round post offices till a mail arrives, and then rushing into the room where it is opened and assisting the postmaster, either with or without his direct consent, not only in distributing the matter for other offices, but aiding in the opening of the mail for his own office; and if they do not actually assist the clerk in sorting and boxing the mail matter, they hang around the boxes, impede the clerk in his movements, distract his attention by asking questions, and otherwise hinder him in a quick and correct discharge of his duties. Some of these volunteer clerks are also excellent post office spies, and make a practice and amusement of three or four times a day looking over outgoing or incoming mails, to see who of their friends receive or send letters. We have no fear of contradiction, when we say that to volunteer assistants may be attributed much of the missending of mail matter. But there is a more serious objection than either interference or missending mail matter. It is in cases of depredation—volunteer assistants enlarge to an almost unlimited extent, the field of operations in case of search for a lost letter, and greatly decrease the chances of success in the search,—for there is as much justice in suspecting a volunteer as there is in suspecting a regularly sworn clerk; and a great deal more reason, from the fact that he has the same opportunities for purloining, much better for concealment, and is less likely to have suspicion turned toward him. We hope postmasters will take the hint conveyed above and those who are not inclined to do so, we would refer to Chap. III, Sec. 23, of Regulations of 1859, which, although rather old, are still in force, and which section reads as follows:

"SEC. 23. Mails should not be opened or made up by the postmaster or his assistant within the reach of persons not authorized to handle them; the postmaster will therefore, while discharging these duties, if a room be appropriated to the use of his office, exclude from it all persons except his assistants regularly employed and sworn."

### Duty and Courtesy, in Post-Offices.

If Postmasters would do their duty and make up mails according to Instructions, they would add much to the efficiency of our Postal System. But besides duty in the matter, courtesy could be made an element in the management of Post-offices. Suppose every postmaster should take a *little* extra time and trouble, in order to save the next person who must handle mail matter coming from his hands, a *great deal* of time and trouble, this would be the courtesy which we now advocate. We will illustrate our position by the case of a postmaster whose office is a meeting point for several small mails, perhaps we should say, is a "Separating Office." Such postmaster, in the course of a day, receives letters in *small* numbers, which, in the aggregate, make a *large* number, to be handled by a route agent, or the postmaster of another separating office; if the postmaster of the first office would face up and tie in one or more convenient sized packages, all the letters he receives from small mails, and which are to go into some large bag or pouch, to be handled by a route agent or postmaster, he would save the latter much of the time and trouble, the saving of which we desire to promote, in the case of a route agent while passing from station to station, or of a postmaster, at a time when time is of most value to him, viz.: on the arrival of an important mail. In nearly every separating office several important mails are put up daily; in some of the offices large boxes are provided, into which are thrown promiscuously, letters, packages, and single newspapers, for each particular mail. We will suppose there are five or six important mails, let each postmaster then provide a box or case containing as many pigeon-holes, each capable of holding fifty or one hundred letters, and into these pigeon-holes place the letters for each specified mail, the letters faced one way, and when there are enough to make a package of a convenient size, tie them up and put them in the proper distributing box, or in the pouch. There should be such a case of pigeon-holes, for each person distributing a mail; only very few offices would want more than two of them, many not more than one. The boxes would be small, and readily moved about, if necessary, and consequently not in the way on a distributing table, and the expense would be trifling. Postmasters, think over this suggestion, and try it.

Disorderly Persons.—*S. J. W., M——, Ind.*—You are right in excluding disorderly persons from your office during the time of assorting the mails. Be careful not to occupy more time in assorting than is necessary. The arrest and punishment of a few of these offenders may have a good effect upon the whole of them.

Remailing, &c.—*D. P. M., C——, N. Y.*—In forwarding an unpaid letter through a D. P. O., simply mark it "Due 3" (or more, as the case may be), and send it along. No postbill is necessary. Foreign unpaid letters the same.

Box Rents.—*J. W. B., S. B——, N. H.*—All money received for box rents should be accounted for to the Department, no matter whether the boxes were put up at your cost or not. Your first question has been answered many times.

Money Order.—*R. O. C., K. C——, Mo.*—There is no question as to a person's right to have a money order made payable to himself, and paid to him on presentation.

Marking up Matter in Transit.—*L. R. H., D., ——, Ill.*—Your decision that a *broom* passing in the mails, should be charged with letter postage, is correct. If postmasters would consult the laws and regulations of the Department, they would soon learn what rates of postage it is proper to charge upon matter sent to them for mailing. The question has been so often asked that we are tired of answering it. Respecting your action in "marking up" the "broom" package, mailed at T., and re-distributed at your office, we find no authority in the laws or regulations which commanded your interference. It is supposed that Postmasters will, and they are expressly enjoined to, in all cases, exercise proper vigilance in administering the charge intrusted to them, so that the Department shall not be defrauded of its just revenues. But *zeal* in the discharge of self-imposed duties may lead to abuses. Still, we think, if a glaring discrepancy is discovered in the rating of mail matter, the postmaster or clerk of an office through which it is passing is always justified in correcting the error; but he should be careful not to transcend his duty. He may *suspect* that a package on which *newspaper* postage is charged, contains some article which subjects it to *letter* postage; but the extreme measure for ascertaining the fact is not the right and duty of the official through whose office the package is in transit, except in certain large offices to which positive instructions for such supervision may have been sent from the Department.

Free Letters.—*J. B. R., C——, Pa.*—Letters to Quartermaster General are entitled to go free; see Instruction 42, Act of March 3, 1863.

Old Issue of Postage Stamps.—*T. B., P——, Fla.*—The old issue of Postage Stamp is *not* legal.

Prepayment of Postage in Full.—*T. B. S., P——, Oregon.* A letter must be prepaid in full, if you know who mailed it. But if deposited in post office by some one unknown, but with one full rate prepaid, it should be sent to office of destination, charged with the unpaid postage due. 2. No. A distributing office cannot stop a letter.

Disposition of Newspapers and Pamphlets Remaining in Post Office.—*S. A., F——, Wis.*—See above.

Delivering Letters.—*R. G., M——, Ind.*—Letters bearing a box number, but addressed to a person not having a box, should be delivered to the person whose address they bear—the number of the box being evidently an error.

Postmasters and Pensions.—*F. D., T—— N. Y.*—Persons in the employ of the United States cannot receive a pension while so employed.

Number on Receipt for Registered Letter, &c.—*A. P. R., F——, Pa.*—1. Enter the number on the bill from D. P. O. 2. Fill up the blank with the name of the office from which you received the bill. You have nothing to do with the Foreign Post Mark.

Seeds, Scions, &c., to California.—*J. W. B., West M——, N. Y.*—If sent by *overland* route letter postage must be charged; if sent by *steamer*, 2 cts. for 4 ozs., package not to exceed 32 ozs. in weight, and should be marked *By Steamer.*

Delivery of Mail Pouch.—*E. B. P., A. B——, Penn.*—If the lane, or path, or common leading to your house is not recognized as a part of the post road, and if the driver of the mail wagon or coach cannot bring his vehicle up to your door and have sufficient room for turning the same to regain the proper road, it is your duty to go, or send a properly authorized person, to the side of his wagon or coach, and receive the mail from his hands; as he is not compelled to leave his horses to accommodate you. In case of your refusal to do this, the driver would be justified in refusing to leave the mail in an exposed situation, or to place the same in charge of an unauthorized person.

Packages to News Dealers.—*L. A. B., C——, N. Y.*—Section 8, Chap. I, referred to by you does not provide for the difficulty you complain of. Our judgment is this—If the number of newspapers received by the news dealer varies from time to time, collect quarterly postage of him upon the *maximum* number; taking care to ascertain, from time to time, what the maximum number really is. Books, pamphlets, etc., and all irregular publications must be charged as transient matter. The latter cannot be sent in the package with newspapers, without subjecting the whole to transient rates. You had better address the Department, stating the case, as it is one involving some little doubt as to the strictly proper course to be pursued.

Return Letters.—*A. L. B., W——, Iowa.*—Return letters are to be entered on your account of "mails received," the same as any other unpaid letters. One entry alone is required. Your mistake is in supposing that a *separate* account is to be kept of these return letters.

Female Clerks.—*D. W. C. G., E. S——, Mich.*—We quite agree with you that females make good P. O. clerks in all offices where they can with propriety be employed. In *large* offices there would be many objections to them as clerks. Your first suggestion we can make no use of, as all postmasters must arrange the interior of their offices in such manner as shall best accommodate themselves.

Delivery of Newspapers.—*L. N. W., E——, Vt.*—Postmasters are compelled to deliver newspapers to the subscribers in a club upon a list of names being furnished them, if the said newspapers reach their offices as mail matter, or, in other words, through the mails.

Forwarding Registered Letters.—*B. S., T——, Penn.*—Registered letters can be forwarded, charged with the additional postage due, but without the payment of an additional registry fee. They must be re-registered.

Postage on "Leather Sermon Cover," &c.—*S. R. A., G——, Ohio.*—You were right in charging letter postage on the "leather sermon cover." Pocket handkerchiefs and such matter should be charged letter postage. See sections 19 and 20, Act of March 3, 1863.

Letters to Minors.—*J. M. K., R——, N. Y.* You were right in refusing to stop the letters, they being addressed to another Post Office.

Postage on Books.—*C. E. I., G——, Mass.* Books can be sent by mail at the rate of two cents for every four ounces. If over four ounces an additional rate is charged. Four ounces bring the limit of one rate, it necessarily follows that an additional rate governs until the limit of another rate is attained; and so on up to *four pounds*, which is the limit of weight allowed upon a package going in the mails.

Collecting Postage Quarterly or Yearly.—*W. F. R., McC——, G. Ill.*—You can collect the postage either quarterly or yearly. But subscriber is not obliged to pay yearly.

Papers Free within the Country.—*T. C. T., C——, O.*—If the office without the County is his usual post office, a subscriber can receive his county paper free through that office.

Letters not to be Advertised.—*G. P. M., S——, Pa.*—Instruction No. 7, Act of March 3, 1863, specifies such letters as are not to be advertised—among them are those for persons who regularly call or send to the post office. There is no law or regulation on this point specially applicable to letters from lottery managers.

Delivery of Mail Pouch, &c.—*C. H. De C., M——, N. Y.*—1. A mail driver is not obliged to leave his horses to receive or deliver a mail pouch. It would be well for you to be on the lookout for his arrival at the time he is due. 2. "The way to stop a paper when the owner does not pay the postage," is to refuse (as you are required by law to do) to deliver it until the postage has been paid *in advance*. Bills for overdue quarterly postage should be unknown in post offices, as all postmasters are required to swear once a quarter that they have not delivered any mail matter until all postage due on same has been paid. 3. There can be no objection to the use of the stamp under the circumstances you mention.

Transient Papers by Overland Mail.—*J. M. M. P——, Wis.*—By Act of March 5, 1864, all transient papers conveyed by mail beyond western boundary of Kansas, are subject to prepaid letter rates. This is the reason why your papers, if paid at newspaper rates, do not reach their destination.

Entering Return Letters.—*G. L., F——, N. C.*—If return letters reach you from a D. P. O., duly billed, enter them as received from that office. If no bill accompanies them enter the amount due as an undercharge.

Postage to Pacific Coast.—*J. H. M., C——, N. Y.*—"The 10 cent Pacific rate," referred to in columns of Domestic Postages as being abolished, means former rates to domestic offices on Pacific Coast, and not, as you seem to suppose, to foreign ports, or vessels lying therein, on the same coast.

Violation of Postal Laws.—*B. F. O., G——, N. Y.*—Section 128, P. O. Regulations, fully covers the ground of your complaint. A member of the Legislature has no more right to violate the law than any other citizen. Postmasters are not excusable for neglecting to collect the full amount of postage on a package or letter; and if detected in this evasion of the law should be reported to the Department.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of March, 1866:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Avilla, | Jasper, | Mo. | 10,607 |
| American City, | Story, | Nev. | special |
| Abraham, | Greene, | Mo. | 10,636 |
| *Aaron's Run, | Montgomery, | Ky. | 9,589 |
| *Armitageville, | Lancaster, | Va. | special. |
| *Bishopeville, | Worcester, | Md. | |
| Beaver City, | Newton, | Ind. | 12,256 |
| Bone Cave, | Van Buren, | Ten. | 1,034 |
| *Bee Ridge, | Knox, | Mo. | 10,467 |
| *Bordley, | Union, | Ky. | 9,665 |
| *Bitter Water, | Bullitt, | Ky. | special. |
| *Barrallville, | Alleghany, | Md. | 2,893 |
| Caldwell's Store, | Anderson, | Ky. | special. |
| *Cuba, | Graves, | Ky. | special. |
| *Cedarville, | Washington, | Iowa. | special. |
| Centre Effingham, | Carroll, | N. H. | 318 |
| Cedar Spring, | Harrison, | Ind. | 12,121 |
| Carey, | Pike, | Ill. | 9,703 |
| Copp's Station, | Wabaunsee, | Kan. | 14,224 |
| Cedar Creek, | Green, | Iowa. | 11,111 |
| *Cedar X Roads, | Marshall, | Iowa. | 10,981a |
| Cumberland, | Wayne, | Ky. | special. |
| Clan Alpine, | Churchill, | Nev. | 14,626 |
| *Cane Hill, | Cedar, | Mo. | special. |
| Dolton's Station, | Cook, | Ill. | 12,199 |
| Drake's Mills, | Crawford, | Pa. | 2,774 |
| Enterprise, | Vernon, | Wis. | special. |
| Eau Claire, | Butler, | Pa. | 2,702 |
| *Eagle Cliff, | Walker, | Ga. | 6,070 |
| Ellsworth, | Nye, | Nev. | 16,410 |
| *Elm, | Knox, | Ind. | 12,090 |
| Farmington, | Holmes, | Ohio. | special. |
| *Funk's Mills, | Decatur, | Iowa. | special. |
| Fair Oaks, | Audrian, | Mo. | 10,488 |
| *Flint Hill, | St. Charles, | Mo. | 10,432 |
| * rozen Creek, | Breathitt, | Ky. | 9,879 |
| Flag Station, | Ogle, | Ill. | 11,503 |
| Fish Springs, | Mono, | Cal. | 16,765 |
| Freedom, | Barren, | Ky. | 9,642 |
| Gethsemane, | Nelson, | Ky. | 9,601 |
| *Golden Pond, | Trigg, | Ky. | 9,648 |
| *Griffithsville, | Cabell, | W. Va. | not known |
| *Gibson, | Glascock, | Ga. | special. |
| *Gum Pond, | Mitchell, | Ga. | not known. |
| Givin, | Mahaska, | Iowa. | 10,901 |
| Green Isle, | Liberty, | Min. | 13,650 |
| *Garrett, | Meade, | Ky. | 9,502 |
| *Goshen, | Montgomery, | Md. | special. |
| Glen Allen, | Henrico, | Va. | 4,403 |
| Golding, | Oceana, | Mich. | special. |
| *Gap Civil, | Ashe, | N. C. | 6,184 |
| *Guthrie, | Lawrence, | Ind. | 12,108 |
| Harrison, | Monongalia, | Min. | 13,604 |
| Hackberry, | Lavacca, | Texas. | 8,531 |
| Hickman, | Knox, | Mo. | special. |
| Holderby, | Wolf, | Ky. | 9,554 |
| *Hazard, | Perry, | Ky. | 9,879 |
| *Herman, | Dodge, | Wis. | special. |
| Hawkinsville, | Sussex, | Va. | 4,477 |
| Ivesdale, | Champaign, | Ill. | 11,819 |
| Joseph's Mills, | Tyler, | W. Va. | 4,107 |
| Jeffersonville, | Montgomery, | Ky. | 9,554 |
| Kirkwood, | Shelby, | Ohio. | 9,381 |
| Lafontaine, | Harlan, | Ky. | 9,590 |
| *Louisburg, | Dallas, | Mo. | 10,898 |
| Lebanon Church, | Alleghany, | Pa. | 2,636 |
| *Langsbury, | Camden, | Ga. | 6,038 |
| Linden, | Dallas, | Iowa. | 11,071 |
| Little Sewell Moun'n, | Greenbrier, | W. Va. | 4,211 |
| *Lost Creek, | Breathitt, | Ky. | |
| Lindle's Mill, | Union, | Ky. | special. |
| *Lovell's Station, | Erie, | Pa. | 2,773 |
| *Lamar, | Barton, | Mo. | 10,606 |
| *Montgomery, | Trigg, | Ky. | 9,648 |
| Marystown, | Scott, | Min. | special. |
| Mount Holly, | Clermont, | Ohio. | 9,412 |
| Monroe Centre, | Gr'd Traverse, | Mich. | special. |
| Miffleton's Landing, | Coahoma, | Miss. | 8,163 |
| Milbrae, | San Mateo, | Cal. | 14,753 |
| Marvin, | Lawrence, | Pa. | special. |
| *McLeod's Station, | Logan, | Ky. | 9,648 |
| *Massey's Cross R'ds, | Kent, | Md. | 3,271 |
| Mason Depot, | Tipton, | Tenn. | 10,219 |
| *McGonigle's Station, | Butler, | Ohio. | 9,401 |
| Milbern, | Williams, | Ohio. | 9,345 |
| Mill City, | Clear Creek, | Col. | 14,806 |
| Myersville, | Williamsburg, | S. C. | 6,604 |
| North McGregor, | Clayton, | Iowa. | 10,999a |
| *New Hartford, | Winona, | Min. | 13,612 |
| Owensville, | Mono, | Cal. | 16,765 |
| *Pryorsburgh, | Graves, | Ky. | 9,686 |
| Pilot Grove, | Meeker, | Min. | 13,533 |
| *Pay Down, | Maries, | Mo. | 10,420 |
| Pequabuck, | Litchfield, | Ct. | 955 |
| *Palma, | Marshall, | Ky. | 11,225 |
| Petroleum, | Vernon, | Wis. | 13,228 |
| Paris, | Mecosta, | Mich. | 12,756 |
| Rexford, | Cook, | Ill. | 11,504 |
| Richardson's Land'g, | Tipton, | Tenn. | 8,163 |
| South Vineland, | Cumberland, | N. J. | 2,102 |
| South Jefferson, | Schoharie, | N. Y. | 1,434 |
| Saint Vincent, | Allen, | Ind. | 12,214 |
| Swede Grove, | Meeker, | Min. | 13,604 |
| Swinomish, | Island, | Wash. | 16,419 |
| Shelby, | Oceana, | Mich. | special. |
| Saint Martin, | Morgan, | Mo. | 10,416 |
| *Sarvis Spring, | Dent, | Mo. | 10,665 |
| *Schleursburg, | St. Charles, | Mo. | 10,433 |
| South Brewster, | Barnstable, | Mass. | 730 |
| Sayre's Depot, | Nelson, | Ky. | 9,612 |
| *South Milton, | Strafford, | N. H. | 310 |
| Summerville, | Greene, | Ky. | 9,625 |
| Sunny Side, | Columbiana, | Ohio. | 9,104 |
| Stewart's Mill, | Christian, | Ky. | special. |
| *Short Creek, | Grayson, | Ky. | special. |
| Shoe Heel, | Robeson, | N. C. | 6,254 |
| *Smithville, | Peoria, | Ill. | 11,714 |
| *Shaw's Point, | Macoupin, | Ill. | 11,805 |
| Sugar Pine, | Tuolumne, | Cal. | 14,904 |
| *Tyler Mountain, | Kanawha, | W. Va. | special. |
| Tillamook, | | Oregon. | 16,112 |
| *Tuckersville, | Camden, | Mo. | special. |
| Van Vechten, | Schenectady, | N. Y. | special. |
| Van Dyne, | Fond du Lac, | Wis. | 13,001 |
| Valley Bend, | Randolph, | W. Va. | 4,676 |
| West Leeds, | Androscroggin | Me. | 12 |
| *Warsaw, | Wayne, | Iowa. | special. |
| *White Water, | Bollinger, | Mo. | 10,872 |
| Wegeforth City, | Venango, | Pa. | |
| West Pit Hole, | Venango, | Pa. | 2,791 |
| *White Creek, | Wayne, | W. Va. | 9,876 |
| Winstead, | Webster, | Ky. | 9,656 |
| *West Land, | Hancock, | Ind. | special. |
| Wilmot, | Bradford, | Pa. | 2,449 |
| Wallace, | Duplin, | N. C. | 6,001 |
| Whitesburgh, | Genesee, | Mich. | special. |
| *West York Furnace, | Floyd, | Va. | 4,617 |
| *Wet Glaze, | Camden, | Mo. | 10,818 |
| Yalesville, | New Haven, | Ct. | 938 |

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bitter Water, | Bullitt, Ky. | Shepherdsville, |
| Big Plain, | Madison, Ohio, | London, |
| Bluff Spring, | Cass, Ill. | Beardstown, |
| Big Stream Point, | Yates, N. Y. | Rock Stream, |
| Black Walnut, | Barren, Ky. | Freedom, |
| Clark's Fork, | Cooper, Mo. | Midway, |
| Carrollton, | Cattaraugus, N. Y. | Allegany, |
| East Landaff, | Grafton, N. H. | Landaff, |
| East Newark Valley, | Tioga, N. Y. | Owego, |
| Egypt, | Wood, Ohio, | McComb, Hancock Co. |
| Eolia, | Dane, Wis. | Madison, |
| Howselville, | Edgar, Ill. | *Oakland, |
| Gillum, | Jay, Ind. | *Jay, (ch.) |
| High Prairie, | La Salle, Ill. | Sheridan, |
| Hoytsville, | Summit, Utah, | Salt Lake City, |
| Holyoke, | Butler, Pa. | Butler, |
| Jeffersonville, | Lee, Iowa, | Keokuk, |
| Kelly's Mill, | Marathon, Wis. | Wausau, |
| Kossuth, | Washington, Ma. | |
| Little Britain, | Orange, N. Y. | Newburgh, |
| Lehigh Furnace, | Lehigh, Pa. | Slatington, |
| Los Pinos, | Valencia, N. Mex. | Los Lunos, |
| Matamoras, | Pike, Pa. | Port Jervis, Orange co., N. Y. |
| Mud Lick, | Jefferson, Ind. | Madison, |
| New Guilford, | Franklin, Pa. | Fayetteville, |
| Port Glasgow, | Wayne, N. Y. | Palmyra, |
| Princeburgh, | Monroe, Pa. | Stroudsburgh, |
| Peyton's, | Adams, Ill. | Aledo, Mercer Co. |
| Stanton Copper Mines, | Franklin, Mo. | Union, |
| Stillwater Centre, | Saratoga, N. Y. | Stillwater, |
| Shunpike, | Cayuga, N. Y. | Auburn, |
| South Wrentham, | Norfolk, Mass. | Wrentham, |
| Twin Corners, | Cass, Ind. | Mates, |
| West Sedgwick, | Hancock, Me. | Sedgwick, |
| Wheatland, | Will, Ill. | Joliet. |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

### Presidential Appointments.

Bowling Green, Warren, Ky., Wm. E. Hobson.
Denver, Arapahoo, Cal., Andrew Sagendorf.
Freeport, Stephenson, Ill., Smith D. Atkins.
Leavenworth City, Leav'th, Kan., James L. McDowell.
Milton, Northumberland, Pa., John S. Peterman.
Marysville, Ynba, Cal., Emerson E. Meek.
Tiffin, Seneca, Ohio, Jesse Schriver.

## NAMES CHANGED.

Buckeye Mills, Westmoreland, Pa., Robbins.
Burnt Mills, Montgomery, Md., Four Corners.
Bartonsville, Hertford, N. C., Riddicksville.
Buffalo, Gallatin, Ill., Elba.
Comstock, Gentry, Mo., New Castle.
Defranceville, Clinton, Pa., Glen Union.
De Soto, Tallapoosa, Ala., Jones X Roads.
Due West Corner, Abbeville, S. C., Due West.
Diamond Grove, Brunswick, Va., Charlie Hope.
Dogwood Grove, Morgan, Mo., Excelsior.
Ellisville, St. Louis, Ballwin.
Eemeralda, Esmeralda, Nev., Aurora.
Fountain Hill, McMinn, Tenn., Mouse Creek.
Hanneh, Centre, Pa., Buddville.
Lanesburgh, Le Sueur, Min., Montgomery.
Masonville, Windham, Conn., Grosvenor Dale.
Miller's Lumber House, Rockbridge, Va., Buffalo Forge.
Morgan, C. H., Morgan, Tenn., Waitburg.
Noyesville, Cook, Ill., Oak Park.
Oil Diggins, Trumbull, Ohio, Powers' Corners.
Pond Gap, Augusta, Va., Mount Alto.
San Carlos, Tulare, Cal., Independence.
South Hill, Steubon, N. Y., South Cameron.
Stockton's Valley, Roane, Tenn., Stockton.
West Rivers, Jackson, Mich., Eaton Rapids Junction.

### Re-opened.

VIRGINIA.

News Ferry, Halifax, Mrs. Kate S. Jennings.
Singer's Glen, Rockingham, Timothy Funk.
Gloucester C H, Gloucester, Walter T Davis.
Cedar Point, Page, R M C Coun.
Rural Retreat, Wythe, Ches Baumgardner.
Castleton, Culpepper, Turner Brown.
Eldorado, Culpepper, Richard Stringfellow.
Jarrette, Sussex, Joseph Jarratt.
Henry, Sussex, John T Smith.
Fernham, Richmond, Solomon E. Patterson.
Gravel Hill, Buckingham, Mrs. Sarah E. West.
Hot Springs, Bath, Preston H Coshy.
Mount Meridian, Augusta, Nicholas Rogers.
Orleen, Fauquier, Jacob P. Weaver.
Roaring Run, Botetourt, Timothy D Shaw.
Wilson's Depot, Dinwiddie, Miss Catharine J. Wilson.
Powellton, Brunswick, Mrs Elizabeth Cebiness.
Dieue Mills, Buckingham, James M. Dunkum.
Buckingham C H, Buckingham, George W Hocker.
Love's Mills, Washington, Mrs Susannah E Roe.
Paint Lick, Tazewell, A A Hewry.
Logan C H, Logan, Joe R Wheeler.
Rolling Hill, Charlotte, C C Harvey.
Morris Church, Campbell, Mrs Sarah J Dickerson.
New Castle, Craig, David Martin.
Strebling Springs, Augusta, Mrs Eliza Flaywood
Red Oak Grove, Charlotte, Miss Bell Puryear.
Rapp's Mills, Rockbridge, Isaac A Miller.
White Plains, Brunswick, Philip M Wrey.
Red House, Charlotte, J V Musgrove.
Telcott, Charlotte, Thomas W Smith.
Broadford, Smyth, Rev Isaac Fortner.
Seven Mile Ford, Smyth, Mrs Mary Baker.
Bridle Creek, Grayson, John Ballard.
Spring Valley, Grayson, Mrs S E Young.
Ford's Depot, Dinwiddie, Miss L E Pegram.
Old Hickory, Botetourt, Miss M Young.
Lovely Mount, Montgomery, Mrs Jane Ackers.
Thaxton's, Bedford, James E Thaxton.
Spottsylvania C H Spottsylvania, Mrs J Senford.
Pattonsville, Scott, Petton Adams.
Oak Dale, Rockbridge, Mrs Isabella McWilson
Black Walnut, Halifax, Willis O Smith.
Lovington, Nelson, Mrs Eliza A Goodwin.
Capeville, Northampton, *Thomas J Hallett.
Salt Creek, Amherst, Mrs E J Hewett.
Mount Clinton, Rockingham, Samuel B Good.
Bentiroglio, Albermarle, Miss L J Burnham.
Oak Shade, Culpeper, Miss Jeffries.
Wicomico Ch, Northumberland, Mrs A F Maccubbin.
Elamsville, Patrick, Miss A F Tinsley.
Columbian Grove, Lunenberg, James W. Hawthorn.
Carters Bridge, Albemarle, Jonathan Leathers.
Piedmont Station, Fauquier, Miss Lucy Shacklett.
Naffs, Franklin, Abram J Neff.
Little Plymouth, King and Queen, Wm T Guthrie.
Stevensville, King and Queen, Major Brooks.
Shackleford, King and Queen, John B Morris.
New Garden, Russell, Mrs Mabala J Honaker.
Dickensville, Russell, Mrs Bettie Fugate.
Newsom's Depot, Southampton, Miss J E Thomas.
Ivor, Southampton, Mrs Virginia A Stinette.
Harmony, Halifax, Mrs Sarah J Wade.
Sun Rise, Bath, John Kaisidee.
Meadon Creek, Grayson, Jonathan Edwards.
Point Hope, Grayson, Johnson Ring.
Holstone, Washington, Miss Sarah Goff.
Hilleville, Carroll, Mrs M L Thornton.
Seville, Green, Miss Mary E Stevens.
Denwiddie, C H, Denwiddie, Richard E Roisseau.
Healing Spring, Bath, John Nistrop.
Callaghans, Alleghany, Mrs M L Lynch.
Nouring Grove, Westmoreland, B H Linthincum.
Warren, Albemarle, Mary A Via.
Mill Gap, Highland, Thomas Bird.
Meadow Dale, Highland, Chas Slaven.
Spruce Hill, Highland, Thomas Campbell.
Morris Hill, Allegheny, Edward Harvey.
Riceville, Pittsylvania, M W Walker.
Whitlock, Halifax, Mrs A E Ferrell.
Mt Airy, Pittsylvania, Mrs Sallie M Hubbard.
Chalk Level, Pittsylvania, Mrs Emma P Hunt.
Urbana, Middlesex, Peter H. Morgan.
Fort Blackmore, Scott, F M V Mann.
Point Truth, Russell, Sarah Mershall.
Chula Depot, Amelia, Mrs. Martha Ligon.
Independent Hill, Pr William, W H Filton.
Non Intervention, Lunenburgh, Miss L E Davis.
Carrsville, Isle of Wight, Caroline Rawls.
Woolfolk, Orange, Phillip M Jackson.
Macks Meadows, Wythe, Geo W Shoemaker.
Powhatan C H, Powhatan, Eugene Brady.
Greasey Creek, Floyd, Hardin P Hylton.
Madison Run Station, Orange, Mrs L M Bickers.
Williesburgh, Charlotte, Thomas Parma.
Spring Hill, Mecklenburg, F A Lambethe.
Sunny Side, Cumberland, Jeter Martin.
Mt Vernon Tannery, Frederick, *L V Shearer.
Pen Hook, Franklin, Mrs Frances Walker.
Gary's Store, Buckingham, Miss Inez Anderson.
Mountain Falls, Frederick, Wm Russell.
Jonesboro, Brunswick, Caleb G Hawthorn.
New Baltimore, Fauquier, Alfred H Jacobs.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Edinboro, Montgomery, Roxauna Pearce.
Clark's Creek, Montgomery, Miss K T Green.
Silver Hill, Davidson, Sarah Symone.
Kings Mountain, Cleveland, Wm Falls.
Auburn, Wake, Jno G Andrews.
Jackson, Northampton, Joseph Copeland.
Erwinsville, Cleveland, Miss S L Ellis.
Columbia, Tyrrel, Eliza Brickhouse.
Dysortville, McDowell, James W Lyon.
Fair Bluff, Columbus, Joshua Waddell.
Lovelace, Wilkes, Miss E A Bicknall.
Franklinville, Randolph, C Bengess.
Branch, Chatham, Haywood L Muse.
Hoover Hill, Randolph, Lettie J Rush.
Hadley's Mills, Chatham, Caleb E Johnson.
Old Furnace, Gaston, Martha J Terrence.
Lassiter's Mills, Randolph, Miss Dorea Parthenia.
Sendy Mush, Buncombe, John Wills.
Scuppernong, Washington, Thomas B Myers.
Shady Grove, Davis, Daniel J Sureigood.
Pekin, Montgomery, Mrs Elizabeth Brookshire.
Sandy Grove, Chatham, Lewis Hornady.
Maxwell, Brunswick, Paul F Hazel.
Olive Branch, Union, Hiram T Bancom.
Crowder's Mountain, Gaston, Mrs M M Carson.
Flat Shoals, Surry, Isaac L Taylor.
Salem Church, Randolph, Miss Sallie Bickerdite.
Double Shoal, Cleveland, Fletcher Falls.
Lileeville, Anson, Wm H Barnawell.
White Hall, Mecklenburg, Miss Mary L Blair.
Dutchville, Granville, Miss L J Holden.
Patterson's Store, Alamance, Miss Mollie H Crutchfield.
Shellotte, Brunswick, W C Mooney.
Spring Creek, Buncombe, Sivan B Woodege.
Democrat, Buncombe, Miss Harriet E Carter.
Monroe, Union, Willie J Willoughby.
Turnersburgh, Iredell, Abner D Brooks.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bald Knob, Boone, Joseph Wakenan.
Academy, Pocahontas, Mrs Ann S Clark.
Mud Bridge, Cabell, Wm Jordon.
Upland, Mason, Wm Deal.
Holly Meadows, Tucker, Elizabeth A Wheeler.
Sandy, Jackson, Warren Reed.
Newton, Kanawha, D W Ross.
Flat Fork, Roane, Jacob Jones.

GEORGIA.

Adams, Wilcox, James J Brown.
Ellerslie, Harris, Mrs Margaret Harrison.
Buena Vista, Marion, Miss Sarah Kemp.
Waynesville, Wayne, Mrs Armista Highsmith.
Canoochee, Emanuel, Miss M D Brinson.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, *Wm K Turner.
Ellijay, Gilmer, John W Greer.
Swainsborough, Emanuel, Thomas Kibbar.
Zebulon, Pike, Eliab Wills.
Ellaville, Schley, Wm H Scoville.
Jeffersonton, Camden, Mrs Virginia Lang.
Wrightsville, Johnson, Mrs Elenor McVay.
Nochway, Randolph, *Z T Phelps.
Fort Lamar, Madison, Catharine Andrews.
Millford, Baker, A M George.
Malloryville, Wilkes, James M Hawkins.
Leathersville, Lincoln, John B Bentley
Newton, Baker, D M Parker.
Republican, Warren, Mrs John Foœtt.
Raedy Creek, Jefferson, *Willis Howard.
Pope Hill, Jefferson, Mrs Wm Hales.
Marion, Twiggs, W H Bichnrn.
Twiggsville, Twiggs, Jas T Evans.
Jeffersonville, Twiggs, Mrs M A Rice.
Waynesborough, Burke, Wm M Sturges.
Lester's District, Burke, *Joseph D Perry.
McBean Depot, Richmond, John M Shaw.
Ways Station, Bryan, Thos H Owens.
Bluffs Springs, Talbot, Thos J Whitley.
Brantwood, Williamson, Chas T Leland.

TENNESSEE.

Lost Creek, Union, Rice Snoderly.
Rapley, Lauderdale, B A Sinclair.
Marlborough, Carroll, John T Irwin.
Eve Mills, Monroe, Thos A Robinson.
Carrey Branch, Green, William Lintz.
Stauton Depot, Haywood, W J Hicks.
Rock Island, White, Miss Eva Anderson.
South Rock Island, Van Buren, *Jno B Rodgers.
Increase, Warren, *Thos F Burrows.
Riggs X Roads, Williamson, Gideon Riggs.
Horse Creek, Green, Simeon E Broyles.
Cave, White, Obadiah Taylor.
Gadsden, Madison, J W Spears.
Clifton, Wayne, Cyrus Weeks.
Goodlettsville, Davidson, A R Mathes.
Four Mile Branch, Monroe, Elbert E Nelson.
Sharon, Tipton, Jas H Claiborne.
Mount Zion, Tipton, Wm J McCraight.
Durhamsville, Lauderdale, Asa Pate.
Bodenham, Giles, H H Hancock.
Hatchie, McNairy, Geo R Maness.
Bagdad, Smith, W C Sutton.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mahen Station, Lowndes, Alex Watson.
Philadelphia, Neshola, Ruth L Jay.
Skipwith's Landing, Issaquena, Plinay Moore.
Bolivar, Bolivar, L P Wright.
Winona, Carroll, Marcus D Herring.

ALABAMA.

Florence, Darlington, Mrs Charlotte Rouse.
Pickensville, Pickens, Wm. Scott.
Glenville, Barbour, Jonathan Pope.
Littlesville, Winston, John S Siddens.
Larkins Fork, Jackson, James Trice.
Princeton, Jackson, Wm Freeman.
Village Springs, Blount, *A P Gillespie.
Farrearville, Pike, Mrs O E Wren.

ARKANSAS.

Monticello, Drew, Henry C Brown.
Ozark, Franklin, Jas M Oliver.
Cincinnati, Washington, John A Deinet.
Sullivan Springs, Independence, Rob't C J Mattock.
Saint Paul, Madison, J W Bivins.
Maumelle, Mahaska, James Gerribaldi.
Fort Washita, Chick Nation, Abel Chase.
Tishemingo, Chick Nation, Aaron Harlen.
Fort Arbuckle, Choc Nation, William Stram.
Boggy Depot, Choc Nation, J J Phillips.
Choctaw Agency, Choc Nation, Sandy Walker.

TEXAS.

Buchanan, Johnson, Mrs J B Wren.
*High Hill, Fayette, H. Ebeling.
Naches, Houston, Miss Julia Estrather.
Industry, Austin, G Hemings.
Sabinetown, Austin, Joseph D. Stille
Caldwell, Burleson, Thomas F Hudson
Clinton, DeWill Mrs E E Platt.
New Fountain, Medina, *Rotand Goering.
Eagle Pass, Maverick, L J Dresch.
Mahomet, Burnett, Albert M Ater.
Red Oak, Ellis, Rob't H Goodloe.
Liberty Hill, Williamson, Mrs L Jackson.
Berlin, Washington, Herman Knitill.
Sandy Point, Brazoria, Mrs E Mack.
Cedar, Fayette, Adolph Merrinohs.
Plum Creek, Caldwell, Miss Mary J Wallace.
Meridian, Bosque, Asberry S Thomas.
Owensville, Robertson, Sam'l Reed.
Larissa, Cherokee, Robert A Gray.
Springville, Wood, J Alonzo Gee.
Kickapoo, Anderson, Isham Mosley.
Starkesville, Lamar, Arthur Y Lea.
Kaufman, Kaufman, James Brown.
Howard, Bell, R M Moore.
Cypress Top, Harris, Chas Helwig.
Brazos Santiago, Cameron, Geo C Norton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bennettsville, Marlboro, Chas Sutherland.
Lowndesville, Abbeville, T B Archer.
Kingstree, Williamsburg, Peter B Mowzon, Jr.
Society Hill, Darlington, John Douglas.

LOUISIANA.

Gordon, Claiborn, Jesse D Prector.
Farmersville, Union, Mrs H R Dozier.
Cantrell, St James, Theobald Bruno.
Sparta, Bienville, W W Upshan.
Delhi, Carroll, W J Caldwell.
Trinity, Catahoula, Wm P Cherry.
Dennis' Mills, St Helena, Geo H Gause.
Mermenton, St Laudry, Eli H Dessesorts.
Bastrop, Morehouse, Miss Abigal Condon.

* Reappointed. † Has been reported.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto, also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Three* rates (36 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid \$2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid left to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to \$100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds \$12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than \$12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.
*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.
*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.
*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.
*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.
To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2. " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

#### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. reat neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 4.00 P. M. |
| " (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6.00 A. M. |
| " (Way)....5 A. M., and | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.
SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.
EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.
WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, when called for at any hour of the night. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
3d *Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, \$6.00; No. 2, \$3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from \$1.25 to \$3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, \$5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for
POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,
Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me or \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price \$3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

P. O. DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

ALL the Post Offices in the United States, and the Canadas, Rates of Postage, Domestic and Foreign, Laws, Regulations, and Money Order Offices. Price \$1.50. Address P. O. Directory, Box 5206, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | .... | *38 | 6 | .... |
| do by Breman or Hamburg mail | .... | *30 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | .... | *33 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | .... |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| Argentine Republic, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Ascension, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Aspinwall | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | .... | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | .... | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 50 | 102 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | .... | 55 | .... | .... |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | .... |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | .... | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | .... |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do closed mail, via England | .... | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 7 | .... |
| do do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 7 | .... |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | .... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | .... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 10 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Brazils, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | .... | .... |
| do Am. packet (20th each month) | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen mail | .... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | .... | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | .... | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Buenaventura | .... | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 6 | .... |
| Canada | .... | *10 | 2 | .... |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | .... | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do do do Marseilles. | .... | 53 | 8 | .... |
| Cape da Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | .... |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Carthagena | .... | 18 | 6 | .... |
| C. Amer. Pac. Slope, via Panama | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | .... | 21 | 6 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| do British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| Chili | .... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .... |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | .... | 55 | .... | .... |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | .... | 3 | .... | .... |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *32 | .... | .... |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | .... | .... |
| Costa Rica | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | .... | *33 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 6 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 6 | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | .... | 68 | 13 | .... |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | .... | 36 | 10 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | .... | 64 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Ecuador | .... | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | .... | 36 | 6 | .... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 30 | .... | .... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .... |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | .... | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | .... | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | .... | 33 | 4 | .. |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .. |
| Guatemala | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .. |
| do Bremen mail. | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .. |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | .... | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet. | .... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | .... | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | .... | *42 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | .... | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | .... | 21 | 4 | .. |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | 4 | .. |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | .... | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .. |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | .... | .. |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | .... | .. |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .. |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do in British pkt | .... | 5 | 2 | .. |
| do do via England, by private ship | .... | 33 | 4 | .. |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .. |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | .... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do by British pkt | .... | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | .... | *33 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | .. |
| Honduras | .... | 34 | 6 | .. |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .. |
| do do via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .. |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 30 | .... | .. |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | 36 | 10 | .. |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | .. |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .. |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | .... | *38 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | .. |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Jamina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .. |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | .... | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| do open British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .. |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | .... | .. |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | .... | 33 | 4 | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail | .... | 53 | .... | .. |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | .... | *33 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | .... | 33 | 4 | .. |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | .... | *42 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .. |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .. |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .. |
| do do Bremen mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | .... | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | .. |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Majorca, British mail | .... | 33 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .. |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | .... | 21 | 4 | .. |
| do do do British packet | .... | 5 | 4 | .. |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Martinique, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .. |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .. |
| Mexico | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .. |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | .... | *42 | .... | .. |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | *21 | 38 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 22 | .... | .. |
| do French mail | .... | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | *21 | 33 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | .... | 42 | .... | .. |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | 21 | 36 | .... | .. |
| do French mail | .... | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | *30 | *42 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | .... | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 28 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *32 | .... | .. |
| do French mail | .... | *60 | .... | .. |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | *30 | 45 | 8 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 10 | .. |
| do French mail | .... | 60 | .... | .. |
| Montevideo, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .. |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | .... | 60 | .... | .. |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | 30 | 28 | 6 | .. |
| do do French mail | .... | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | *21 | 22 | .... | .. |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | .... | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .. |
| do do Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .. |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | .... | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | *21 | 21 | 2 | .. |
| do do do Brit. pkt | .... | 5 | 2 | .. |
| New Brunswick | .... | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | .... | 18 | 6 | .. |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 45 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail | 39 | *60 | .... | .. |
| do by mail to San Francisco | *30 | 3 | .... | .. |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 33 | 6 | .. |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 45 | 8 | .. |
| do French mail | 39 | *60 | .... | .. |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | *30 | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | .... | 34 | 6 | .. |
| Nice, District of | .... | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | *15 | *42 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *36 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | .... | *66 | .... | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | *33 | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | .... | *30 | 6 | .. |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | .... | *42 | .... | .. |
| Panama | *21 | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .. |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | .... | *42 | 6 | .. |
| do French mail | .... | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | *21 | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .. |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Peru | .... | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton. | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 28 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | .... | .... |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | .... | *37 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | .... | 34 | .... | .... |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | .... | 44 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | .... | *28 | .... | .... |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | .... | *42 | .... | .... |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | .... | *37 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *29 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 2 | .... |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | .... | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid. | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid. | .... | 26 | .... | .... |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do do when prepaid. | .... | 26 | .... | .... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | .... | .... |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | .... | *33 | 6 | .... |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | .... | 28 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | .... | 28 | 6 | .... |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .... |
| do do via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | .... | 47 | 6 | .... |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | .... |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | .... | 22 | .... | .... |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | 30 | .... | .... |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | .... | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | .... | .... |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | .... | 16 | 6 | .... |
| do via Havana | .... | 34 | 6 | .... |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | .... | 53 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | .... | *38 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | .... | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | .... | *35 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | .... | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | .... | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| do Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | .... | 21 | .... | .... |
| do do do by British pkt. | .... | 5 | .... | .... |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | .... | 28 | 6 | .... |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *32 | .... | .... |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do by British pkt | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| Turk's Island | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | .... | *42 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| do British mail, via England | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | .... | 38 | .... | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | .... | .... |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | .... | *40 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | .... | 21 | 4 | .... |
| do do do by British packet | .... | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | .... | 45 | 4 | .... |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | .... | 33 | 6 | .... |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | .... |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | .... | 36 | 6 | .... |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit | .... | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | .... | 34 | 6 | .... |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | .... | 28 | 6 | .... |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | .... | *30 | 6 | .... |
| do do when prepaid. | .... | 28 | .... | .... |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | .... | 21 | 2 | .... |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | .... | 5 | 2 | .... |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | .... | .... |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | .... | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | .... | .... |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 a 64 Duane St. N. Y

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prussian closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) *Shanghai, Singapore and Spain*. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of April, 1666.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 4 | ..... | Europe *via* L'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 4 | ..... | Cuba via Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 7 | ..... | Gt Brit & Continent (*except French Mail*) via Sh'pton & Brem. |
| French | France. | 7 | ..... | France, Swt'lnd, It'ly &c., via B'st & Havre |
| Dales | U. S. | 7 | ..... | Ireland via Q'nst'wn |
| *Mexican | U. S. | 10 | ..... | Havana & Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 10 | 11 | Europe *via* L'vrpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | ..... | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S. | 11 | ..... | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 12 | ..... | German Sta. *via* Bre. |
| Havre | U. S. | 14 | ..... | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Hamburg | Hamb. | 14 | ..... | Germ. Ste via Hmb'g. |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | ..... | Ireland via Q'nstown |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 18 | ..... | Europe *via* Liv'pool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 16 | ..... | Cuba via Havana. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | ..... | Nicaragua, C. A. |
| Nassau | U. S. | 21 | ..... | Havana & Nassau. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | ..... | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 21 | ..... | Gt. Brit. & Continent (*except French Mail*) via Sh'mpton & Brem. |
| Dales | U. S. | 21 | ..... | Ireland *via* Q'nst'wn. |
| French | Fr. | 21 | ..... | France, Swt'lnd, It'ly & C. via B'st & Havre |
| Kingston | Jamaica | 23 | ..... | Kingston, Ja. |
| Mexicao | U. S. | 23 | ..... | Havana & Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 24 | 25 | Europe *via* Liverp'l. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 26 | ..... | Ger. Sts. *via* Bre'n. |
| Hamburg | U. B. | 28 | ..... | Eup. *via* Sh'n & Ham. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | ..... | Ireland via Q'nstown |
| Brazil | U. S. | 30 | ..... | Brazil & West Indies |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VI, No. 8. NEW YORK, MAY, 1866. WHOLE No. 68.


## Postal Laws and Regulations.

The new and revised edition of the Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department is now nearly ready for publication, and will doubtless soon be issued to Postmasters. It forms a volume of somewhat over two hundred pages, and contains a careful compilation of all the existing laws relating to the Post Office Department, and also the various Regulations established by the Postmaster General. It was prepared under the supervision of JOSEPH A. WARE, Esq., Solicitor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, assisted by B. F. WILKINS, Esq., of the Contract Office, and to the courtesy of the former gentleman we are indebted for advance sheets of the work, which is one of signal ability, and evinces a marked improvement in several respects upon previous publications of the same nature. The Laws are carefully classified according to the several subjects to which they relate, arranged in order of date, and explained and illustrated by notes of the judicial rulings and decisions which have been made under them. The index to the Laws is copious, and prepared with great care and judgment—qualities (as most book readers, to their cost and vexation, well know) too often lacking in the majority index-makers.

The Regulations occupy about ninety pages of the work, and embrace instructions on all points connected with the duties of post office officials—all former regulations which have been rendered obsolete by the enactment of late laws being omitted, and new ones introduced to meet the present requirements of those laws. As our readers will no doubt be anxious to obtain a sight of these latter, we append a few extracts from them. We begin with the "Special Notice," with which the Regulations are introduced:

All instructions and regulations promulgated by the Postmaster General, conformably to law, for the guidance of persons employed by the department, are the law of the land, and entitled to the same respect and obedience as acts of Congress. Any disregard or disobedience of such regulations entails upon postmasters, contractors, and other employees of the Post Office Department the same liabilities and penalties as a violation of any specific law of Congress. The following regulations and instructions are made for the purpose of organizing the business of the department, and all official acts of the officers of the department must be done and performed in strict conformity thereto. Every deviation from these instructions and regulations will be followed by appropriate penalties or punishment.

SEC. 3. No person can be appointed postmaster who cannot legally execute an official bond, and take the required oath. Minors and married women are, by law, incapable of holding the office of postmaster.

SEC. 52. Distributing offices are established to insure certainty and regularity in the transmission of letters and packets between remote points; and to this end, besides the usual business of a post office, certain peculiar duties are performed therein. Offices of this character will be designated from time to time by the Postmaster General, and the allowance for extra service fixed as the exigencies of the service may require.

SEC. 56. The following is a list of the distributing offices on the 1st of April, 1866:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston, Massachusetts. | St. Louis, Missouri. |
| Portland, Maine. | Louisville, Kentucky. |
| Hartford, Connecticut. | Maysville, Kentucky |
| New York, New York. | Dubuque, Iowa. |
| Albany, New York. | San Francisco, California. |
| Buffalo, New York. | Sacramento, California. |
| Philadelphia, Penn. | Norfolk, Virginia. |
| Pittsburgh, Penn. | Richmond, Virginia. |
| Baltimore, Maryland. | Kanawha, West Virginia. |
| Washington, Dist. of Co. | Raleigh, North Carolina. |
| Wheeling, Virginia | Montgomery, Alabama. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | New Orleans, Louisiana. |
| Columbus, Ohio. | Charleston, South Carolina. |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | Savannah, Georgia |
| Toledo, Ohio. | Columbus, Georgia. |
| Detroit, Michigan. | Nashville, Tennessee. |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | Memphis, Tennessee. |
| Cairo, Illinois. | Little Rock, Arkansas. |
| Chicago, Illinois. | Napoleon, Arkansas. |
| St. Joseph, Missouri. | Galveston, Texas. |

SEC. 74. Every postmaster will enter the amount of unpaid letters, as it is charged in the bill whether the charge be correct or erroneous. If erroneous, it falls either under the denomination of *undercharged* or *overcharged*, and by an entry of the sum, *undercharged* or *overcharged*, in the proper column, that error is balanced.

SEC. 90. Letters received to be sent by mail should be carefully marked with the name of the post office at which they are received, and the abbreviated name of the State or territory, the day of the month on which they are forwarded in the mail, and the rate of postage chargeable on them; or if they be free, with the word *Free*. The name, date, and *Free*, may be either written or stamped.

SEC. 92. Post-bills are used only for unpaid and registered letters. No entry need be made in the right-hand column of the post-bill if the letters received correspond with the statement of the mailing postmaster. Unpaid letters sent to a distributing office for distribution should not be post-billed. A post-bill is required only when mailing *direct* for *delivery*.

SEC. 99. Only such letters as there is good reason to believe were written after the usual hour for closing the mail at the local post office, and such as could not, with due diligence, have been placed in the offices in due time to be despatched in the outgoing mail, may be received by the agent and mailed in the cars, excepting railway post offices, which are required to receive letters up the last moment prior to the moving of the train.

SEC. 114. Special reports are to be made when mails are received wet or in otherwise bad condition; also of *extraordinary failures, interruptions*, or *abandonment of routes*; and, *from time to time*, of all such information as may aid the department in enforcing the strictest performance of duty on the part of contractors, and securing for the community the greatest possible regularity, safety, and efficiency in the mail service. These special reports should state the number, or, if the number is not known, the termini of the route.

SEC. 115. The registers and special reports must be forwarded to the Contract Office, Inspection Division. *In no case are they to be sent with the quarterly returns.* A copy of each register sent to the department should be kept by the postmaster.

SEC. 140. All franking by postmasters, or to them, except upon their official communications to the department and to each other, is prohibited. In such cases the envelope should bear the certificate "official business," signed by the postmaster writing.

SEC. 142. The franking privilege, heretofore accorded to widows of Presidents, is, by the law of March 3, 1863, entirely abrogated.

SEC. 144. By a law of Congress passed in 1866 all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, are to be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

SEC. 145. Copyright books, charts, &c., required to be delivered to the library of Congress or Smithsonian institution, and which are entitled to pass free in the mail, should be superscribed "Copyright for Congress Library," or "Smithsonian Institution," as the case may be.

SEC. 149. Postmasters will, as far as possible report the postage accruing at their offices upon each of the three classes of mailable matter enumerated in section 19, act of March 3, 1863, viz: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

SEC. 150. If any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such prepayment, the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery, and this regulation applies to all letters not duly franked or prepaid (except soldiers' and naval letters,) and all printed matter except that sent to regular subscribers, and to all miscellaneous mail matter.

SEC. 152. Postmasters must never give credit for postage, nor deliver any letter, newspaper pamphlet, magazine, or other package, unless the postage thereon be paid. Printed matter must be retained until it is paid for, either at transient or quarterly rates. Unmailable matter will never be delivered.

SEC. 157. Letters mailed in the cars can be prepaid only by using postage stamps or stamped envelopes, and, when not thus prepaid, it is the duty of postmasters to treat all such letters as unpaid, although marked "paid"—no route agent being permitted to receive prepayment in money.

SEC. 184. When a registered package of stamps or envelopes has been forwarded from a distributing office, and no "correct" return bill therefor has been received by due course of mail, the case must be immediately referred to a special agent, and the facts reported to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

SEC. 186. Route agents are required to note upon their mail bills the registered number and address of each package of stamps and box of stamped envelopes that may pass under their notice; and also to keep a record of the same, in which they will enter the name of the person to whom such package or box is delivered, and from whom they will be careful to take a receipt.

SEC. 189. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing may be refunded in stamps by a postmaster, if satisfied that they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed. In no case is an envelope to be redeemed at the post office to which it is directed. Postmasters will send such spoiled envelopes, with a special letter, to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

SEC. 199. The 10 or 15 cents (according to the distance) pays for the single letter from any post office in the United States to any post office in either of the British North American provinces, and *vice versa*; prepayment is optional in either country, but a prepayment of anything less than the full rate is not to be regarded.

SEC. 200. The sixpence (*6d.*) and shilling marks of prepayment in British North America will be recognized.

SEC. 210. The following is the form of oath prescribed to be taken by publishers as to the transmission of printed mail matter to other than *bona fide* subscribers:

*State of* ——, *county of* ——:

The undersigned, —— ——, publisher of —— ——, in the city of ——, county of ——, State of ——, does swear (or affirm) that he, as publisher, has not sent, nor permitted to be sent by any clerk, agent, or employee, within his knowledge, any copies of the —— —— without prepayment of postage by postage stamps, except the same were sent to *bona fide* and regular subscribers.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a ——, this —— day of ——.

SEC. 211. It is the duty of a postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers, newspapers, magazines, and periodicals which come in the mail, and to put the address on such publications sent to clubs, or to deliver them from a list of subscribers, provided such list is furnished and the postage on the whole packet paid for one quarter in advance.

SEC. 214. The privilege of publishers to send their publications free of postage is limited to *one* copy of each issue, and that can only be sent free when sent direct from one publisher to another. It can neither be sent to any other person, nor forwarded after one delivery to any other place, without payment of postage thereon.

SEC. 215. Postmasters and special agents will report all cases where papers or periodicals are sent without prepayment to other than regular subscribers.

SEC. 229. In the territory included between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California, letter postage must be charged upon all printed matter, except upon newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent from a known office of publication to bona fide subscribers. One copy only of each such newspaper, periodical, &c., can be received by a subscriber at rates charged on printed matter.

SEC. 286. Every postmaster of a "special office" will report to the Postmaster General, at the end of each quarter, the balance in his hands, over and above the sums due the contractor for supplying his office with the mail, in order that the department may make a proper disposition of such balance.

SEC. 287. Postmasters at "special offices," when under order to pay their respective contractors, will not only pay promptly, but lose no time in transmitting to the Auditor for the Post Office Department the receipts taken for their quarterly payments.

SEC. 288. All payments to the department, whether upon drafts or otherwise, must be in specie, United States Treasury notes, or notes of the national banks; and postmasters, in receiving payment of postages or other dues to the department, should always bear in mind that they are bound to pay them over in the legal currency of the United States.

SEC. 289. No allowance can be made to a postmaster for deficiency in weight of coin, or for any counterfeit money received for postage. Neither can any compensation be made for collecting or paying over moneys to the department, not arising from postages at his office.

SEC. 294. In case of death, resignation, or removal of a postmaster, or discontinuance of an office; or in case of the giving of a new official bond in consequence of a change in the name of an office, the expiration of the term for which the postmaster may have been appointed, or other reason, the accounts must be made up to the day (though it be not the end of the quarter) in which the office ceases to operate or the new appointment, or the new bond, as the case may be, takes effect.

SEC. 295. Many postmasters have been in the habit of forwarding to the department, contrary to regulation, their *original accounts*, keeping no duplicate or copy. This violation of rule cannot be permitted nor overlooked. *Transcripts or copies only* must be sent, and the original accounts must be carefully preserved for inspection by any agent of the department who may require it.

SEC. 298. If any postmaster shall neglect to render his accounts for one month after the time, and in the form and manner prescribed by law, and by the Postmaster General's instructions, he shall forfeit double the value of postages which shall have arisen at his office.

SEC. 299. The Postmaster, though he may have mailed his accounts, will not be considered as discharged from the penalty mentioned in the foregoing section, unless within one month after being notified that they have not been received at the department, he transmits duplicate transcripts from the original accounts retained in his possession.

NOTE.—Postmasters will bear in mind that unless the two preceding sections are strictly complied with, the penalty of their omission will be enforced.

SEC. 302. Every postmaster shall keep, in a book separate from his other accounts, a record

1. Of all postage stamps and stamped envelopes received by him.
2. Of all postal books, blanks, or other property turned over by his predecessor, or received from the Post Office Department, or from any of its agents, during his term of office.
3. Of all payments of postages in money.
4. Of all box-rents. The entry of money received for box-rents should show the number of the box for which the payment was made.
5. Of all other rents, emoluments, and moneys received by him as postmaster, or as custodian of the building in which the post office is located.

SEC. 303. Every postmaster will keep the above accounts separately, and charge himself with all receipts thereon. He will make quarterly returns thereof to the Auditor, and turn over his records to his successor.

SEC. 307. To insure a correct and expeditious settlement of the quarterly accounts of postmasters, it is indispensable that each return should arrive at the department in one perfect, unbroken bundle or packet. Each postmaster, therefore, should observe the following directions in packing up his returns for transmission in the mail.

SEC. 308. Put up each part of the return, if large, in a separate parcel, with strong paper, tying it with twine, and writing on each parcel its proper contents, and the name of the office, county, and State. Then pack up all the parcels, constituting the entire quarterly return, in one compact bundle or packet, *and having postmarked it*, direct it plainly to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

SEC. 309. No letter, receipt, paper, or other thing whatever, not strictly belonging to the quarterly return, as enumerated and described in this chapter, should be put up in it.

SEC. 310. *Newspaper account.*—Every postmaster will keep an account in which he will enter at the beginning of the quarter, or on first receiving any particular paper, all newspapers by name that are to come regularly to his office, except such weekly papers as are free, and in the proper column opposite each paper, the amount of postage thereon for the quarter. The postage is to be collected in advance. In the same account, and in the same manner, he will enter all periodicals regularly received, and which have not been prepaid at the mailing office. At the end of the quarter he will correct this account, first, by adding to it all the extras, supplements, and duplicates of said papers which have been received; and second, by deducting the amount he may have refunded for papers which failed to arrive.

An account, in the form prescribed by the department, must be kept by every postmaster of all printed matter received at his office other than that embraced in the above account, and on which the postage was payable at his office. This account will, therefore, include the amount of postage on each and every transient newspaper, unsealed circular, handbill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter received at his office, except newspapers for actual and *bona fide* subscribers, and periodicals published at intervals of not more than three months. It will also include the postage on any such matter deliverable at his office, which, through inattention of the postmaster, or otherwise, may not have been prepaid at the mailing office, and the postage on every description of printed matter mailed or received at his office to or from foreign countries.

SEC. 311. Where a postmaster collects from regular subscribers the postage on printed matter for more than a quarter in advance, he must account for the same quarterly.

SEC. 313. As the account current is intended to show the net proceeds of the office for the quarter, no balance due on a former quarter, nor any payment to, or collection for, the department is to be inserted in it. All vouchers for expenses charged in the account current, whether for emolument, contingent, or general expense account, must be transmitted with the said accounts, and if for advertising letters, must state the number of letters. Unreasonable delay not only implies neglect of the public business, but is calculated to bring suspicion upon the claims withheld; and the department, therefore, reserves to itself the right to reject all such claims made after the quarterly accounts have been adjusted.

SEC. 319. Postmasters must send with their quarterly accounts current *a complete dead-letter bill for the whole quarter*, corresponding in amount with the credits claimed for dead letters in articles 11 and 11*a*.

SEC. 321. Items relating to money-order business should not be entered on the account current.

SEC. 322. Items relating to previous quarters should not be entered in subsequent returns.

SEC. 323. A cheap plain desk or case, for the safe-keeping of letters and packets, is the only furniture allowed in the contingent expenses; but before purchasing, application should be made to the Auditor's office for directions, &c.

SEC. 324. No allowance will be made for any charge to the contingent or incidental expense unless accompanied by the *proper voucher*—that is, *a bill receipted.*

SEC. 325. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK OF THE QUARTERLY ACCOUNT CURRENT.

SEC. 465. At all large offices at which daily mails from other large offices are received, care should be taken to note the fact, if the usual mail from any of those offices fail for any given day to arrive; and if subsequent mails arrive, leaving that for a preceding day still due, the mailing office should be immediately written to for information whether such mail as that supposed to be missing was actually sent, and if the answer be in the affirmative, a report of the loss should immediately be made to the department.

SEC. 473. The Post Office Department neither owns, erects, nor repairs letter boxes in post offices, except where the building is owned by the United States. Letter boxes are the property of those postmasters who choose to put them up.

SEC. 474. The salaries of postmasters are established upon the basis of ALL THE REVENUES of their post offices during the two years preceding the passage of the law—*i. e.*, 1863 and 1864. Box rents are included in these revenues. Every postmaster receives in the form of salary as much compensation as he formerly received from commissions and box-rents.

SEC. 475. Any postmaster may put up boxes in his office. These boxes are his private property, but the revenues thereof must be paid over to the department. Under the system of salaries, the postmaster receives the benefit of those revenues as effectually as he could under the system of commissions and emoluments.

SEC. 476. Where the justice of the case demands, the Postmaster General has authority to readjust salaries oftener than once in two years; and under this provision of law all inaccuracies and inadequate or excessive allowances of salary can be readily corrected; so that where there is an extraordinary increase or decrease of box-rents within the two years, the salary may be readjusted so as to meet the requirements contemplated by the law.

SEC. 477. Box rents in all post offices must be paid for at least one quarter in advance.

SEC. 478. Each postmaster must keep a list of all box-holders, with the number of the box assigned to each, and the time during which he has used it. This list will be examined by special agents, and be delivered to his successor in office. The postmaster must state in his quarterly returns the amount of box-rents accrued in each quarter, and whether he has collected them or not.

SEC. 503. Special agents will examine, at all offices visited, the "complaint book," which all postmasters are required to keep, and in which they are required to enter all reports of missing letters, mailed to or from their offices, which may be made to them, with full particulars of each case. At any office where such a book is not kept, direct that it be procured and put in use.

SEC. 505. It is not allowable for a route agent to leave his duties in charge of a substitute, except under the most urgent circumstances, without permission being first granted by the Postmaster General, on a written application through his Second Assistant, and such permission will be in writing for a specified time, the limitation of which must be strictly observed.

SEC. 506. When a sudden and urgent necessity arises for the temporary absence of a route agent from his duties, allowing no sufficient time for a reference of his application to the department, a postmaster at the end of his route may grant leave for such absence, but only on a written application, which he will refer to the department for approval by the first mail thereafter; and the leave thus granted must be limited to the shortest time in which such application can reach, and be returned from, the department by mail.

SEC. 507. As there are reasons for believing that this rule is sometimes violated by route agents without proper notice being taken of the matter by postmasters, special agents are instructed to make special inquiry respecting such violations at offices at and from which route agents arrive and depart.

## Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I accidentally heard a remark the other day, which fell from the lips of an official, that "Monsieur Tonson's letters were not as funny as they used to be." Goodness gracious! Funny! there's praise for you! I looked over my spectacles at the rash speaker, and mentally mathematized his sum total. Here it is: As a boy, impaling flies, tying two cats by the tails and hanging them over a line, or fastening tin kettles to the caudal extensions of strange dogs, to accelerate their propelling power, must have been very funny; and as a man, railroad collisions, steamboat explosions, and public executions, must be the funniest of fun. What he could find in any of my contributions to call funny is beyond my comprehension. That man, I believe, would pronounce the most pathetic discourse hugely funny, and the oration of Mark Anthony over the dead body of Cæsar a good "goak." It is a fortunate thing that he cannot live a hundred years longer, and that there are but few such unsusceptibles in the Department.

That any one could imagine that I would censure or praise official acts in a spirit of levity, is extremely mortifying to me; and did I for a moment suppose that this cold-blooded fellow had a single sympathizer in his estimate of my benevolent efforts, I would put up the shutters and quit.

Is it funny to enjoin on post office people diligence and industry, care and caution, civility and politeness? Is it funny to urge upon them the prompt despatch and delivery of mails, and the importance of receiving, protecting, and delivering letters, whether full of money, full of love, or full of business? Is it funny to ask them to bestow the same attention on their official duties, as they would upon their most private important affairs? I apprehend not. Nor is it funny, I take it, to shield them from unjust charges made against them for faults which they do not commit. If it is fun, it must be kindred to that spoken of by Esop, in his fable of the "Boys and the Frogs." I have nothing extenuated—set down naught in malice. I claim to be the friend of the post office clerk, for I have learned to appreciate him, and I have a decided appreciation of the labors of the letter carrier—about whom a popular writer says, "He is every one's man; he is loved by all, expected by all; he is hope in human form. He comes, he goes, he returns, he goes again, and upon the whole of his route he finds nothing but smiles. The messenger of death or love, satisfied or disappointed ambition, he is always welcome; for his presence, and that which he brings, whether joy or grief, puts a period to the most cruel of all evils, suspense. He is at once blame and praise, consolation and dispair."

An occurrence to which I am about to allude, merely to show how easy it is to pack blame on a post office without cause, when it attaches elsewhere, may be thought "funny" by a certain party, but I did not so regard it:

There is a law, I believe, requiring all letters deposited in post offices unstamped, to be sent to the Dead Letter Office—and of course a great many are so sent. I blundered myself the other day, and was put to a good deal of inconvenience for my neglect. The way of it was this: A pretty young lady, residing in a village some distance from the metropolis, knowing me to be a very obliging old gentleman, called upon me, and placed in my possession some money and a memorandum, to forward to a certain address in New York, and receive an answer in my name. I glanced curiously at the articles enumerated, such as rats, mice, waterfalls, &c., and without having the remotest idea of what it all meant, I enclosed what she gave me in an envelope, and superscribed it according to her directions. Not having a stamp, I went to the post office and purchased one, wet it, and was just in the act of placing it upon the letter, when a very choleric gentleman seized me rudely by the arm, and asked me "what the d——l I was playing penny post to his niece for," and pursing his lips and inflating his cheeks, he glared at me, and as he glared he continued to swell, until I fain thought the skin of his head must give way unless he opened his mouth, (unburied his nostrils) which he did; then, in a sepulchral monotonous tone—he stung my ear and my feelings—while the under finger of his dexter hand sawed the air—"Old Top, you can't throw dust in my eyes; *she* says you are old enough to be her grandfather. I don't see it—beware!" For a moment I was perfectly dumbfounded at this sudden unexpected attack, but soon recovered my presence of mind, and carefully preserving my equanimity, I blandly looked at him over my glasses, (my usual mode of making my glance effective) and assured him that he was never so mistaken in his life.

My calm demeanor and candid look mollified him at once, and he apologized; but in the confusion I dropped the letter in the aperture, and did not notice until next day that I had accidentally placed the stamp on the head of my cane, instead of the letter, where I found it firmly fastened. I at once proceeded to the office to explain, but found to my mortification that the letter had been sent to the dead letter office. Letters are dropped in offices sometimes unsealed, sometimes without an address, and sometimes so badly addressed as to render the superscription perfectly unintelligible. Now I think if postmasters were to place a conspicuous notice over the drop box, to this effect: *Persons should carefully observe that their letters are properly sealed, addressed, and stamped, before depositing them in the office for mailing*, that much annoyance, inconvenience, and pecuniary injury would be avoided. This is merely a suggestion, however, thrown out for the benefit of any body to make use of, or improve upon.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860 By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK MAY, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR —I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General Blair, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations; and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **65** or **66**, will please remit at once.

☞ There are no changes to note in our Table of Foreign Postages.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

### Rating Foreign Postage.

The article announcing a change in the method of rating letters to *Great Britian and Ireland* (ONLY) which appeared in our last number, would seem to have been rather carelessly read by some of our subscribers. Quite a number of letters addressed to other foreign countries than those mentioned above were, during last month, received from other Post Offices at the New York office for transmission abroad, *insufficiently prepaid*—some postmasters evidently being under the impression that the mode of rating letters to *all* foreign countries had been changed. This is not the case—the alteration applying only to letters for Great Britian and Ireland, while the rules for rating all other foreign letters remain unchanged. See last column of fourth page.

PRESENTATIONS.—JAMES P. ROGERS, Esq., for some years past Assistant Postmaster at New York, retired from that office on the 10th ult., and on the same evening, being invited to meet a few friends at the house of Hon. James Kelly, Postmaster, was agreeably surprised by the presentation of a beautiful watch and chain, the gift of Mr. Kelly and the principal officers of the Post Office. Directly afterward, Mrs. Rogers was presented with a similar token of the regard of her husband's friends. Mr. Rogers resigned in consequence of having been called to the Vice-Presidency of an Insurance Company, and we are sure that all who know him will feel that the Post Office has lost the services of an accomplished officer, and a courteous and genial gentleman.

JOHN H. HALLETT, Esq., Superintendent of the City Delivery at the New York Post Office, was also lately presented, by the letter carriers of that establishment, with a handsome watch and chain—the case of the former bearing a well engraved view of the Post Office, and the latter ornamented with a key ingeniously fashioned into the form of a miniature letter, postmarked and stamped, addressed to Mr. Hallett, whose long and faithful services justly entitle him to the graceful compliment which is thus paid to him.

THE POST OFFICE BILL, which was noticed in our last as having passed the House of Representatives, has not yet been acted on by the Senate.

### Stamping Missent Letters.

The Postmaster at New York has received from the postmaster at a neighboring office, a letter enclosing another, which he says has been three times *missent* to his office, whereas it should have been sent to an office with a somewhat similar name.

The Regulations *require* that missent letters should have the word "missent," together with the name of the office to which they were missent, stamped or written on them, and then forwarded. Had this been done in the case mentioned, the letter instead of being missent three times, would after the first time have gone at once to its proper destination. The fault therefore of its delay is with the postmaster who neglected to comply with the regulations, and stamp it "missent." Postmasters should consider themselves responsible both to the Department and to the public, both of whom look to him, and expect him to do his whole duty. The Regulations are established for his instruction, and any failure to comply with them is just so much dereliction of duty, and merits just so much condemnation.

☞ DON'T FORGET, when mailing a registered letter: 1st. To date the *return bill* the day of the departure of the letter from the mailing office. 2d. To mail the letter to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route, if there be one. 3rd In doing so, to send it, with return *receipt* and registered letter bill, in a *sealed* envelope addressed to the *Postmaster* of the *Distributing* Post Office, just as if it were to be *delivered* there—of course sending the return *bill* to him also by next mail. (Will some of our friends at the West and South take a special note of the above, and *not* send their registered letters for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., *direct* to those cities?) 5th. To place *all* registered packages in *delivery* bundles, and *never* with letters for distribution. 6th. To send with each registered package an ordinary post bill marked "*Reg.*" or "*R.*"

A POSER.—A postmaster (we are sorry to say) writes us to inquire whether, when he has brought the mail pouch to the side of the stage which is to carry it to its destination, it is his "duty" to hand it to the driver, or whether the latter "must not leave his seat" to take it? The question is of so profound and important a nature that it will require some time to consider it in all its bearings, and while we are attempting to prepare an answer, we will ask the querist to inform us what, in his opinion, would be the most judicious course to accomplish the cooking of an egg, supposing the egg to be procured and the water to be boiling? If unable to decide, he is at liberty to consult the stage driver.

☞ Two mortifying blunders of a typographical nature, occurred in our issue of last month. The first was contained in one of our "Answers to Correspondents," in which the types made us give "*two* cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof," as the proper rate of postage on books, whereas *four* cents is the proper rate. The second error caused *thirty-six* cents to be given as the postage on a letter of 1¼ ounces to Great Britain or Ireland, instead of *seventy two* cents. The pressure of official duties, causing the editor's absence at proof reading time, must be our apology for these mistakes, and we shall try to avoid the appearance of similar ones.

DEATH OF COL. TROTT.—We regret to learn of the recent death, at Washington, of Col. Thos. P. Trott, well known to many of our readers as formerly Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department. At that time the Inspection Office was in charge of the Chief Clerk, and Col. Trott was a faithful and efficient officer. He was the inventor of the reversible labels or tags now in use on the mail pouches, and supplied them under a contract with the Department.

PERSONAL.—Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived at New York on the 16th ult. from New Orleans. Mr. Zevely has been for some time absent in the South, on an official tour of inspection of postal matters there. C. F. MACDONALD, Esq., Superintendent of the Money Order Department, and who also acted as Third Assistant during Mr. Zevely's absence, sailed on the 14th ult. for Europe, where he intends a brief stay, partly for the benefit of his health, and partly for the purpose of observation of the different postal systems there.

SUGGESTIVE.—A short time since, two newsboys were arrested, charged with repeated thefts of baggage from the cars on which they pursued their vocation. By a singular coincidence, this road is the same on which some of the Route Agents were in the habit of allowing the newsboys to enter and remain in the mail car—notwithstanding the fact that they (the agents) knew that quite a number of letters, as well as baggage, had been lost on that line. We hope that any who may still be violating the Regulations by allowing newsboys or other "outsiders" to make a lounging place of the mail car, will not wait to hear of another similar arrest before turning over a new leaf in this matter.

POSTAL MAPS.—During a recent visit to Washington, we had the pleasure of inspecting some of the maps now being prepared by W. L. Nicholson, Esq., the very able Topographer of the Post Office Department. They are arranged in such a manner as to show, by the variation of the colors used in printing the lines representing the mail routes, the mode and frequency of service on each, and, with little trouble, alterations corresponding with the changes which may occur in those respects can be made. It is to be hoped that Congress will not fail to make the necessary appropriations for the completion of this series of maps, which will be not only useful to the Department, but of great value to the country at large.

LABOR LOST.—The Postmaster of New York requests us to state that the practice of enclosing money in letters to him, with requests that he will *if he thinks it advisable*, invest the same, for the writers, in lottery tickets, gold (?) watches, sewing machines, "European time keepers," and the endless variety of trash advertised in newspapers and circulars by swindlers hailing from this city, had better be discontinued, as such foolish demands will meet with no sort of attention beyond the return of the money to the simpletons who send it. We take it for granted that this notice is not intended for the *readers* of the *Mail*, but if any of them who are postmasters know of any person intending to make such a request, they will please advise him to save his time and postage stamps.

QUINBY'S PATENT LETTER CASE.—An advertisement setting forth the merits of this case, will be found in this month's *Mail*. It is highly recommended by many postmasters, and as far as we can judge, deserves the praises it has received.

We have been requested by several correspondents to publish a list of Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, a request with which we cheerfully comply:

STAMPS. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 90 cents.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—2 cent, ungummed, for circulars; 2 cent, gummed, for drop letters, where there is a free delivery. 3 cent—No. 1, note; No. 2, letter; extra letter (not numbered): No. 3 official. 6 cent—No. 2, letter; No. 3, official. 9 cent, No. 3, official. 10 cent, No. 2, letter. 12, 18, 20, 24, 30, 40 cent, No. 3, official.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Box Rents.—*P. M., F——, Ohio, (and many others.)*—Sec. 7, Act of July 1, 1864, enacts as follows:—"That *all* postages, *and* BOX RENTS at post offices, and all other receipts and emoluments at a post office, shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenues; and any part thereof which the postmaster ought to have collected, but has neglected to collect, shall be charged against him in his account, and he shall be liable therefor in the same manner as if the same had been collected; and he shall receive no fees or perquisites beyond his salary." The instructions of the Department under this section, are as follows:—"Under the law of March 3, 1863, box rents in all post offices must be paid for at least one quarter in advance. Receipts and emoluments from *this and all other sources* are hereafter to be accounted for as part of the postal revenues, and forms of accounts will be prescribed accordingly." Our numerous correspondents who write to us on this subject cannot fail to perceive that so long as the above law is unchanged the receipts from box-rents at every post office *must* be paid over to the Department. On the first of July next a review and readjustment of salaries at post offices is to be made, and at those where an increase of business has occurred, a proportionate increase of salary will be allowed.

Registered Letter Receipts, Notification to Publisher, &c.—*A. R. S., R——, Ga.*—1. You have confounded the Return Registered Letter *Receipt*, with the Return Registered Letter *Bill*. The *Receipt* must be sent with the letter, the bill by the next mail. 2. Notify a publisher by directing to the "postmaster" for the publisher. 3. Letters are to be advertised weekly, and hence you cannot be allowed for more frequent advertising. 4. By Act of May 1, 1865, postage on drop letters is reduced to one cent, except in places where there is a free delivery; in such places it is still two cents. 5. One cent for each letter is now allowed for advertising. 6. Dead letters must each be stamped on the sealed side, and the cause of non delivery written or stamped on the face of the letter. 7. When a postmaster claims credit for postage stamps or stamped envelopes, alleged to have been lost in the mails, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, *his own affidavit stating the circumstances* and amount of loss, &c., is required to be forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, but this will not relieve postmasters from the duty of extraordinary care of their stamps.

Letters to Heads of Departments, &c.—*S. F. B., F——, N. H.* Instruction 1. Act of May 1, 1865, provides substantially "That all communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the Executive Departments of Government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to such chief clerks of departments, as are authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage, without being franked "Official Business.""

Returning Sacks to Mail Agent, &c.—*A. D. L., G——, Ind.*—1. You are not bound to return to mail agent the same sack that he leaves off. But mail agents and mail carriers generally prefer the same sacks, and therefore where it can be done without detriment to your office, it is as well to make a practice of returning the mail in the same bag in which it was received. 2. Circulars can only be distributed in a post office on payment of the proper postage.

Postage on "The Mail."—*E. B., R——, Pa.*—Postmasters should pay the postage on "The Mail."

Forwarding Books, &c.—*I. H. J. N., H. B——, N. H.*—Books and other printed matter, forwarded, should be charged with the original postage, to be collected by the Postmaster to whose office they are forwarded, and he should enter the amount in his proper account, but no bill need be sent with such matter.

Papers free within the County.—*E. F., N. T——, Me.*—To enable a subscriber to receive a newspaper *free*, he must *reside* within the county of publication, and it is only a *weekly* newspaper that can be delivered free of postage. If a subscriber's usual post office, (not residence) is in an adjoining county he may receive his county paper free, but not a paper published in the said adjoining county.

Paying Postage on Newspapers.—*P. M., N——, N. Y.*—Postage on regular newspapers can be paid either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery though the latter is the usual course; the payment, of course, is to the Postmaster.

Breaking Packages of Papers Directed to One Address.—*J. S., C——, Mich.*—"Postmasters are *required* to deliver from a furnished *list*, *all* papers upon which the postage has been paid quarterly in advance." This decision is *official*, and applies to packages of newspapers and periodicals of *all* kinds.

Credit for Unpaid Letters, &c. ——— ——, ——, *Pa.*—1. Credit for unpaid letters received at your office and then forwarded by you, is obtained by entering the amount in the column of *overcharges*, in the "Account of Undercharges, Overcharges, &c.," furnished by the Department; at the end of the quarter the footing of this column is to be entered in No. 10, account current. 2. Publishers of newspapers have no right to enclose in their papers anything but "bills and receipts for subscription by regular subscribers." 3. Transient newspapers, books, &c., are to be forwarded, charged with the original postage, to be collected by the postmaster to whose office they are forwarded.

Postage on Printed Matter to Great Britain and Ireland.—*Asst. P. M., W——, Vt.* The letter postage is twenty-four cents the half ounce, to Great Britain and Ireland, and on pamphlets over eight ounces, and periodicals over sixteen ounces in weight, the above letter rates must be charged.

Distributing Papers that Require Refolding. *J. B. T., W——, Ind.*—You had better be guided by the amount of time you have. If there is a crowd waiting for you to open the delivery, put the papers aside for a while.

Disposition of Return Registered Letter Receipt, &c.—*W. R. T., P——, Vt.*—1. The return registered letter receipt should be given to the person sending the letter. 2. Blank applications for money orders are generally issued by the Postmaster of a money order office to applicants only as they are required for immediate use.

Postage on Papers to a Party who has Removed.—The postage on papers should be collected at the office where they are received, and the papers forwarded charged with the usual postage, or they may be forwarded and charged with *both* amounts. But the proper way, where a subscriber has removed, is to notify the publisher of the fact, and request him to discontinue sending the paper to your office.

Entries on the Account of Registered Letters Sent, &c.—*P. O. Clerk, L——, O.*—1. Enter the name of the office to which you *bill* the letter, or from which it is *billed* to you. 2. The amount due for "Dead Letters returned to the writers" should be separated from the amount due for other letters; but in small offices it is not the practice to do so, but to include the first in the last and make a memorandum of the fact in Nos. 2 A. and 11 A. of quarterly account current.

Right of Mail Carrier to Collect Fees.—*T. E. S., So. D——, Mass.*—The right of mail carrier to collect a fee for conveying a stamped letter to the next post office, was repealed by § 31, Act of March 3, 1863.

Sending Post Bill with Registered Letter to D. P. O.—*J. W. L., Fort D——, Kan.*—See the Special Instructions in this No. of the *Mail*.

Claim of Late Postmaster for Stamps.—*T. J. S., P——, Mich.*—The late Postmaster has no claim on you for postage stamps transferred to you, if the transfer was made according to regulations.

Disorderly Persons.—*W. E., J——, Ill.*—There is no *post office* law to punish persons creating disturbances in a post office building, but the town constable or justice of the peace would doubtless correct the evil.

Circulars &c.—*A. J. B., A——, Ill.*—Circulars directed to persons not residing in the vicinity of your office, and not called for, should be sold and the money credited to the Post Office Department.

Stamp on Oath to Quarterly Return.—*L. E. L., S——, N. Y.*—Affix a stamp to your Quarterly Return and to your Report of Boxes. 2. We do not see how a Justice of the Peace can administer an oath to himself.

Marking Stamps.—*R. F. R., P——, Ill.*—Marking stamps are furnished to all offices whose receipts amount to $75 a year.

Verbal Messages.—*L. R., O——, Ill.*—We do not know why a postmaster has not a right to deliver a verbal message.

Directing Letters to the Old Name of a Post Office.—*G. L. R., R——, Me.*—There is no remedy for the evil you complain of; its worst effects fall upon the correspondents themselves, and they should not complain if their letters do not reach them.

General Account with P. O. Department. *J. T. J., T——, N. Y.*—The Department does not furnish blanks for a General Account. Such account should be kept in an ordinary ledger; enter on the Dr. side all sums due by you to the Department, and on the Cr. side all sums claimed by you from the Department. This account should be closed at the end of each quarter: the balance shows what you owe the Department. In your case the $1 should be entered on the Dr. side as soon as you are notified, and then at the end of that quarter it would be included in the amount due the Department. See Chapter xxiv., Regulations of 1859.

Fitting Up Free Boxes.—*W. W., O——, N. H.*—Sec. 3 of Act of March 3, 1863, provides that "No box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the *rent* thereof has been paid for at least one quarter."

Charges on Missent Letters.—*J. B., B——, Wis.*—We cannot decide on your case without a better knowledge of all the circumstances. In general, however, no charge should be made for forwarding a missent letter properly prepaid; and a postmaster receiving such a missent letter with charges on it, should deliver the letter, and enter the amount of charge on the column of overcharges.

Franking Privilege of Members of Congress.—*R. D. T., S——, O.*—You were wrong in charging postage. The franking privilege of members of Congress expires on the first Monday of December following their term of office. See Sec. 42, Act March 3, 1863.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of April, 1866:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammond, | Livingston, | La. | 8,002 |
| Canton, | Marion, | W. Va. | 4,167 |
| Leopard, | Chester, | Pa. | special. |
| Jackstown, | Bourbon, | Ky. | special. |
| *Lead Hill, | Muhlanburgh, | Ky. | 9,654 |
| Camp Elkwater, | Randolph, | W. Va. | 4,247 |
| Grider, | Cumberland, | Ky. | 9,639 |
| Enterprise, | Pike, | Ky. | 9,707 |
| Mouth of Pond, | Pike, | Ky. | 9,583 |
| Henderson's Mills, | Marshall, | Ky. | 9,645 |
| Mason Creek, | McLean, | Ky. | special. |
| *Lowe's Station, | Bourbon, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| *Clover Bottom, | Jackson, | Ky. | special. |
| *Woodstock, | Pulaski, | Ky. | special. |
| *Stigall's Ferry, | Pulaski, | Ky. | 9,526 |
| *Meadowville, | Barbour, | W. Va. | 4,290 |
| Midway Mills, | Nelson, | Va. | 4,411 |
| *Ora Labor, | Huron, | Mich. | 12,712 |
| East Wilton, | Eaton, | Mich. | 12,568 |
| Wylliston, | Prince William | Va. | special. |
| Quakertown, | Union, | Ind. | 12,050 |
| Koul's Station, | Porter, | Ind. | 12,199 |
| Silver Peak, | Esmeralda, | Nev. | 16,412 |
| Columbus, | Esmeralda, | Nev. | 16,412 |
| *James' Bayou, | Mississippi, | Mo. | 10,701 |
| *Butler, | Bates, | Mo. | special. |
| *Forsyth, | Taney, | Mo. | special. |
| *Pineville, | McDonald, | Mo. | special. |
| Fort Sully, | | Dak. T. | special. |
| Haverhill, | Olmsted, | Minn. | 13,560 |
| Jefferson Lake, | Le Sueur, | Minn. | special. |
| Little Kamas, | | Idaho T. | 15,702 |
| Detroit, | Dickinson, | Kan. | 14,064 |
| Erie, | Neosho, | Kan. | 14,067 |
| William's Landing, | New Madrid, | Mo. | not known. |
| *Lost Branch, | Montgomery, | Mo. | 10,440 |
| *Carthage, | Jasper, | Mo. | special. |
| South Sunapee, | Sullivan, | N. H. | 298 |
| Gordon, | Alachua, | Fla. | special. |
| Harris' Lot, | Charles, | Md. | special. |
| Waverly, | Baltimore, | Md. | 3,203 |
| Jarrettown, | Montgomery, | Pa. | special. |
| Sheffield Depot, | Warren, | Pa. | 2,773 |
| Waugh's Mills, | Brooke, | W. Va. | 4,104 |
| Sheridan City, | Venango, | Pa. | mail mess'gr. |
| West Hickory, | Venango, | Pa. | mail mess'gr. |
| *Bear Creek, | Luzerne, | Pa. | special. |
| Thomas, | Oceana, | Mich. | 12,698 |
| Loyd's Bridge, | Rapides, | La. | 8,085. |
| Belle Rose, | Oldham, | Ky. | special. |
| *Van Buren, | Anderson, | Ky. | special. |
| *Henrysville, | Logan, | Ky. | 9,670 |
| *Powersville, | Bracken, | Ky. | 9,665 |
| Big Renox, | Cumberland, | Ky. | 9,634 |
| Trotwood, | Montgomery, | Ohio. | 9,470 |
| Sherman, | Muskegon, | Mich. | 12,701 |
| *Big Plain, | Madison, | Ohio. | special. |
| *West Woodville, | Clermont, | Ohio. | 9,296 |
| McNeill's Ferry, | Harnett, | N. C. | 5,180 |
| Buckley, | Highland, | Ohio. | 9,294 |
| Ingham's Mills, | Herkimer, | N. Y. | 1,197 |
| Alert, | Decatur, | Ind. | 12,076 |
| Wickliffe, | Crawford, | Ind. | 12,107 |
| Millersville, | Ca. Girardeau, | Mo. | 10,672 |
| Lynchburg, | Nodaway, | Mo. | 10,634 |
| Taberville, | St. Clair, | Mo. | special. |
| Eagle Fork, | Lincoln, | Mo. | 10,432 |
| *Sigel, | Clayton, | Iowa. | 10,998 |
| Sherman, | Nemaha, | Neb. T. | 14,043 |
| Warrenville, | Laclede, | Mo. | 10,648 |
| *Mule Creek, | Cedar, | Mo. | 10,602 |
| *Landmark, | Howard, | Mo. | special. |
| Edinburgh, | Hidalgo, | Texas. | not known |
| Fitzwilliam Depot, | Cheshire, | N. H. | 693 |
| Lower Valley, | Hunterdon, | N. J. | 2,126 |
| *Laurelville, | Westmorel'nd, | Pa. | 2,593 |
| East Unadilla, | Otsego, | N. Y. | 1,419 |
| New River, | Huron, | Mich. | 12,673 |
| Douglas, | Allegan, | Mich. | special. |
| Indian Falls, | Genesee, | N. Y. | special. |
| Plants, | Meigs, | Ohio. | 4,109 |
| Porter's Precinct, | Albermarle, | Va. | special. |
| Easton, | Adams, | Wis. | special. |
| East Gibson, | Maultowoc, | Wis. | 13,051 |
| Benham's Store, | Ripley, | Ind. | special. |
| Fulton, | Arapahoe, | Col. T. | 17,008 |
| Dona Ana, | Dona Ana, | N. Mex. T. | 17,401 |
| Pond, | St. Louis, | Mo. | 10,406 |
| *Bolton, | Harrison, | Mo. | special. |
| *Wadesburg, | Cass, | Mo. | 10,578 |
| *Niobrara, | L'Eauqui C'rt, | Neb. T. | 15,561 |
| Baker City, | Baker, | Oregon. | 15,022 |
| West Chesterfield, | Cheshire, | N. H. | 489 |
| Tolcottville, | Tolland, | Ct. | 955 |
| Blackberry Ridge, | Oceana, | Mich. | 12,701 |
| Black Lake, | Muskegon, | Mich. | 12,700 |
| Beaver Falls, | Lewis, | N. Y. | 1,170 |
| New Morefield, | Clark, | Ohio. | 9,171 |
| Kingston, | Edgecombe, | N. C. | 5,312 |
| Abbyville, | Mecklenburgh | Va. | 4,518 |
| Barnesville, | Mecklenburgh | Va. | 4,518 |
| Austin Mills, | Hawkins, | Tenn. | not known. |
| Macoupin Station, | Macoupin, | Ill. | 11,506 |
| Beaucoup, | Washington, | Ill. | 11,680 |
| East Sumner, | Kankakee, | Ill. | |
| *Newport, | Lake, | Ill. | 11,523 |
| *Kingston, | Fresno, | Cal. | 14,724 |
| Clement, | Jefferson, | Kans. | not known. |
| Isadora, | Worth, | Mo. | special. |
| Barrington Centre, | Bristol, | R. I. | 803 |
| Hillsville, | Union, | Ky. | 9,501 |
| Shambling's Mills, | Roane, | W. Va. | 4,212 |
| *St. Augustine, | Cecil, | Md. | 3,269 |
| *Grahamville, | York, | Pa. | 2,539 |
| *Mammoth Cave, | Edmonson, | Ky. | special. |
| *Riddle's X Roads, | Butler, | Ky. | not known. |
| Marshland, | Richmond, | N. Y. | 1,010 |
| Potato Creek, | Montgomery, | Ind. | special. |
| La Cross, | La Porte, | Ind. | 12,199 |
| Buford's Station, | Giles, | Tenn. | 10,008 |
| Warwick's X Roads, | Union, | Tenn. | 10,081 |
| Scott's Hollow, | Wilson, | Tenn. | 10,005 |
| *Mud Lick, | Jefferson, | Ind. | 12,015 |
| *Twin Corners, | Cass, | Ind. | 12,198 |
| York Station, | Sumter, | Ala. | not known. |
| Ebenezer, | Greene, | Mo. | 10,571 |
| Harlem, | Clay, | Mo. | 10,648 |
| Lincoln, | Benton, | Mo. | 10,571 |
| Happy Valley, | Harrison, | Mo. | 10,517 |
| *Tarkio, | Holt, | Mo. | 10,523 |
| *Clark's Fork, | Cooper, | Mo. | 10,567 |
| *Union Mills, | Platte, | Mo. | 10,537 |
| *Stanton Cop. Mines, | Franklin, | Mo. | 10,423 |
| *Bluff, | Texas, | Mo. | 10,665 |
| *Licking | Texas, | Mo. | 10,665 |

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Robertsville, | Monmouth, N. J. | Middletown, |
| Chaneyville, | Rapides, La. | Lloyd's Bridge, |
| Le Comte, | Rapides, La. | Lloyd's Bridge, |
| Ward, | Allegany, N. Y. | Alfred, |
| Wheat Valley, | Sheboygan, Wis. | Sheboygan F'lls. |
| Kirkwood, | St. Louis, Mo. | St. Louis, |
| Sarpy, | Sarpy, Neb. | Bellevue, |
| San Jose, | San Miguel, N Mex. | Los Vegas, |
| Anthony House, | Nevada, Cal. | Timbuctoo, |
| Oakland, | Laclede, Mo. | Lebanon, |
| Northfield Depot, | Merrimack, N. H. | Sanborntou Bdg |
| Flume, | Grafton, N. H. | Mount'n House, |
| Camp Nelson, | Jessamine, Ky. | Nicholasville, |
| Mattox Creek, | Westmoreland, Va. | Oak Grove, |
| Glen Haven, | Cortland, N. Y. | Scott, |
| East Sumner, | Kankakee, Ill. | Manteno, |
| Cove Creek, | Willard, Utah, | Beaver, Beaver Co. |
| Shady Brook, | Linn, Cal. | Marion, |
| Limestone, | Aroostook, Me. | Fort Fairfield, |
| Hazlewood, | Ballard, Ky. | Blandville, |
| Cedar Springs, | Allen, Ky. | Scottsville, |
| Point Lookout, | St. Mary's, Md. | Ridge, |
| Holden, | Millard, Utah, | Fillmore City, |
| Wales, | San Pete, Utah, | Fountain Green, |
| Cedar Grove, | York, Pa. | Peach Bottom, |
| Noels, | Hanover, Va. | Hewlett's, |
| Columbus, | Johnson, Mo. | Union, |
| Virginia, | Placer, Cal. | Lincoln, |
| Hampden, | Coffee, Kan. | Burlington, |
| Don Pedro's Bar, | Tuolumne, Cal. | Green Springs, |
| Nebo, | Pulaski, Mo. | Waynesville, |
| Katahdin Ir'n Wks. | Piscataquis, Me. | Brownsville, |
| Knox, | Waldo, Me. | Belfast, |
| Bunker Hill, | Bucks, Pa. | Doylestown, |
| Fall Creek, | Marion, Ind. | Indianapolis, |
| Vineland, | Washington, Utah, | Washington, |
| Whitehead, | Doniphan, Kan. | Wathena, |
| Centre Grove, | Atchison, Mo. | Rockport, |
| Mangoldville, | Delaware, Iowa. | Nugent's Grove, |
| Nashville, | Coffee, Kan. | Burlington, |
| Sunk Haze, | Penobscot, Me. | Milford, |
| Portsmouth Grove, | Newport, R. I. | Providence, |
| Kanawha Station, | Wood, W. Va. | |
| Flener's Mill, | Butler, Ky. | Morgantown, |
| Mason Depot, | Tipton, Tenn. | Sharon, |
| Rural, | Rock Island, Ill. | Camden Mills, |
| McDonald, | Bradley, Tenn. | Cleveland, |
| Silver King, | Alpine, Cal. | Monitor, |
| Gold Hill, | Boulder, Col. | Boulder City, |
| Spring Creek, | Pulaski, Mo. | Waynesville, |
| Parley's Park, | Summit, Utah, | Salt Lake City, |
| Blue Mounds, | Linn, Kan. | Xenia, |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Changed to.* |
|---|---|---|
| Birchtown, | Braxton, Va. | Tate Creek, |
| Woodburne, | Union, Tenn. | Graveston, |
| Sherman, | St. Clair, Ill. | Grimm, |
| Chickstock, | Door, Wis. | Gardner, |
| Pope Creek, | Mercer, Ill. | Suez, |
| Midway, | Moniteau, Mo. | Prairie Home, |
| Becket, | Berkshire, Mass. | Becket Centre, |
| North Becket, | Berkshire, Mass. | Becket, |
| Shephardsville, | Carteret, N. C. | Newport, |
| Bryant Swamp, | Bladen, N. C. | Bladensboro', |
| Petoquet, | Henry, Ohio, | Okolona, |
| Grant's Creek, | Switzerland, Ind. | North's Land'ng |
| Feltonville, | Middlesex, Mass. | Hudson, |
| Metcalf's Landing, | Bracken, Ky. | Bradford, |
| Naglesville, | Monroe, Pa. | Tobyhanna M'ls |
| Storm's Creek, | Jennings, Ind. | Coulogne, in Jackson Co. |
| Lanefield, | Haywood, Tenn. | Johnsons Grove |
| Pawnee Fork, | Piketon, Kan. | Fort Larned, |
| Willamina, | Yam Hill, Oregon. | Sheridan, |
| Pineville, | Charleston, S. C. | St. Stephens' Depot, |
| Polkton, | Ottawa, Mich. | Dennison, |
| Maloneville, | Dinwiddie, Va. | Ream's Station, |
| Harris, | Louisa, Va. | Garrett's Store, |
| Lively, | St. Clair, Ill. | New Athens, |
| Campbleton, | Itawamba, Miss. | Guntown, |
| Chandlier, | Mahaska, Iowa, | Farmersville, |
| Perryville, | Jefferson, Kan. | Medina, |
| Clemont, | Jefferson, Kan. | Williamstown, |
| Hudsonville, | Daviess, Ind. | Glandale. |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## RE-OPENED.

LOUISIANA.

Edgard, St. John Baptist, Seathene Becuel.
Mansfield, DeSoto, Philip Allen.
Douglas, Jackson, Miss Mary E. Powell.
Parry's Bridge, Varmillion, Robert H. Mills.
Branly Landing, W. Baton Rouge, Charles Quems.
Tureand, Ascension, Auguste Gantreaux.
Arcadia, Bienville, John N. Ryants.
Walnut Creek, Bienville, Thomas Davenport.
Vienna, Jackson, Mrs. Maria Van Houk.
Trenton, Wachita, W. A. Lucas.
Bonnet Carre, St. John Baptist, Ovid Tragra.
Assumption, Assumption, J. T. Ford.
Jackson, East Feliciana, John M Conway.
Plaquemine Brulee, St Landry, Joseph E Andrews.
Sentell's Store, Bossier, Wm W Healy.
Collinsburgh, Bossier. Nathan W Sentell.

ALABAMA.

Leesburg, Cherokee, Phillip Sneed.
Oakley, Montgomery, Geo. M. Robertson.
Silver Run, Talladega, S W Riddle.
Kingston, Autauga, Edwin Golson.
Houston, Winston, John M Cole.
Clear Creek Falls, Winston, Wm Boulton.
Avoc, Lawrence, Wm H Alsobrook.
Moscow, Marion, Thos Morton.
Greensport, St Clair, Ralph Davis.
Belleview, Dallas, James Dennan.
Basham's Gap, Morgan, John Dutton.
Gwen's Cross Roads, Madison, Thomas Tilflin.
Wechadkee, Randolph, W H Clarke.
Springfield, Greene, Mrs Eliza J Murphy.

MISSISSIPPI.

Americus, Jackson, Samuel Davis.
Dry Grove, Hinds, James H. Stewart.
Gainesville, Hancock, Joseph A. Johnson.
Homochitto, Franklin, Nathan Bunckley.
Artesia, Lowndes, Wm. D. Simpson.
Baldwin, Itawamba, Mrs. Eliza H. Belcher.
Brookville Noxubee, F. E. B. Hines.
Cherry Creek, Pontotoc, Dr. T. J. Babb.
Double Springs, Oktibbeha, G. H. Holland.
Duck Hill, Carroll, John M. Mickle.
Ellisville, Jones, Henry Barker.
Gallatin, Copiah, Samuel J. Scott.
Good Hope, Lake, Miss Sallie L. Wilbanks.
Goodman, Holmes, James M. Lewis.
Hamilton, Monroe, Mrs. Mary M. Rees.
Handsboro', Harrison, J. F. Salmon.
Harrisville, Simpson, Simon Polk.
Jaynesville. Covington, John O. McInnis.
Knoxville, Franklin, Benj. Whitehead.
Lamar. Marshall, Marvel W. Young.
Westville, Simpson, S. C. Rogers.
Monticello, Laurence, Joseph Bloom.
Kossuth, Tishemingo, W. F. Wallace.
McNutt, Sun Flower, Redmond Postwood.
Lebanon, Tippah, Miss Lizzie Kennedy.
Hazel Green, Tishemingo, Pleasant Beardin.
Gatewood, Yallabusha, Miss Hettie B. Haile.
Cotton Plant, Tippah, J. B. McAlister.
Coffeeville, Yallabusha, Jacob A Tully.
Cartersville, Tishemingo, Mrs L O Barton.
Bovinia, Warren, Wm Barr.
Booneville, Tishemingo, L L Brown.
Woodville, Wilkinson, Arunah Leffingwell.
Orizaba, Tippah, John Cook.
Hopsons, Coahoma, Geo Cunningham.
Shufordsville. Coahoma, James Canfield.
Mount Zion, Simpson, Miss Mary C McLaurin.
Osyka, Pike, Joseph Storkman.
Parkeville, Noxubee, Mrs Mary E Trotman.
Steer's Creek, Rankin, James E Hogg.
Sulphur Springs, Madison, John T Cratin.
Linden, Copiah, B F Nelson.
Turnersville, Jasper, Samuel S Turner.
Webster, Winston, John S White.
Tardyville, Pontotoc, Joseph L Sory.
Satartia, Yazoo, Miss Fanny Johnson.
Pittsborough, Calhoun, Wm L Hardesn.
Pinneilville, Jones, A M Brannan.
Ocean Springs, Jackson, John Egan.
Meadville, Franklin, Mrs Minerva Proby.
Dumas, Tippah, Ezekiel Walker.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Covington, Richmond, Alfred Baldwin.
Rocky Point, New Hanover, James A. Durham.
Sherrill's Ford, Lincoln, Mrs. E. L. Sherrill.
Macon Depot, Warren, Miss Amanda A. Egerton.
Shepardsville, Carteret, Isaac S. Hill.
Bryant Swamp, Bladen, Mrs. Sarah J. Monroe.
Carbonton, Chatham, Robert A. Stewart.
Morrisville, Wake, W. D. Carleton.
Mosely Hall, Lenoir, Sarah A. Barrier.
Mangum, Richmond, Alfred V. Dockery.
Friendship, Guilford, Oliver L. Pegg.
Forestville, Wake, Miss Martha H. Hicks.
Midway, Davidson, C. R. Gilbert.
Fairview, Buncombe, Mrs. Naomi Smith.
Bear Wallow, Henderson, David Williams.
Lillington, New Hanover, J. A. Duponge.
Harrell's Store, New Hanover, Joseph W. Bland.
Lanesborough, Anson, Miss Mary C Allen.
Stanley Creek, Gaston, Mary Aernathy.
Beaver Dam, Union, Mrs Melissa J Huntley.
Powellton, Richmond, Owen Hadley.
University Station, Orange, John T Hogan.
Catawba Station, Catawba, Mrs E A Lawrence.
Mooresboro, Cleveland, Mary J Davis.
Miranda, Rowan, Clemmie T McLaughlin.
Haw River, Alamance, Mrs Julia E Randleman.
Mount Pleasant, Cabarras, Lizzie A Lefler.
Pleasant Hill, Northampton, Benj Brewer.
Leicester, Buncombe, John Carpenter.
Bath, Beaufort, Wm Goucher.
Elizabethtown, Bladen, H P Crowell.
Grove, Chatham, Chas Ellis.
Nashville, Nash, John W Harper.
Black River Chapel, New Hanover, Wm Henry.
Faison's Depot, Duplin, Thos Killett.
Reed Creek, Randolph, Joseph Rose.
Elkin, Surry, Milton C York.
Marion, McDowell, James McCormick.
Grassy Creek, Yancy, J P Dickson.
Burnsville, Yancy, Isaiah Bradshaw.
Swan Quarter, Hyde, Wm H Pierce.
Sladesville, Hyde, Mrs Eliza Dillon.
Middletown, Hyde, John A Swayer.
Fairfield, Hyde, James J Swayne.
Lake Landing, Hyde, —— Selby Watson.
Mount Nebo, Yadkin, John C Pickens.
Newton Grove, Sampson, J C Monk.
York Collegiate Institute, Alexander, Margaret A Smith.
Castalia, Nash, Miss Fannie Osborne.
White Plains, Cleveland. Miss S A Falls.

GEORGIA.

Johnston's Station, McIntosh, Mrs. Martha S. Price.
Melville, Chattooga, Sarah J. Mostiller.
Box Spring, Talbot, John R. Jordan.
Screven, Appling, Joseph E. Jones.
Russellville, Monroe, W. A. Ballard.
Union Hills, Monroe, Catharine Darden.
Yarborough, Floyd, Mrs. Mollie T. Wyall.
Antioch, Troup, H. H. Cary.
Hickory Flat, Cherokee, David Freeland.
Vernon, Troup, G. W. White.
Stephens, Oglethorpe, Wm Brook.
Wisdom Store, Harris, Wm H Bass.
Catania, Harris, Miss Mary Pitchford.
Millstone, Oglethorpe, Mrs E F Glenn.
East Point, Fulton, N H Bacon.
Upatoie, Muscogee, R D R Matthews.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meadow Bluff, Greenbrier, S. P. Fowler.
Glengary, Barkley, Elias Stewart.
Indian Creek, Monroe, Geo. Rhyme.
Carbondale, Kanawha, Daniel Mayer.
Grassland, Harrison, Noah P Smith.

VIRGINIA.

Van Buren Furnace, Shenandoah, Snowden Whitacre.
Monmouth, Rockbridge, Abner Harrison.
Cave Spring, Roanoke, George A Cunningham.
St. Stephen's Church, King and Queen, Benjamin Rowe.
Gravel Spring, Frederic, Jas. Himelwright.
Broad Run Station, Fauquier, Napoleon B. Hausen.
Lockleven, Lunenburg, Mrs. Virginia A. Potts.
New Glasgow, Amherst, Geo. H. Borger.
McDowell, Highland, C. W. Peterson.
Dunnsville, Essex, Mortimer Hall.
Moffatt's Creek, Augusta. Alfred W. Anderson.
Three Springs, Washington, William E. Page.
Craig's Mill, Washington, Mrs. Nancy Phillips.
Bloomburg, Halifax, Mrs. Martha L. C. Smith.
Clover Green, Spottsylvania, Miss Lucy M. Powell.
Midlothian, Chesterfield, John W. Jewett.
North Garden, Albemarle, Alfred Carpenter.
Oak Forest, Cumberland, Mrs. Lizzie A. Robinson.
Warwick C. H., Warwick, Thomas E. Milstead.
Twyman's Store, Spottsylvania, Ann Maria Dillard.
Lewis' Store, Spottsylvania, Miss Hannah Iseman.
Stafford's Store, Stafford, James A. Anderson.
Nickelsville, Scott, Mrs Sarah Powers.
Boone's Mills, Franklin, John Gustler.
Whittle's Mills, Mecklenburgh, Mrs Virginia Andrews.
Saluda, Middlesex, Mrs Harriet M Conner.
Union Hall, Franklin, Darius W Redner.
Dagger's Springs, Botetourt, Mrs Margaret E Goldin.
Deerfield, Augusta, Mrs Susan Shover.
Greenville, Augusta, John Waggoner.
Christiansville, Mecklenburgh, David R Clopton.
Deatonsville, Amelia, Miss Hester A Tucker.
Homeland, Culpepper, Robt E Chismond.
Stevensburgh, Culpepper, Miss Sarah E Rawlings.
Penola, Caroline, Robt S Hargrave.
Laurel Mills, Rappahannock, Chas D Field.
Horse Pasture, Henry, Thos Dunavant.
Mason's Depot, Amherst, John J Carter.
Willow Spring, Russell, Mrs Jane Fugate.
Mount Vinco, Buckingham, Miss Mollie A Spencer.
Simmonsville, Craig, John Taylor.
Dupris's Old Store, Charlotte, T J Morris.
Sparta, Caroline, Eldred Vaugan.

ARKANSAS.

Bellmont, Crawford, John R. Maddars.
Cass, Franklin, L. D. Hill.
Huntsville, Madison, John S. Polk.
Jupiter, Madison, James D. Stewart.
Little Spring, Madison, Margaret L. Fitch.
War Eagle, Madison, Andrew J. Bolinger.
Swan Lake, Arkansas, Thos. J. Thompson.
Natural Dam, Crawford, J. W. Branson.
Plum Bayou, Jefferson, T. H. Mosby.

TENNESSEE.

Fall Branch, Washington, Chas. W. Piper.
Granville, Jackson, White Myers.
Graysburg, Greene, Nathan Morelock.
Laurel Gap, Greene, Abner J. Frazier.
Wood's Hill, Roane, A G. Eaton.
Beech Grove, Coffee, James A. Brantley.
Paris, Henry, John W. Harris.
Raleigh, Shelby, Sam'l W Allen.
Jordan's Store, Williamson, James T Wilhoit.
Cedar Creek, Green, John A Park.
Dukedom, Weakley, Thos J Little.
Temperance Hall, De Kalb, Wm H Christian.
Perryville, Decatur, John L Houston.
Hales' Mills, Fentress, Sarah H Hale.
Travisville, Fentress, Eli Hatfield.
Paw Paw Ford, Roane, Mason Hinds.
Old Town, Claiborn, Jesse McCrary.
Altamont, Grundy, H Overturf.
Crossville, Cumberland, Robt Peters.
Marble Hill, Franklin, Amos Taft.
Toone's Station, Hardeman, John Murdaugh.
Lanefield, Haywood, John Brown.
Tellico Plains, Monroe, L D Abbott.
New Providence, Montgomery, John M Burgess.
Sligo, DeKalb, James Cook.
*Piney Flats, Sullivan, James Hughes.
*Pilot Knob, Green, John Ingle.
Tracy City, Grundy, Wm Worley.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Midway, Barnwell, L. A. Burke.
Cartersville, Darlington, E. W. Du Bose.
Little Rock, Marion, Miss Sarah Stewart.
Britton's Neck, Marion, Henry Rogers.
Little River, Horry, Thos O Dunn.
Cheraw, Chesterfield, Mrs Elizabeth Graham.
Mars Bluff, Marion, Margaret A Williams.
Gilchrist's Bridge, Marion, Averitt Lee.
Townville, Anderson, J Newton Bryson.

TEXAS.

Washington, Washington, John Alexandar.
Gussettsville, Live Oak, E. T. Bucknand.
Denton, Denton, Lewis M. Fry.
Millheim, Austin, Louis Constant.
Cat Spring, Austin, Frederick Peters.
Shelby, Austin, David Shelby.
Prairie Home, Montgomery, Mrs. Julia Van Zele.
Danville, Montgomery, Fannie E. George.
Petersburgh, Lavacca, Aurelia Morgan.
Frelsburgh, Colorado, M Malsch.
Matagorda, Matagorda, John Kesar Gyle.
San Patricio, San Patricio, Owen Gaffney.
Columbia, Brazoria, T. J. Roberts.
Beeville, Bee, N C Webster.
Gray Rock, Titus, Miss Frances Casey.
Breckenridge, Dallas, Miss Eliza Hughes.
Orangeville, Fannin, Elbridge Harle.
Highland, Collin, W C Lacey.
Bethel, Anderson, Mrs Virginia A Cee.
Big Hill, Gonzales, Miss C A Kokernot.
Plenitude, Anderson, A K W Jones.
Centreville, Leon, Henry Keller.
Bellville, Austin, Gustav Koch.
New Ulm, Austin, F W Dorbritz.
Concrete, De Witt, Ellen M Wallis.
Roma, Starr, Alfred Moses.
Rio Grande City, Starr, Louisiana Davis.
Moss Hill, Liberty, Miss Mattie B Spencer.
Homer, Angelina, David Carnahan.
Pleasanton, Atascosa, Mrs M C Shook.
Bandera, Bandera, Geo R Taylor.
Clifton, Basque, Wm T Kemp.
Prairie Lea, Caldwell, A P Bonner.
Pennington, Houston, W M Freeman.
Millwood, Collin, Andrew Walker.
Smithson's Valley, Comal, Chas Ohlrick.
New Loren, Dallas, Benjamin Long.
Pilot Point, Denton, Jacob Martin.
Lewisville, Denton, E K Rawlings.
Stephenville, Erath. Thomas J Blythe.
Cherry Spring, Gillespie, Christian Kothe.
Malakoff, Henderson, Mrs T A Witcham.
San Pedro, Houston, John H Hague.
Antioch, Lavacca, John Broggar.
Leona, Leon, James H Clark.
Echo, Live Oak, James M Grover.
Oakville, Live Oak, E M Reid.
Hedwig's Hill, Mason, Charles Martin.
D'hannis, Medina, John Fohn.
Canton, Van Zandt, Thomas Williams.
Pond Spring, Williamson, Mrs Ettie C Rutledge.
Mount Pleasant, Titus, Miss M F Riddle.
West Liberty, Liberty, John A Stainton.
Snow Hill, Titus, Mrs Ann Wilkinson.
*Beaumont, Jefferson, John J Harring.
Bright Starr, Hopkins, Wm F Kilgore.
Tarrant, Hopkins, Wm Sickle.

* Re-appointed.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto, also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3. 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Three* rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Ashville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland*, *Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

| | |
|---|---|
| To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months) | | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, | " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, | " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, | " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, | " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must* be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 4.00 P. M. |
| " (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6.00 A. M. |
| " (Way)....6 A. M., and | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | 6.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

## QUINBY'S

### Improved Letter Delivery-Case

FOR

Post Offices of all Classes.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of Postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economizing both time and labor*. It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable*. Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a list of a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Rochelle, N. Y. | Jersey City, N. J. |
| Palmyra, " | Elizabethport, " |
| Green Point, " | Rahway, " |
| Poughkeepsie, " | Hoboken, " |
| Lancaster, Ohio, | Bergen, " |
| Circleville, " | Hudson City, " |
| Oil City, Pa. | Elizabeth, " |
| Pithole City, " | Lincoln, Ills. |
| Williamsport, " | Pekin, " |
| Franklin, " | Tarrytown, N. Y. |
| Shaffer Farm, " | Newburgh " |
| Allegheny, " | Hudson, " |
| Allentown, " | Amsterdam, " |
| Easton, " | Waterloo, " |

Valparaiso, Ind.

These cases are made in three different sizes, at $25, $30, *and* $35 *each*.

Manufactured and for sale by

REUBEN QUINBY,
*Postmaster*,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to *John H. Quinby, Princeton, Ills.*

### P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,
CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

### P. O. DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

ALL the Post Offices in the United States, and the Canadas, Rates of Postage, Domestic and Foreign, Laws, Regulations, and Money Order Offices. Price $1.50. Address P. O. Directory, Box 5206, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 3 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 6 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 6 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton. | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 6 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 3 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet. | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 9 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 3 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *5 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by md. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 3 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez. | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 3 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galata, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 3 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 3 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland. | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail. | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via. England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico, | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *36 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 3 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| Panang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail. | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail. | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 31 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *26 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 36 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 26 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid. | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

† Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St. N. Y.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of April, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 1 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 3 | | Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 5 | | Eup. ex. French mail via Sh'ton and Br'n. |
| Dales | U. S. | 5 | | Ireland via Q'nstown. |
| French | France | 5 | | Fr'ce, It'ly, & Swt'lnd via Brest & Havre. |
| Hamburg | Hamb. | 5 | | Hamburg. |
| Santiago De Cuba | U. S. | 5 | | Santiago De Cuba. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 8 | 8 | Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 9 | | Havana. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 10 | | Hav. & Vera Cruz. |
| Aspinwall. | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific, etc. |
| Havre | U. S. | 12 | | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Hamburg | Hamb. | 12 | | Hamburg. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 10 | | German, Bremen. |
| Dales | U. S. | 12 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 16 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 15 | | Havana. |
| French | France | 19 | | France, Swt'lnd, It'ly via Brest & Havre. |
| Bremen | Brem. | 19 | | Bremen. |
| Hamburg | Hamb. | 19 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 19 | | Eup. via Q'nstown. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 21 | | Nicaragua. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Kingston | Jamaica | 21 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 22 | 23 | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 23 | | Havana. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 24 | | Hav. & Vera Cruz |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 26 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 26 | | Ireland *via* Q'nst'wn. |
| French | Fr. | 26 | | Fr'ce, Swt'lnd & It'ly, via B'st & Havre. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 26 | | Eup. (*ex. Fr'ch Mail*) via Sh'mpton & Brem. |
| *Brazil | U. S. | 28 | | Brazil & West Indies. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 30 | | Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 30 | | Havana. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VI, No. 9. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1866. WHOLE No. 69.


### Business of the New York Post Office.

We copy from the New York *Evening Post* some comparative statistics of the former and present operations of the New York Post Office. These figures are interesting, as showing not only a large augmentation of postal business at New York, but as also indicating a corresponding increase throughout the entire country:

One of the great institutions of New York, which grows far more rapidly than population, commerce or wealth, is the post office. During the last quarter of a century, its business has more than quadrupled. This is known by a comparison of the aggregate amount of mail matter which passes through the office.

Thirty-one years ago the receipts, distributions, &c., each day, were about eighteen tons, of which one half came into the office, and the other half was sent away. Now the total weight of the matter received in each twenty four hours and forwarded is ninety tons.

According to careful estimates and calculations, an average of about fifty-five tons a day of this matter are sent out of the city, and thirty-five tons are received here for our citizens. It appears that the difference of nearly one third in favor of the out-of-town districts in the distribution, is accounted for by the fact that this is the great centre of publication in America, and the number of the books, newspapers, &c., sent by mail, compared with other descriptions of mail matter, is increasing in a very rapid ratio. Two days ago, when not more than the average business was done, the number of mail bags closed here and forwarded to various parts of the country was seven hundred and thirteen; the number received was three hundred and eighty-five—a total of *one thousand and eighty-eight*. Probably no other fact would represent so forcibly as this does, the extent and variety of the business of the New York office.

The records which are kept at the Post Office show results for the past two or three years of deep interest, and in some respects of an astonishing character. In the short period of about three years and a half, the mail correspondence of our citizens has doubled. There is, it appears, a lively season among the letter writers, not only of New York, but of all the country

The missives of every kind never came here before in such numbers; the numbers that are conveyed away are equally without example. But it is not so much what now is that tempts curiosity and excites speculation, as what is likely to be not far in the future.

Persons who have given this subject much attention assert with confidence their reasons for believing that in less than a century from this time the city of New York, representing America, and being in the shortest path of travel and commerce between Europe and Asia, will be the postal centre of the world.

The recent action of government in appointing a commission of eminent citizens to select a site for a new post office building, to meet all requirements, and the fact that extensive improvements of the branch offices up town have lately been found necessary, and are now in progress under the direction of Postmaster Kelly, give the various questions relating to our postal affairs a special interest.

In addition to the statements already printed of the work in the General Post Office, we present the following comparative statistics, showing the changes in some departments of the postal business in two or three years:

CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

The Carriers' Department of the General Post Office extends over the lower part of the city to the line of Franklin street, Canal street, Bowery and Catharine street. Most of the letters written in our business offices down town are sent directly to the post office. The collections and deliveries in this district by carriers were as follows in 1863 and 1865:

| | 1863. | 1865. |
|---|---|---|
| Letters collected from lamp-post boxes | 1,550,303 | 2,671,043 |
| Newspapers, &c | 183,727 | 408,484 |
| Total collections by carriers | 1,734,030 | 3,079,527 |
| Letters delivered from lamp-post boxes | 1,999,913 | 3,379,798 |
| Newspapers, &c | 124,587 | 299,307 |
| Total deliveries by carriers | 2,124,500 | 3,679,105 |

BOX DEPARTMENT.

The following were the deliveries from the boxes in the post office in the period named:

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters delivered in the quarter ending December 31, 1862 | 3,225,500 |
| Letters delivered in the quarter ending December 31, 1865 | 5,275,640 |

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

In four years the increase in the number of foreign letters that went through the post office was about seventy-five per cent, namely:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Letters sent and received for the year ending March 31, 1862 | | 4,637,159 |
| Letters sent and received for the year ending March 31, 1866 | | 7,416,129 |
| St'rs arr'd with foreign mails in Mar., 1862, | | 23 |
| Do. departing | do. do. | 27 |
| Total | | 50 |
| St'rs arr'd with foreign mails in Mar., 1866, | | 33 |
| Do. departing | do do | 46 |
| Total | | 79 |

LETTERS COLLECTED AND DELIVERED.

The statistics of the collection and delivery of letters at the post office, and at the various branches, indicate many very important facts. They show a remarkable increase in postal business:

COLLECTIONS.

The collections made by the collectors from the street letter-boxes in the quarter ending December 31st, 1863, were as follows:

| No. Letters. | Newspapers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 1,550,303 | 183,727 | 1,734,030 |

The collections were as follows in the quarter ending December 31, 1865:

| No. Letters. | Newspapers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 2,671,043 | 408,484 | 3,079,527 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of letters, &c., collected in three months in 1863 | 1,734,030 |
| Increase | 1,345,497 |

DELIVERIES.

The number of letters and newspapers delivered by the carriers in the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1862:

| No. Letters. | Newspapers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 1,999,913 | 124,587 | 2,124,500 |

The deliveries in the quarter ending December 31st, 1865, were:

| No. Letters. | Newspapers. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 3,379,798 | 299,307 | 3,679,105 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of letters, &c., delivered in one quarter of 1862 | 2,124,500 |
| Increase | 1,555,605 |

The increase in the collections in two years, it will be seen, is nearly equal to the whole of the collections for the first period named, in 1863, and the increase in the deliveries is 75 per cent.

It should be observed that the vast number of letters, &c., sent directly to the post office is not included in these statements.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

It is perfectly in keeping with the sensational spirit of the times in which we live, to be impatient, expectant, and dissatisfied, and of course I go with the multitude. The big war which we have so successfully finished up, put healthy and vigorous life into every artery and vein of our national body corporate, and its great heart still throbs with the excitement incident to the development of resources, which, under other circumstances, might have lain dormant for a century. The effect of progress exerting itself everywhere, is seen and felt everywhere; and a restless desire to increase personal and national influence and power, is now as much a part of our general economy as building comfortable houses to live in, or baking bread to live on.

Among other good results produced by the excitement of the last four years, a love of literature has been created, and a steady, healthy demand for books, and periodicals, and newspapers, has grown beyond conception. With all its immensity, however, a corresponding and neverfailing supply is to be found.

Letter-writing, too, increased far beyond human calculation, and thousands who learned to appreciate the importance and value of missives to and from our soldiers, became so familiarized through these epistolary communications with each other, that what was whilom regarded as a task, grew into a pleasure—and grew, and grew, like Lord Lovell's briar, "till it couldn't grow any higher,"—the effect of which is to be seen in the increased clerical labor in post offices, and in the plethoric condition of mail bags and pouches passing over our post roads. I think we may now be called a universal letter-writing people; and the amount contributed to the revenue of the Government for the transmission of letters and papers by our people, requires that every postal officer should mentally "take off his coat and roll up his sleeves," to put "things through." It is really amusing to hear officials *complain* sometimes of the increase of business. I don't know anything about the proportion of help apportioned out to the different offices; but I presume if there is business enough for a dozen clerks, authority would be granted to employ a dozen; but in some places where I have been, and have heard functionaries complain to their neighbors of hard labor, I noticed that several hours of each day were devoted exclusively to the use of ancient meerschaums, the smoke from which made the atmosphere of their offices anything but sweet-scented. The only hard labor I could see about the establishment was the exhaustive efforts to suck smoke through the time-worn and possibly clogged pipe-stems which they had in their mouths. And just here allow me to say that I could send you a pencil sketch of a postmaster and his clerk, who, I am told, never take their pipes from their mouths, except when they are eating, and sometimes they do not even do it then. However, I did not intend to say so much on the pipe subject. I have adverted to it before, and you know where I stand on the subject. I will only say that I am fond of tobacco, and like to smoke myself; but I do not think a place of business where ladies are obliged to come, should be used for such purposes any more than a church, a concert-room or nursery. A little more work, and a little less smoke, would make a better average.

But I was talking about increase of letter-writing. This great stimulant to social progress should be encouraged and fostered, and I believe all the efforts of the Postmaster General tend that way. The increase in the carrier system—the introduction of railway postal cars—the adoption of the money order system, and various other modes and plans for giving celerity and certainty to letters, and ensuring the safety of their contents, show conclusively what pains his Department takes to perfect the system of mail service. Now if his deputies and other aids fail to co-operate, they not only mar his arrangements and defeat his expectations and calculations, but they, in my humble opinion, as a high private, disqualify themselves for position or commendation.

As a body, the postal community of course, reflect great credit on the Government; but, as in every other branch, there are some "whose feathers run the other way," and whose contrary natures look every way but the right one. These are the ones to whom I speak the words of "truth and soberness," when I say, that when you need friends to see you out, they won't be found. Your positions give you influence while you hold it; but if you have to let go to spit on your hands for a fresh grip, you are gone up.

Therefore let me, as a benevolent layman, enjoin upon you to encourage learning and letter-writing; enjoin upon your clerks to be strictly men of letters, and, during business hours, nothing else (if your clerks are ladies, they will need no instruction), let them be models of industry, discreetness, and promptness; satisfy everybody that it is "no trouble to show goods at your establishment;" be on the *qui vive* yourself all the time you can; and your and your clerks' kindness and attention will make you as "invincible as an army with banners."

See that your mails are promptly received and despatched; your letters carefully assorted, examined and delivered, and legibly stamped, cancelled, wrapped, and sent off in time. See that your office is kept in good order, and the Government property in your charge properly cared for; see that your mail messengers are prompt and prudent, and that the pouches and bags are not delayed at depots and stations, or misused or abused, and everything else that comes within the purview of your duty, which needs your official attention—stand not on the order of doing, but do at once.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

### Mail and Female Losses.

It would seem, from the following extracts from the diary of one whose business is the investigation of losses by mail, that an epidemic of a singular nature has lately seized upon the correspondence of a portion of the fair sex. For the benefit of all concerned, we publish the "diagnoses" of some of the more "marked cases," and think it likely that most of our readers will be able, after a careful study of the "symptoms" to tell "just what's the matter":

*Case No.* 1.—Mrs. X. expected a registered letter from Europe, to be addressed to her at a small village where she was temporarily residing, but being disappointed in her expectation, returned to New York, leaving directions with the village Postmaster to forward the letter to the Postmaster of New York should it arrive. It did arrive shortly thereafter, and was forwarded as requested. Mrs. X. receiving it on application. It was from the aunt of Mrs. X., and, as the writer stated, had contained *seven* Bank of England notes, value £65, when mailed, but when opened only one £5 note appeared. This unfortunate state of things naturally aroused in the mind of Mrs. X. a suspicion that there was "something wrong somewhere," and she requested an investigation, which being made, revealed the fact that the letter had been prepaid but *one rate* of postage, although, on enclosing therein seven Bank of England notes, *three* rates were found to be the proper charge. As all registered letters must be *fully* prepaid before being forwarded, and as, in addition to this *weighty* circumstance, there were one or two others, touching the relations of the writer with Mrs. X., which finally convinced the complainant that "aunty had tried to *cozen* her," the case was "discharged—cured."

*Case No.* 2.—An artist made a complaint that a letter from a lady friend, in which she had enclosed a ten dollar greenback, in payment of a trifling order executed by him, had, before reaching him, been rifled of its valuable contents, and in proof of his statement exhibited the letter, to which a small portion of the note still adhered, and the envelope, which had been neatly opened *at the end*, and as neatly reclosed with mucilage. He was requested to write to the lady, informing her of the absence of the money, and stating that the *flap* of the envelope showed no signs of having been tampered with. In due time, an answer was received in which, with much extraneous matter of the "gushing" order, and many minute particulars as to to the enclosure of the money, the suggestion was made to the artist to "examine carefully the *end* of the envelope." This rather strange coincidence somewhat staggered his hitherto strong faith in his fair patroness—and when an additional circumstance was brought to his attention, namely: that the fragment adhering to the letter was beyond all doubt a portion of a *one* dollar note, his faith disappeared altogether, he following the example, after some rather confused apologies about "unnecessary trouble," &c.

*Case No.* 3.—"Minnie," from the country, visited her friend "Susie," in the city, and on her return sent Susie a letter requesting the purchase of a dress—leaving the selection entirely to the latter's taste, and referring casually to the enclosure of sixteen dollars to be used for the purpose together with two dollars "for Uncle William." But no money appearing, and the envelope bearing undoubted evidences of having been opened and resealed, Susie applied at the City Post Office for an investigation. Being instructed to request some further particulars from Minnie, she did so, and among other particulars, (in a letter with so many words underscored, in feminine fashion, as to make it look like a fit of hysterics) got these: "The Postmaster *here* tells me that it was *not done* in *his* office, and *I* do not think so *either*. He says letters *can* be opened by *steaming*, without the *least* fear of *detection*." Indiscreet Minnie! The Postmaster, on being interrogated, denied that Minnie had ever mentioned the subject to him, or given the least hint of any such loss; and Minnie, on being requested to *swear* to the pretty little story she had told, wept copiously, and promised never to do so again.

The fact is, ladies, "your little *heads* were never made" for the concoction of such schemes for throwing the blame of your own little misdeeds on the Post Office. You will be sure to "make a mess of it" in some way, and spoil all by doing just a little too much. Knavery is outside of your "sphere," and you had better leave its practice, like electioneering and fighting, to the men, to whom it comes more natural—perhaps.

### Box Rents.

The unsettled and incorrect opinions which seem to prevail among postmasters, respecting "Box Rents," induces us to make the matter the subject of an editorial article, and give to it more importance, and claim for it greater and more extended attention than would be accorded to it when noticed in our column of Answers to Correspondents.

In order to cover the whole field, we give in full the law and instructions bearing on the subject:

Act of March 3d, 1863, Sec. 3, provides that "no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent has been paid for at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt, and keep a record thereof in his office." * * * Instruction 3, immediately following, provides: "Each postmaster must keep a list of all box-holders, with the number of the box assigned to each, and the time during which he has used it. This list will be examined by special agents, and be delivered to his successor in office The postmaster must state in his quarterly returns, the amount of box-rents accrued in each quarter, whether he has collected them or not."

The Act establishing salaries for postmasters was approved July 1, 1864. By this Act—

"The basis on which salaries is adjusted, is the aggregate compensation of postmasters as derived from commissions, box rents, or other sources."

Sec. 7 of same Act provides, "That all postages and box rents at post offices, and all other receipts and emoluments at a post office, shall be received and accounted for as a part of the postal revenues; any part thereof which the postmaster ought to have collected, but has neglected to collect, shall be charged against him in his account, and he shall be liable therefor in the same manner as if the same had been collected." * * *

In regard to this question of box rents, our correspondence shows that two difficulties present themselves to postmasters. The first, that as the boxes are generally the private property of the postmaster, and the rents heretofore have been private property also, there seems an injustice in the Department requiring them to account for such rents This is not so, however; for where postmasters have complied with the instruction of the Act of 1863, and rendered an account "of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon-holes, or other receptacles for letters or papers, or for the delivery of letters, and of all other emoluments, receipts, and profits," the amount of box rents is included in the allowance as *salary*, it being the design of the law that the "salaries should be made equal, as nearly as may be, to the compensation heretofore received." Postmasters, therefore, should be satisfied that where they have complied with the requirements of the law, and "assigned no box at any post office to the use of any person, until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter," and have also reported quarterly to the Department the amount received for box rents, such amount, as nearly as may be, is included in the salaries assigned to them; where, however, boxes have been assigned, without collecting rent theretor, and no report of box rents has been made in proper time,—that is, previous to July, 1864,—postmasters who are now called upon to account for box rents must not consider it a hardship, for the loss is through their own negligence.

The second difficulty which presents itself to postmasters respecting box rents, is that of ownership in boxes. We find that in some offices boxes have been put up by a general subscription, with the understanding that the subscribers should have the use of the boxes without the payment of rent. The law makes no provision for such ownership, and evidently did not intend to recognize it; for the language is clear and unmistakable, that "no box shall be assigned to any person till the rent is paid for at least one quarter." Ownership in boxes is also impracticable, for heretofore box rents being the perquisite of the postmaster, no postmaster could bind his successor either in the rent or in such ownership. All control of boxes ends with the term of office of the postmaster, and any claim against his successor could only be made good by the good nature of the latter. This is the law of the case. But it seems to be thought unjust that parties who have paid for boxes, with the understanding that they were to own them, should now be compelled by the Government to pay rent for them. This is not so; for having had the boxes free for so long a time, they have already received more in value than the cost of them. If they should aver that the postmaster by collecting rent would obtain the ownership of boxes which cost him nothing, they have only to reflect that the boxes can be transferred from postmaster to postmaster, as heretofore. Should there be any who would refuse to accede to this arrangement, it would be the postmaster's duty to take away the boxes, and have a new set made at his own expense; the rent for them would more than repay him for the outlay.

A new adjustment of salaries will be made after the 1st of July; box rents will be a part of the basis of this adjustment; we would, therefore, advise postmasters who have not heretofore collected rent for boxes to do so at once, and return the amount, with their Quarterly Returns for the present quarter; the amount of rents will then be included in the new salaries assigned to them. It would *look* rather bad for a postmaster, should a Special Agent visit his office, and see a goodly lot of boxes, ask to examine his box account, and be told that there was none, no rent being collected. He, the postmaster, might be called on to pay moneys, which, through his own negligence, he had never received, and he might be called on to hand over his books, papers, &c., to a successor.

We wish this article to be a reply to all correspondence on the subject of box rents, whether to what we have received, or what we may receive.

### Registering Letters to a D. P. O.

Notwithstanding our many and repeated instructions for registering letters, a misapprehension still prevails as to how to direct registered letter packages to a D. P. O. We therefore propose to give such full instruction that we think they cannot be mistaken.

Registered letters, to go out of the State, should be sent to the nearest D. P. O. on their route. Let us now suppose that you are postmaster at A——, N. Y., and that on the —th of June, you have one, two, or three registered letters to go out of the State, and that New York is the nearest D. P. O. on their routes. You will then fill in the heading of a *Registered Letter Bill* to read thus:

"Registered Letters from A——, June —— 1866, to New York D. P. O."

You will then enclose the registered letters and this bill in a sealed envelope, mark this envelope "Registered," and direct it "Postmaster, New York," (not Postmaster, New York D. P. O.,) and put it in the package for delivery, the same as if it was an ordinary letter to the postmaster, also put with it a common post bill, marked 1, in the column headed "*Reg.*" The reason for putting it with the letters for delivery is, that it is an official letter from the postmaster at A—— to the postmaster at New York, and should therefore be sent directly to him, and reach him, or his proper clerk, unopened.

Postmasters should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the Regulations for registering letters, for though the Department is not responsible in case of a loss, yet in equity, if not in law, a postmaster is liable for losses occasioned by ignorance or carelessness.

Registered letters mailed *direct*, should also be put in sealed envelopes, and directed to the postmaster at the office to which they are sent.

### Distributing Post Offices.

In the list of Distributing Post Offices contained in the advance sheets of the new Regulations, there were one or two errors, which were copied by us last month. We therefore give below a corrected list of the Distributing Post Offices in the United States on the first of April last:

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston, Mass. | St. Louis, Missouri. |
| Portland, Maine. | Louisville, Kentucky. |
| Hartford, Connecticut. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| New York, New York. | Sacramento, Cal. |
| Buffalo, New York. | Norfolk, Virginia. |
| Albany, New York. | Richmond, Virginia. |
| Philadelphia, Penn. | Kanawha C. H., W. Va. |
| Pittsburgh, Penn. | Raleigh, North Carolina. |
| Baltimore, Md. | Montgomery, Alabama. |
| Washington, D. C. | New Orleans, La. |
| Wheeling, Virginia. | Charleston, S. C. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | Savannah, Georgia. |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | Columbus, Georgia. |
| Detroit, Michigan. | Nashville, Tennessee. |
| Indianapolis, Indiana. | Memphis, Tennessee. |
| Cairo, Illinois. | Little Rock, Arkansas. |
| Chicago, Illinois. | Napoleon, Arkansas. |
| St Joseph, Missouri. | Galveston, Texas. |

MAIL FACILITIES TO THE WEST.—The St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*, of May 19th, remarks: "Gradually we are lessening the distance between the Atlantic and Mississippi sections of the country and those of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific slope, and approaching the railroad stage of transportation. The contract for the delivery of the Santa Fe mail this year shows a long stride in the progress of postal events. When New Mexico was annexed, some nineteen or twenty years since, a monthly mail was all that the government was willing to afford. Then a semi-monthly connection was adopted, and afterwards a weekly. This last has existed for the past four or five years, but is now about to give way to a tri-weekly. The starting point under this new arrangement is Lawrence, selected on account of its advanced position on the old trail and its railroad facilities to the East. In a few seasons the departure will be from some other locality still farther West, and so it will proceed until we shall witness, in a decade more, perhaps, a train or two a day from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

Established 1860. . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, Special Agent P. O. Department.

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations; and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON, *Postmaster General*

To J. GAYLER, Esq. *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **65** or **66**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

POSTAGE TO THE DUTCH WEST INDIES BY FRENCH MAIL.—We are requested to state that, from the first of July next, letters posted in the United States and addressed to the Dutch West Indies, (Curacoa, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin,) may be transmitted to destination, *via* France, in the French Mail, at a postage-charge of 33 cents for each single rate of one quarter ounce or under; prepayment being optional with the sender.

[OFFICIAL.]

AN ACT

*To provide that the "Soldier's Individual Memorial" shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That the ornamental records of the personal services of Federal officers and soldiers, composed partly of written and partly of printed matter, but containing no private communications, and known as the "Soldiers' Individual Memorial," shall be allowed to pass through the mails upon the payment of the usual postage on printed matter.

*Approved April 17, 1866.*

☞ The new edition of the Post Office Laws and Regulations will be issued to postmasters at an early day. In mentioning the work in our last issue, we neglected to notice its very superior typographical execution, which is creditable in the highest degree to the Government Printing Office, where the work was performed.

STONE'S POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK.—We have examined a specimen of the above book, advertised in another column by Mr. M. H. Stone, Assistant P. M. at Burlington, Vt., and are satisfied that its use by postmasters would be of great advantage to them in enabling them to keep their newspaper postage and box rent accounts correctly, with little expenditure of labor, and in a most convenient form. From the many letters which we have received from our subscribers on this subject, it would seem that the proper mode of keeping these accounts is, especially to postmasters at the smaller offices, a matter of considerable difficulty, and we cheerfully recommend the use of Mr. Stone's account book as a ready means of avoiding all those mistakes and complications which are apt to result from a less simple and systematic method.

### Post-mark Letters Distinctly.

It is an established fact, that the mode of working a reformation is, "by line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little." We therefore again allude to the subject which heads this article. It seems to us that many postmasters have not a correct idea of the necessity for a distinct, legible post-mark, or if they have, they also have very careless habits; which is the more blameworthy, ignorance or carelessness, we leave to moralists to decide, and will only remark that *both* are entirely out of place in a post office.

Although it should be sufficient to secure a legible post-mark, that the Regulations require it, yet there are some few men who cannot be induced to do what they should, merely because required by a superior authority, but must know "the why and the wherefore." We will state a few reasons in favor of our subject.

The post-mark on a letter is often the only means of discovering anything of either the writer of a letter or the party to whom it is addressed; it is often of great assistance in deciding which of two or more claimants of similar names is entitled to a letter; it enables a postmaster to return a misdirected letter to the office where it was mailed, to have the direction corrected, instead of sending it to the Dead Letter Office, and thus saving as many weeks as it would in general take days to have the correction made; it is often of value as legal evidence; it assists in tracing lost letters, and it adds to the credit of the postmaster, and of the office where the letter is mailed.

We will add a few plain directions: Clean your stamps frequently, at least once a week; provide a good ink-pad of cloth, leather, or printer's roller composition, and then, with some good printer's ink, spread very thinly on the pad, you cannot fail to secure a distinct, legible post mark. To clean your stamp, use benzine, camphene, or burning fluid, the first being the best.

☞ We would again caution postmasters against paying any sort of attention to requests, from persons in New York and elsewhere, to send lists of the names of those who receive letters within their deliveries. These requests come from rascals who make their living by furnishing the names so obtained, at a certain price per hundred, to the bogus lottery and jewelry certificate swindlers, who use them in directing their lying circulars. All postmasters who do not wish to be made accomplices in cheating their neighbors will throw such requests as we have mentioned in the waste baskets. Tax collectors and assessors are also applied to for the same vile purpose, and if our paper reached them, we should give them a similar warning.

REGISTERING LETTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Many postmasters seem to be under the mistaken impression, that letters can be registered to any part of the world; and letters are received daily at the New York office for transmission abroad, on which a registry fee has been paid at the mailing office, but which are obliged to be sent from the New York office as unregistered. Letters CANNOT be registered to any of the following countries:

France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceanica, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, nor to any of the Islands or Colonies of the various powers, (*except* Canada and Jamaica,) nor to any part of this continent, other than the United States, except Canada.

The registry fee to Canada, Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, is but *five* cents: to all other places to which letters can be registered, *twenty* cents.

Return *receipts* should not be sent with registered letters addressed to foreign countries.

### An Ocean Post Office.

From Victor Hugo's last work, *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, ("The Toilers of the Sea,") we copy the following account of a Post Office, without either postmaster or clerks. The description is given in a conversation between two characters in the book—sea-captains:

"Didn't you say, Captain, that the 'Tamaulipas' would not touch anywhere?"

"Yes; she goes direct to Chili."

"In that case, she can send no news of herself on the voyage."

"I beg your pardon, Captain Clubin. In the first place, she can send any letters by vessels she may meet sailing for Europe."

"That is true."

"Then there is the ocean letter-box."

"What do you mean by the ocean letter-box?"

"Don't you know what that is, Captain Clubin?"

"No."

"When you pass the Straits of Magellan—"

"Well."

"Snow all around you; always bad weather; ugly down-easters, and bad seas."

"Well."

"When you have doubled Cape Monmouth—"

"Well, what next?"

"Then you double Cape Valentine."

"And then?"

"Why, then you double Cape Isidore."

"And afterwards?"

"You double Point Anne."

"Good. But what is it you call the ocean letter-box?"

"We are coming to that. Mountains on the right, mountains on the left. Penguins and stormy petrels all about. A terrible place. Ah! by Jove, what a howling and what cracks you get there! The hurricane wants no help. That's the place for holding on to the sheer-rails—for reefing topsails. That's where you take in the mainsail and fly the jibsail; or take in the jibsail and try the storm-jib. Gusts upon gusts! And then sometimes four, five or six days of *cap seche*. Often only a rag of canvas left. What a dance! Squalls enough to make a three-master skip like a flea. I saw once a cabin-boy hanging on to the jibboom of an English brig, 'The True Blue,' knocked, jibboom and all, to ten thousand nothings. Fellows are swept into the air there like butterflies. I saw the second mate of the 'Revenue,' a pretty schooner, knocked from under the fore crosstree, and killed dead. I have had my sheer-rail smashed and come out with all my sails in ribbons. Frigates of fifty guns make water like wicker baskets. And the damnable coast! Nothing can be imagined more dangerous. Rocks all jagged edged. You come, by-and-by, to Port Famine. There it's worse and worse. The worst seas I ever saw in my life. The devil's own latitudes. All of a sudden you spy the words, painted in red, 'Post Office.'"

"What do you mean, Captain Gertrais?"

"I mean, Captain Clubin, that immediately after doubling Point Anne you see, on a rock, a hundred feet high, a great post with a barrel suspended to the top. This barrel is the letter-box. The English sailors must needs go and write up there 'Post Office.' What had they to do with it? It is the ocean post office. It isn't the property of that worthy gentleman, the King of England. The box is common to all. It belongs to every flag. *Post Office:* there's a crack-jaw word for you. It produces an effect on me as if the devil had suddenly offered me a cup of tea. I will tell you now how the postal arrangements are carried out. Every vessel which passes sends to the post a boat with despatches. A vessel coming from the Atlantic, for instance, sends there its letters for Europe; and a ship coming from the Pacific, its letters for New Zealand or California. The officer in command of the boat puts his packet into the barrel, and takes away any packet he finds there. You take charge of these letters, and the ship which comes after you takes charge of yours. As ships are always going to and fro, the continent whence you come is that to which I am going. I carry your letters; you carry mine. The barrel is made fast to the post with a chain. And it rains, snows, and hails! A pretty sea. The imps of Satan fly about on every side. The 'Tamaulipas' will pass there. The barrel has a good lid with a hinge, but no padlock. You see, a fellow can write to his friends this way. The letters come safely."

"It is very curious," muttered Clubin, thoughtfully.

#### SALES OF STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

The following is a statement of the sales of postage stamps and envelopes at the New York office for the last quarter of each year since 1862, and for the first quarter of the present year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending December 31, | 1862 | $240,667 65 |
| " " " | 1863 | 271,447 38 |
| " " " | 1864 | 341,706 38 |
| " " " | 1865 | 421,544 08 |
| " " March 31, | 1866 | 460,272 74 |

#### OLD RATES OF POSTAGE.

The improvements made in the postal system of this country during the past few years have been so numerous and useful, that it is difficult to comprehend at once their extent and value. The revolution in the post office has been as complete as that in the means of public travel; and the progress has been, in some respects, more rapid. Only a few years ago the rate of postage was twenty-five cents for considerable distances. For that sum, it will be remembered, one piece of paper was allowed to be sent, and every additional piece was charged for as an additional letter. For shorter distances deductions in the prices were made.

The following abstract of the old law is interesting for the curious comparison it furnishes:

#### RATES OF POSTAGE.

*For Single Letters, composed of one piece of Paper.*

| | Miles. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Any distance not exceeding | 30 | 6 |
| Over 30 and not exceeding | 80 | 10 |
| Over 80 | 150 | 12½ |
| Over 150 | 400 | 18¾ |
| Over 400 | | 25 |

Double letters, or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double these rates.

All letters weighing one ounce avoirdupois or more, are charged at the rate of single postage for each ounce according to their weight; and no letter can be charged with more than quadruple postage unless its weight exceeds one ounce avoirdupois.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper, are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters, or those composed of 4 pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

For each newspaper not carried out of the state in which it is published, or if carried out of the state, but carried not over one hundred miles, one cent; over one hundred miles, and out of the state in which it is published, one and a-half cents.

#### MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles ........ 1½ cents per sheet.
Exceeding 100 miles ........ 2½ " "
If not published periodically, distance not over 100 miles .... 4 " "
Exceeding 100 miles ........ 6 " "

Small pamphlets containing not more than half-sheet royal are charged with half these rates.

The letters, &c., on which this postage was due, were ordinarily carried on stage coaches at a speed of perhaps six miles an hour.

## Answers to Correspondents.

*N. B.*—In future, correspondence, to receive attention, must be accompanied by the name and full post office address of the writer.

Notice to Publishers.—*L. S., C——, Mass.*—Enclose your notices to the postmaster at the publisher's place of business, the postmaster will see them delivered. The newspaper law you quote has no reference to the postal law on the subject of papers.

Postage on Insurance Plates.—*E. M. E., Mt. P——, Iowa.*—Postage on insurance plates should be charged at *letter* rates.

Franking Privilege.—*J. McO., M——, Ill.*—Instruction 1, accompanying Act of May 1, 1865, provides, "That all communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of the Executive Departments of Government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to Chief Clerks of Departments, or one authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail free of postage, without being franked or endorsed 'Official Business.'"

Franking Privilege.—*J. R. B., T——, Pa.*—See preceding answer.

Postage on Internal Revenue Returns.—*W. H., I——, Ky.*—Internal Revenue Returns, containing manuscript, are chargeable with letter postage.

Carriers Delivering Mails.—*F B., C——, Col.*—A carrier or contractor is obliged to deliver mails as near to the door of a post office as convenient, even if he should have to leave the main road. You had better report the facts of the case to the Contract Office, P. O. Dep't.

Delivering Mail Pouches on Mail Cars.—*C. E. S., G—— P——, Ill.*—Failures to receive or deliver mails, or any delinquencies on the part of mail contractors, should be reported to the 2d Assistant P. M. Gen., Contract Office, Inspection Division, Washington, D. C.

Exchanges Between Publishers.—Sec. 43, act of March 3, 1863, provides that "publishers may exchange periodicals, magazines and newspapers." The terms of exchange would seem to be left to the publishers—and it could not be otherwise, as such matter varies in value, or in terms of subscription.

Ownership of Boxes.—*P. M., R——, N. Y.*—The Department evidently does not recognize an ownership in boxes, and parties who *purchased* boxes did so subject to the laws and regulations of the Department. Sec. 3d, Act of March 3d, 1863, requires that "no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter." See article on this subject in the present number.

Postage on Papers to Regular Subscribers in Canada.—*W. F. C., D——, O.*—Postage on such papers is chargeable at the regular rates, payable at the office of mailing. See Sec. 150, Regulations of 1859.

P. O. Directories and Marking Stamps.—*R. D. R., M——, Mo.*—1. Each postmaster is furnished gratuitously with a P. O. Directory. 2d. Postmasters whose gross receipts are less than $75 per annum, must obtain marking stamps at their own expense.

Postage on Package of Newspapers Published within the County, and sent to one Address.—The letter containing this inquiry has unfortunately been mislaid, but we give the reply as follows: The postage on such package is two cents for four ounces, the privilege of receiving a county paper *free* being limited to one copy.

Legal Tender for Postage Stamps.—*R. W., C——, Miss.*—Yes, national currency is a legal tender for postage stamps, as well as in all post office business.

Postage on Papers to a Subscriber who has Changed his Post Office Address.—*C. M., W——, Me.*—You should send a receipt to the Postmaster. This would be evidence that the postage had been paid; he would not then demand additional postage.

Newspapers Containing Enclosure.—*R. E. R., S——, Wis.*—You did right in charging letter postage. Postmasters are authorized to examine all newspapers, if it can be done without destroying the wrapper; if it cannot, then to charge letter postage.

Letters Going out of the State.—*W. B., R——, O.*—Letters for post offices in other States and Territories, which should *not* pass through a distributing office on their proper route to the office of delivery, must be mailed *direct;* all other such letters must be mailed to the nearest D. P. O.

P. O. Directory.—*F. R. P., P——, O.* The latest P. O. Directory published by the Department was issued in 1862. The American News Company, of this city, issued one in the beginning of the present year.

Returning Request Letters; Disposition of Misdirected Letters, &c.—*W. W., F——, Ind.*—1. Request letters should be returned immediately after they are refused, and not held till the time expires. 2. Letters misdirected, or directed to places not known, should be returned to the mailing office, for "better direction," or to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If they cannot be returned to the mailing office, send them to the Dead Letter Office. 3. It is the duty of the first P. M. who discovers a letter is astray or cannot be delivered, to take the proper care of it.

Postage on Trusses.—*C. W. G., O——, Ill.*—Trusses are to be charged at letter rates; so are all articles not named in Sec. 20, Act of March 3, 1863.

Affixing Stamps, Making Change, Mutilated Currency, &c.—*W. T. W., Mt. V——, N. Y.*—1. Postmasters are not required to affix stamps to letters; 2, nor are they required to make change, but courtesy often demands what the law does not, and in nothing more frequently than in money transactions. 3. You are not obliged to *redeem* mutilated currency, but you are obliged to receive it in payment for stamps, provided not more than one-tenth is missing. 4. You cannot "frank" to the editor or publishers of the *Mail.*

Mutilated Currency.—*M. E. D., B——, Ind.*—See preceding answer.

Old Records and Papers.—*H. Z. J., P——, Ind.*—Old accounts of mails received, quarterly accounts, and other similar papers up to within two years, may be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Department.

Printed Matter to more than One Address.—*J. P., F——, Ala.*—Packages of newspapers to more than one address must be prepaid transient rates for each address, unless the postage be paid quarterly in advance. They must also be sent to regular subscribers (or newsdealers) to entitle them to pass at quarterly rates at all. Any package of papers to *one address*, prepaid at transient rates by stamps, should be delivered. If bearing more than one address, and prepaid only as if for one address, transient postage must be collected from each person addressed, on delivery.

Wrapping Paper.—*J. M. F., West H——, Vt.*—If your salary amounts to $12.50 a quarter you are entitled to wrapping paper and twine. You can get them by writing to Beverly Clark, Esq., Blank Agent P. O. D., New York.

Stopping Letters Passing Through a Post Office.—*A. J. D., Lake C——, Ill.*—A postmaster has no right to stop letters addressed to another office, even to deliver them to the party having a right to them.

Open and Closed Mails.—*A. L. C., G——, Neb.*—Letters by the "open mail" are sent to London, England, and from thence to their destination. Letters by a closed mail are put into pouches that are not opened till they reach the country to which they are sent. Letters for South America are sent to England or France, in cases where there is no mail communication between the United States and South American Governments.

Ass't P. M. Signing Quarterly Returns.—*P. M., T—— H——, Me.*—An Assistant P. M. can only sign quarterly returns in case of the unavoidable absence of the postmaster.

Advertising Letters.—*W. J., H——, N. Y.*—In offices of the Fourth Class, letters are to be advertised once a month, by posting a *written* list in the post office, and no payment is allowed therefor.

Monthly Account of Postage, &c.—*W. F. C., L——, Tenn.*—1. Monthly accounts of postage must be sent quarterly, with the quarterly returns. 2. Quarterly returns must be sworn to, at whatever trouble. 3. No allowance is made for advertising letters, unless the list is printed.

Postage on Photographs.—*F. W. P., B——, Me.*—The word photograph, in postal matters, does not include all pictures made by the action of light, but only those commonly known by that name, the postage on which is two cents for four ounces; all others, letter rates.

Right of News Dealers to Receive Bills in their Packages, &c.—*W. F., C——, Ill.*—1. News dealers cannot receive bills in their packages, without subjecting the whole package to letter postage. 2. When a newspaper is refused, the publisher should be immediately notified, and requested to discontinue the paper. Enclose such notice in an envelope to the postmaster.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of May, 1866:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Knox, | Waldo, | Me. | 97 |
| Junction, | Hunterdon, | N. J. | 2,006 |
| Linden, | Union, | N. J. | 2,005 |
| South Danville, | Caledonia, | Vt. | 502 |
| *East Landaff, | Grafton, | N. H. | special |
| Dayton, | York, | Me. | special |
| Laurel Grove, | Clay, | Fla. | 6,420 |
| Deal, | Monmouth, | N. J. | 2,068 |
| Moss Grove, | Plaquemine, | La. | 8,008 |
| Appleton, | Knox, | Me. | 2 |
| Black River, | Windsor, | Vt. | 458 |
| Hanover, | New London, | Ct. | 956 |
| Hronford. | Kent, | Del. | 3,101 |
| Fieldsborough, | New Castle, | Del. | 3,310 |
| Andy, | Sussex, | Del. | special |
| *East Pine Grove, | Warren, | Pa. | 2,751 |
| South Bethlehem, | Northampton, | Pa. | 2,310 |
| Orleans X Roads, | Morgan, | W. Va. | 3,208 |
| *Freeport, | Wirt, | W. Va. | 4,288 |
| Kemp Hill, | Lawrence, | Ky. | 2,722 |
| *Beech Fork, | Washington, | Ky. | special |
| *Rock Haven, | Meade, | Ky. | 9,502 |
| Spring Hill, | Hickman, | Ky. | |
| South Danville, | Boyle, | Ky. | 9,687 |
| Alicoton, | Boyle, | Ky | 9,505 |
| *St. Dennis, | Baltimore, | Md. | 3,207 |
| Will Hollow, | Luzerne, | Pa. | 2,370 |
| Dinsmore, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,829 |
| Rayville, | Baltimore, | Md. | special |
| Williamsport, | Grant, | W. Va. | 4,292 |
| Grant C. H., | Grant, | " | " |
| Locust Grove, | Grant, | " | " |
| Greenland, | Grant, | " | " |
| Seymoursville, | Grant, | " | " |
| Claysville, | Mineral, | " | " |
| *Ripley Landing, | Jackson, | " | 4,115 |
| *Cornwallis, | Ritchie, | " | 3,902 |
| *Bartonsville, | Monroe, | Pa. | 2,392 |
| Volcano, | Wood, | W. Va. | 4,293 |
| Haden's Store, | Madison, | Ky. | 9,528 |
| Kemptown, | Frederick, | Md. | special |
| Yellow House, | Berks, | Pa. | 2,284 |
| Coal Run, | Pike, | Ky. | 9,705 |
| *Mauldin, | Jackson, | " | 9,602 |
| *Dublin, | Graves, | " | special |
| Warburgh, | Calloway, | " | " |
| Shanklin, | Clark, | " | " |
| *Poe, | Beaver, | Pa. | 2,620 |
| Moredocks, | Greene, | Pa. | not known |
| Sauvies Island, | Multnomah, | Oregon | 15,162 |
| Bennet's Station, | Sumter, | Ala. | 7,003 |
| Bell Factory, | Madison, | Ala. | 7,077 |
| *Dent C. H., | Dent, | Mo. | 10,650 |
| *Ulman's Ridge, | Miller, | " | 10,591 |
| *Wolf Creek, | Wright, | " | 10,643 |
| *Skookumchuck, | Thurston, | Wash. | 15,413 |
| *Black Stocks, | Chester, | S. C. | not known |
| Island Creek, | Wyandotte, | Kan. | 14,007 |
| East Portland, | Multnomah, | Oregon | special |
| Ingham, | Franklin, | Iowa. | 11,262 |
| Wilson, | Otoe, | Neb. | 14,411 |
| Lincoln, | Clark, | Wash. | 15,415 |
| West Quincy, | Marion, | Mo. | 10,463 |
| Engleman's Mills, | Dade, | " | 10,601 |
| *Irish Grove, | Atchison, | " | 10,523 |
| *Austin, | Cass, | " | 10,699 |
| *Malta Bend, | Saline, | " | 10,563 |
| *West Plains, | Howell, | " | 10,731 |
| *Finney's Creek, | Saline, | " | 10,574 |
| *Prairie City, | Bates, | " | 10,699 |
| *Medoc, | Jasper, | " | 14,052 |
| *Crescent Hill, | Bates, | " | 10,099 |
| Sherman, | Blue Earth, | Min. | 13,560 |
| Courtland, | Nicollet, | " | 13,573 |
| Pleasant Valley, | Sherburn, | " | 13,580 |
| Medo, | Blue Earth, | " | 13,550 |
| Union, | Ada, | Idaho. | special |
| Glen Hamilton, | Nye, | Nev. | " |
| Terre Haute, | Decatur, | Iowa. | 11,088 |
| Mitchener's Store, | Johnston, | N. C. | 5,300 |
| Providence Centre, | Lucas, | Ohio. | special |
| Fullerton, | Orange, | N. Y. | 1,458 |
| Sand Fork, | Gallia, | Ohio. | 9,272 |
| Milton Centre, | Saratoga, | N. Y. | special |
| *Verden, | Hanover, | Va. | |
| Timber Run, | Muskingum, | Ohio. | 9,164 |
| East Masonville, | Delaware, | N. Y. | 1,467 |
| Elmsford, | West Chester | N. Y. | special |
| Murdock, | Warren, | Ohio. | 9,415 |
| Pricetown, | Highland, | " | special |
| Tyrone, | Coshocton, | " | 9,038 |
| Woodhaven, | Queens, | N. Y. | |
| Park, | St. Joseph | Mich. | 12,686 |
| Pine Hill, | Sanilac, | Mich. | 12,673 |
| Beaver Brook, | Sullivan, | N. Y. | 1,451 |
| Dalton Summit, | Muskegon, | Mich. | 12,702 |
| Fenton, | Wood, | Ohio. | 9,465 |
| North Kingsville, | Ashtabula, | " | 9,095 |
| Palermo, | Carroll, | " | 9,460 |
| Algonquin, | Carroll, | " | 9,460 |
| Chambers Island, | Door, | Wis. | special |
| Dacada, | Sheboygan, | " | " |
| Lone Pine, | Portage, | " | 13,072 |
| Brushy Prairie, | La Grange, | Ind. | 12,289 |
| Christy's Prairie, | Clay, | " | 12,172 |
| Groomsville, | Tipton, | " | 12,003 |
| Newark, | Greene, | " | special |
| Preston, | Yalabusha, | Miss. | " |
| Oak Grove, | McLean, | Ill. | " |
| Park, | Greene, | Ind. | 12,216 |
| Clinch River, | Union, | Tenn. | 10,055 |
| Mound, | Spencer, | Ind. | 9,501 |
| Meadorville, | Macon, | Tenn. | 10,022 |
| Paddocks Grove, | Madison, | Ill. | 11,808 |
| Brown's Mill, | Clark, | " | 11,873 |
| Big Bend, | Greene, | " | special |
| Black Rock, | Grant, | W. Va. | 4,292 |
| *Frenchburgh, | Hampshire, | W. Va. | 4,281 |
| Luzerne, | Luzerne, | Pa. | 2,364 |
| Hanlin, | Washington, | Pa. | 2,829 |
| Harmon, | Bracken, | Ky. | 9,565 |
| Crook, | Boone, | W. Va. | 4,220 |
| Buena Vista, | Amador, | Cal. | 14,764 |
| Beavor, | Boone, | Iowa. | special |
| Brotherton, | St. Louis, | Mo. | 10,402 |
| St. Lawrence, | Scott, | " | special |
| Sibley, | Jackson, | " | 10,563 |
| *Blairsville, | St. Francis, | " | 10,403 |
| *Tensaw, | Baldwin, | Ala. | 8,602 |
| *Mount Holly, | Charleston, | S. C. | not known |
| *Freedom, | Lucas, | Iowa. | 11,086 |
| *Palo Alto, | Louisa, | " | 10,928 |
| Manhattan, | Keokuk, | " | 10,921 |
| Coldwater, | Franklin, | " | 11,202 |
| Grant, | Union, | Dak. | 15,552 |
| New Albany, | Wilson, | Kan. | 14,052 |
| Coyville, | Wilson, | Kan. | 14,052 |

### DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Council Bend, | Crittenden, Ark. | Bledsoe's Land'g |
| Picolata, | St. John's, Fla. | Pilatka |
| Newport, | Waukulla, Fla. | St. Mark's |
| Waterloo, | Merrimack, N. H. | |
| South Seabrook, | Rockingham, N. H. | Seabrook |
| Poplar Springs, | Howard, Md. | Lisbon |
| Black Fox, | Clarion, Pa. | Miller's Eddy |
| Pilot Knob, | Todd, Ky. | Elkton |
| East Penn, | Carbon, Pa. | Lehighton |
| Pencader, | Luzerne, Pa. | Harveysville |
| Cross Roads, | Montgomery, Md. | Sligo |
| Offutt's X Roads, | Montgomery, Md. | Rockville |
| St. Dennis, | Baltimore, Md. | Elk Ridge Ld'g |
| Montrose, | Montgomery, Md. | Rockville |
| Rocky Hill, | Barren, Ky. | Glasgow |
| Amador, | Lander, Nev. | Austin |
| Waupaton, | Dubuque, Iowa, | Sherrill's Mount |
| Jonesboro, | Saline, Mo. | Marshall. |
| Popena, | Nemaha, Neb. | Brownsville |
| Meda, | Guthrie, Iowa, | Panora |
| Coon, | Shelby, Iowa, | Harlan |
| Americna, | Tippecanoe, Ind. | Lafayette |
| Fall Creek, | Adams, Ill. | Quincy |
| Downs, | McLean, Ill. | Bloomington |
| San Jose, | Mason, Ill. | Havana |
| Brandt's Rock Sp'g, | Warren, Mo. | Warrenton |
| Ophirville, | Placer, Cal. | Newcastle |
| Leitch's Ferry, | Stanislaus, Cal. | Burwood |
| Vandyke, | Des Moines, Iowa, | Burlington |
| Zurich, | Jones, Iowa, | Bowen's Prairie |
| Fairmount, | Leavenworth, Kan | Little Stranger |
| Auro Centre, | Steele, Min. | Owatonna |
| East Springwater, | Livingston, N. Y. | Wayland Depot |
| Banks, | Bay, Mich. | Bay City |
| Pikeville, | Allegheny, N. Y. | Wellsville |
| East Haverstraw, | Westchester, N. Y. | Verplank |
| Gena, | Delta, Mich. | Escanawba |
| South Windsor, | Broome, N. Y. | Windsor |
| Auburn, | Oakland, Mich. | Pontiac |
| Zion, | Morgan, Ill. | Jacksonville |
| Apalona, | Perry, Ind. | Cannelton |
| Pinsville, | Clark, Wis. | Garden Valley |
| Arlington, | Columbia, Wis. | Empire Junction |
| Ellda, | Winnebago, Ill. | Rockford |
| Embarrass, | Edgar, Ill. | Oakland |
| Clinton Lock, | Parke, Ind. | Rockville |
| Monroe, | Jay, Ind. | Jay C. H. |
| Keene, | Adams, Ill. | Woodville |
| Ingleside, | Franklin, Ind. | Brookville |
| Worthsville, | Johnson, Ind. | Greenwood |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## NAMES CHANGED.

| Name. | County and State. | Changed to. |
|---|---|---|
| Goodrich's Land'g, | Carroll, La. | Etawara |
| Bledsoe's Landing, | Crittenden, Ark. | Council Bend |
| Wise, | Jackson, W. Va. | Lockharts |
| Shawsville, | Clearfield, Pa. | West Goshen |
| Fowler's Creek, | Kenton, Ky. | Scott |
| Moredock's, | Greene, Pa. | Fordyce |
| Frenchburgh, | Hampshire, W. Va. | Barretteville |
| Hell Gate, | Missoula, Mont. | Missoula, C. H. |
| Freedom, | Lane, Oregon, | Lancaster |
| Julesburgh, | Weld, Col. | Fort Sedgwick |
| Black Oak, | Charleston, S. C. | Bonneaus Depot |
| Mount Gilead, | Anderson, Kan. | Greeley |
| Lee's Summit, | Jackson, Mo. | Strother |
| Burnside, | Tuscola, Mich. | Tuscola Centre |
| Maxwell, | Brunswick, N. C. | Bolton |
| Eaton Rapids Junction, | Jackson, Mich. | Rives Junction |
| Tye Riv. Warehouse, | Nelson, Va. | Norwood |
| Cobbleskill Centre, | Schoharie, N. Y. | Mineral Springs |
| Fairburgh, | Livingston, Ill. | Fairbury |
| Smeedville, | Dickson, Tenn. | Smeedville Stat'n |
| Sharon, | Tipton, Tenn. | Mason |
| Speirs Turnout, | Jefferson, | Bartow |

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(PRESIDENTIAL.)

| Name. | County and State. | Postmasters. |
|---|---|---|
| Syracuse, | Onondaga, N. Y. | Geo. L. Maynard |
| Clarksburgh, | Harrison, W. Va. | Miss C. S. Fowkes |
| Flushing, | Queens, N. Y. | L. B. Prince |
| Placerville, | El Dorado, Cal. | Albert J. Lowry |
| Oroville, | Butte, Cal. | John Lytle, |
| Mount Pleasant, | Henry, Iowa, | Ellen M. Elliott |
| Ottumwa, | Wapello, Iowa, | J. M. Hedrich |
| Providence, | Providence, R. I. | E. S. Jackson |
| Lewiston, | Androscoggin, Me | Jos. P. Fessenden |
| Bristol, | Bristol, R. I. | Thos. J. Thurston |
| Pawtucket, | Providence, R. I. | Edwin A. Perrin |
| Newport, | Newport, R. I. | T. Coggeshall |
| Rutland, | Rutland, Vt. | Martin G. Everts |
| Nashua, | Hillsboro', N. H. | Aaron F. Stevens |
| Great Barrington, | Berkshire, Mass. | Isaac Seely |
| Burlington, | Burlington, N. J. | Jacob Laumaster |
| Pittsfield, | Berkshire, Mass. | H. Chickering |
| North Adams, | Berkshire, Mass. | Edwin Rogers |
| Westfield, | Hampden, Mass. | Edwin B. Smith |
| Harrisburgh, | Dauphin, Pa. | Jos. F. Knipe |
| Bowling Green, | Warren, Ky. | Charles Asher |
| Clarksburgh, | Harrison, W. Va. | R. S. Northcott |
| Salt Lake City, | Salt Lake, Utah, | Nathan Stein |
| Fort Leavenworth, | Leavenworth, Kan | Myers B. Haas |
| Houston, | Harris, Texas, | Samuel Harper |
| Ironton, | Iron, Mo. | J. Grandhomme |
| Newton, | Jasper, Iowa, | Caleb Lamb |
| Poughkeepsie, | Dutchess, N. Y. | A. Van Kleeck |
| Hudson, | Columbia, N. Y. | Jos. G. Paton |
| Richmond, | Henrico, Va. | Alexander Sharp |
| Cleveland, | Cuyahoga, Ohio, | Geo. A. Benedict |
| Le Roy, | Genesee, N. Y. | D. G. Chamberlin |
| Delaware, | Delaware, Ohio, | Abrah. Thompson |
| Bucyrus, | Crawford, Ohio, | J. G. Robinson |
| Piqua, | Miami, Ohio, | J. M. Patterson |
| Newark, | Licking, Ohio, | C. B. Griffin |
| Amsterdam, | Montgomery, N. Y. | Almaroni Young |
| Fort Plain, | Montgomery, N. Y. | C. W. Webster |
| Ballston, | Saratoga, N. Y. | M. L. Williams |
| Saratoga Springs, | Saratoga, N. Y. | Waldo M. Potter |
| Waterford, | Saratoga, N. Y. | Jos. Harriman |
| Schenectady, | Schenectady, N. Y. | J. W. Veeder |
| Potsdam, | S. Lawrence, N. Y. | A. X. Parker |
| Warsaw, | Wyoming, N. Y. | Seth M. Gates |
| Gloversville, | Fulton, N. Y. | Mrs. E. L. Burton |
| Fremont, | Sandusky, Ohio, | H. R. Shomo |
| Sandusky, | Erie, Ohio, | T. C. McEwan |
| Troy, | Rensselaer, N. Y. | Alonzo Alden |
| Logansport, | Cass, Ind. | Mrs. Eliza Brown |
| Fond du Lac, | Fond du Lac, Wis. | James M. Gilbert |

## RE-OPENED.

ARKANSAS.

Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, H. D. Reese.
Grayson, Crittenden, B. L. Armstrong.
Boon's Grove, Washington, Marten Pool.
Paraclifta, Sevier, George W. Gillcoat.
Madison, St. Francis, John H. Pearce.
Lewisburgh, Conway, Henry Hamilton.
Wesley, Madison, William P. Clark.
Bevilae, Scott, Rueben Harper.
Evansville, Washington, Chas. B. Withron.

LOUISIANA.

Pouppeville, St. Landry, J. D. Bernard.
Port Hudson, East Feliciana, Benj. P. Crane.
Keatchie, De Soto. Miss Helen Schroeder.
Pleasant Hill. De Soto. Thomas S. Sims.
Buras Settlement, Plaquemine, W. A. Brainard.
Point a la Hache, Plaquemine, Jean Bourdelles.
Hog Branch, St. Helena, Mrs. Mahala Mullins.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Falling Spring, Greenbrier, Joseph A. Rapp.
Oceana, Wyoming, Geo. W. Cook.
Buffalora, Logan, Alex. McNealy.
Chapmanville, Logan, Henry Godby.

NORTH CAROLINA.

High Shoals. Gaston, T. D. Stuart.
Ridgeway, Warren, L. J. Watkins.
Manson, Warren, Thomas A. Holt.
Eden, Randolph, John C. Andrews.
Pleasant Grove, Alamance, Miss Mary J. Long.
French Creek Church, Bladen, Alston Allen.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, James Campbell.
Belvidere, Perquimans, Josiah Nicholson.
Green Level, Wake, Miss A. D. Upchurch.
Rolesville, Wake, Mrs. Virginia Jerrell.
Townsville, Granville, William Overley.
Stony Ridge, Surry, Miss S. M. Wolff.
Caraway, Randolph, Mrs. Mary Winslow.
Independence, Caswell, Mrs. Jennie Blackwell.
Blackwell, Caswell, J. B. Farish.
Gilmers Store, Guilford, Thomas Ragan.
Lawsonville, Rockingham. Martha Walker.
Red Mountain, Orange, Miss Ann Parker.
Allensville, Person, Josephine C. Roystor.
Mount Terzah, Person, Joseph W. Noell.
Centre Grove, Person, Mrs. E. V. Bumpass.
Jamesville. Martin, J. H. Botts.
Mill Hill, Cabarrus, E. T. Stirewalt.
Dudley, Wayne, John R. Manly.
Barclaysville, Harnett, Miss S. L. Raboteau.
Flat River, Orange, John Hancock.
Wilson's Store, Stokes, James H. Seak.
South Lowell, Orange, J. A. McMannen.
Woodsdale, Person, Mrs. Rich'd Mitchell.
Sandy Creek, Randolph, Aaron York.
Saxapahaw, Alamance, Wm. Zackary.
Snipe's Store, Chatham, Mrs. P. D. Snipe.
South River, Rowan, Alex. M. Miller.
Sparta, Edgecomb, Wm. J. Moore.
Sweet Home, Iredell, Miss Laura J. King.
Orange Factory, Orange, Sidney W. Holman.
South Creek, Beaufort, John S. Gordan.
Liberty Hill, Iredell, Jas. H. Sroggs.
*Ballvoir, Chatham, S. B. Farran.
Gulf, Chatham, Noah Howe.
*Bostick's Mills, Richmond, Tristam Bostick.
Bear Branch, Richmond, John W. Torry.

VIRGINIA.

Wilcox Wharf, Charles City, John W. Mitchell.
Moss Neck, Caroline. Mrs. Mary Harris.
Stock Creek, Scott, Mrs. Louisa Staer.
Burntville, Brunswick, Matthew Danial.
Sturgeonville, Brunswick, Miss Cornelia A. Hawks.
Bothwick, Dinwiddie, Miss E. R. Sears.
Goodwinsville, Dinwiddie, Mrs. Minerva Marks.
San Marino, Dinwiddie, Mrs. E. F. Williamson.
Ararat, Patrick, Joseph H. Moore.
Ringgold, Pittsylvania, Thomas P. Hutchanson.
Cedar Bluff, Tazewell, James Norton.
Guilford Station, London, Wm. T. McFarland.
*Peters Creek, Patrick. Moses Arnold.
Jennings Ordinary, Nottoway. Mrs. E. P. Robertson.
Saumsville, Shenandoah, Noah Saum.
New Store, Buckingham, Miss Alice Roddy.
Buck's Garden, Tazewell, Mrs. Mary Burks.
Sinking Creek, Craig, James W. Matthews.
*Thornton Depot, Fairfax, W. H. Thornton.
Barhamsville, New Kent, Thomas J. Turner.
Waverlie, Rockingham, John B. Auriss.
Shawsville, Montgomery, John H. Woltz.
Tinkers, Botetourt, Robt. Vandegrifts.
Montague, Essex, Richard Cooper.
Ingheaville, Loudon, Jasse Hoga.
White Post, Clark, R. M. Sydnor.
Clear Branch, Washington, David Kasner.
Wolf Glade, Carroll, H. R. Pope.
Hartwood, Stafford, Jno. Peden.
Pigeon Run, Campbell, Robt. Craddock.
Maryville, Campbell, Jas. Baglia.
Rosedale, Russell, M. J. Vipperman.
Marysville, Prince George, Frederick Tample.
Glennwood, Rockbridge, Jas. Tobenchain.
Cascade, Pittsylvania, A. Shackleford.
Surry C. H., Surry, John Mullicoto.
Grkney Springs, Shenandoah, Miss Sallie Miller,
Elliaville, Louisa, Richard H. Beal.

GEORGIA.

Rocky Mount, Merriwether, Wm. T. Lofton.
*Woodbury, Merriwether, J. T. Lawrence.
Maxey, Oglethorpe, J. E. Bell.
Louisville, Jefferson, E. I. Parmal.
Cedartown, Polk, H. H. Watts.

TENNESSEE.

Normandy, Bedford, James C. Gill.
Cross Plains, Robertson, John C. Glates.
New Castle, Hardaman, J. M. Shivers.
Elkton, Giles, A. D. Lull.
Cheap Valley, Henry, B. Harding.
Hawes' X Roads, Washington, Thos. R. Hawes.
Gamble's Store, Blount, Wm. A. McTaar.
Commerce, Wilson, Wm. L. Parker.
Timber Ridge, Green, Andrew D. Susong.
Sulphur Well, Shelby, Henry C. Brewer.
Eagleville, Williamson, John W. Christophar.

*Arcadia, Sullivan, Thomas Fain.
Morrell's Mill, Sullivan, Sam'l Foust.
*Borchwood, Hamilton, A. P. Dufresse.
*Yellow Sulphur, Blount, Jesse Kerr, Jr.
Fordtown, Sullivan, Jacob Douglass.
Cades Cove, Blount, Jesse Y. Burchfield.
Borsheba Springs, Grundy, James Fahery.

TEXAS.

Winnsborough, Wood, E. S. Moore.
Cedar Grove, Kaufman, A. P. Bagby.
Pittsburgh, Upshur, Miss L. F. Crawford.
Gilmer, Upshur, Miss J. N. Crawford.
Sisterdale, Comal, Adolph Neuber.
Carrolton, Upshur. Mrs. Susan H. Morgan.
Omega, Upshur, Mrs. Maria Borin.
Uralde, Uralde, P. Jana Black.
Starrville, Smith, Mrs. Sarah Ann Duke.
Friendship, Harrison, E. M. Bussey.
Millville, Rusk, Henry L. Griffin.
Mount Enterprise, Rusk, Mrs. M. Grayson.
Walling's Ferry, Rusk, Miss Emma Hill.
New Danville, Rusk, A. W. McCormick.
New Salem, Rusk, James A. Montgomery.
Mindan,
Lone Star, Titus, A. O. Hurlburt.
Scyene, Dallas, J. J. Beeman.
Rockwall, Kaufman, B. F. Boydston.
Carthage, Panola, Wm. C. Trabue.
Lexington, Burleson, Mrs. Nancy Gaylord.
Hodges' Mills, Kendall, John W. Samson.
Springfield, Limestone, David E. Johnson.
Augusta, Houston, Frank McGuire.
Saw Coame, Rusk, J. M. McAnalty.
Belleview, Rusk, Mrs. E. W. Nelson.
Pine Hill, Rusk, Edmund Ogletree.
London, Rusk, Mrs. Sarah F. Wood.
Sour Spring, Caldwell. Mrs. Sarah Johnston.
Chambers Creek, Bastrop, Chas. W. Macklin.
Young's Settlement, Ellis, Miss M. E. Lilton.
Alum Creek, Bastrop, Miss S. E. Turner.
Jacksonville, Cherokee, E. J. Riggs.
*Circleville, Williamson, Jas. Eubank.
Florence, Williamson, Smith Brown.
Fort Worth, Tarrant, Mrs. D. Williams.
Tuscaloosa, Walker, Miss N. B. Wyser.
Spring Branch, Comal, C. H. Holtz.

FLORIDA.

Baldwin, Duvall, George W. Brice.
Mellonville, Grange, Mrs. A. J. Nealy.
Mami. Dade, Wm. H. H. Hunt.
Morrison's Mills, Alachua. W. E. Walker.
Newnansville, Alachua, Miss Constance Trust.
Stark, New River, Miss Mary Kelly.
Middleburgh, Duval, Miss Susan Budington.
Waukeenah, Jefferson, Mrs. Mary Johnson.
Madison, Madison, Fred. A. Roberts.
Kings Ferry, Nassau, J. H. Brooms.
New Smyrna, Grange, Caleb Williams.
Sopchoppy, Wakulla, Almon Levay.
Knox Hill, Walton, Miss Kate C. Grum.
St. Andrew's Bay, Washington, W. E. Fersles.

MISSISSIPPI.

Greenville, Washington, Jas. Q. Wills.
Polkville, Smith, George Burrows.
Mt. Carmel, Covington, John Garner.
Saltillo, Itawamba, Mrs. S. E. Burgess.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bishopville, Sumter, H. W. Frazer.
*Conwayborough, Horry, J. J. Bichwood.
White Pond, Barnwell, Miss G. L. Williams.
Johnson, Barnwell, Jafus Woodward.
Mayaville, Sumter, Jas. E. Witherspoon.

ALABAMA.

Holly Grove, Walker, L. C. Millar.
Suspension, Macon, Wm. H. Walls.
Fort Hampton, Limestone, Jas. R. Cartwright.
Whitesburg, Madison, M. D. L. Parks.

* Re-appointed.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully the 7th and 8th Sections of the Act of 3d March, 1863, and the instructions attached thereto, also, Sec. 1, Act of March 3, 1865.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Three* rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4¼ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Mail Bags and Locks.

DEPOSITORIES.—The following post offices are constituted depositories for mail Bags and Locks, viz:

Portland and Bangor, Me., Concord, N. H., Montpelier and Rutland, Vt., Boston, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford and New Haven, Conn., New York, Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Penn., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Wheeling and Abingdon, Va., Raleigh and Asheville, N. C., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., Augusta, Savannah and Columbus, Ga., Tallahassee, Fla., Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, Ala., Jackson and Natchez, Miss., New Orleans, La., Little Rock, Ark., Knoxville, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., Columbus, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind., Springfield and Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Jefferson City and St. Joseph, Mo., Milwaukee, Wis., Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, Galveston, Clarksville and Nacogdoches, Texas; San Francisco, Cal., and Astoria, Oregon.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden, Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of those States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT NO. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | | 6 cts. |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | | 3 " |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | | 1 " |
| " | over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " | over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞All transient matter *must* be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excep- bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| East Mail | | 6.00 A. M. |
| " | | 1.30 P. M. |
| " | (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 4.00 P. M. |
| " | (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | | 6.00 A. M. |
| " | (Way)....6 A. M., and | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | | 6.00 A. M. |
| " " | | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | | 6.00 A. M. |
| " " | (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | | 6.00 A. M. |
| " | | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WANT SUPPLIED!

EVERY POSTMASTER SHOULD HAVE

STONE'S

## POST OFFICE ACCOUNT-BOOK,

For the Quarterly Record of Box Rent, Newspaper and Letter Postages.

This Book, to which the subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Postmasters, is designed to save their time and labor in making out their quarterly bills and giving credit therefor.

It is simple, will last *four* years, shows at a glance (when the names and papers are once recorded), the number of each person's or firm's box, papers taken, and time paid for. For descriptive circulars, address M. H. STONE,
Assistant P. M., Burlington, Vt.

## QUINBY'S

### Improved Letter Delivery-Case

FOR

### Post Offices of all Classes.

THESE CASES (intended to facilitate the labor and save the time of Postmasters and delivery clerks) have now been in use for four years. The universal testimony of those using them is that it is *unequalled* by any other in use, *economising both time and labor*. It is in use in very many offices, of different classes, in all of which it has come to be considered as *almost indispensable*. Its compactness renders the cost of its transportation very trifling. Below will be found a list of a few of the many offices in which it may be seen in operation:

| | |
|---|---|
| New Rochelle, N. Y. | Jersey City, N. J. |
| Palmyra, " | Elizabethport, " |
| Green Point, " | Rahway, " |
| Poughkeepsie, " | Hoboken, " |
| Lancaster, Ohio, | Bergen, " |
| Circleville, " | Hudson City, " |
| Oil City, Pa. | Elizabeth, " |
| Pitbole City, " | Lincoln, Ills. |
| Williamsport, " | Pekin, " |
| Franklin, " | Tarrytown, N. Y. |
| Shaffer Farm, " | Newburgh " |
| Alleghany, " | Hudson, " |
| Allentown, " | Amsterdam, " |
| Easton, " | Waterloo, " |

Valparaiso, Ind.

These cases are made in three different sizes, $25, $30, *and* $35 *each*.

Manufactured and for sale by
REUBEN QUINBY,
*Postmaster*,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

N. B.—Postmasters in the Western States will be supplied by applying to *John H. Quinby, Princeton, Ills.*

### P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.

## E. S. ZEVELY,

### CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 30 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

### A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, in stamps or silver, original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

### P. O. DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

ALL the Post Offices in the United States, and the Canadas, Rates of Postage, Domestic and Foreign, Laws, Regulations, and Money Order Offices. Price $1,50. Address P. O. Directory, Box 5206, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

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| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. | | Postage on Print'ed Mat'r. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Not exc'ding half ounce. | Newspap's. | Pamphlets per ounce. |
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, comp'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *80 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 8 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Inaboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (to Yokohama) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, v. Lon., b. Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *14 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *16 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Seychelles the, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 80 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *16 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

H. C. STOUTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance.

* 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing.
* 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional.

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of June, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| St. Thomas | U. S. | 2 | | St. Thos. and Venz'la |
| Bremen | U. S. | 2 | | Gt. Bt. & Ct ex. Fr. mail via Sh'ton and Br'n. |
| French | France | 2 | | Fr'h. mail via. Brest & Havre |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 2 | | Hamburg City only |
| Dales | U. S. | 2 | | Ireland via Q'nstown. |
| SantdeCub | U. S. | 5 | | Santiago De Cuba. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | 6 | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 6 | | Havana. |
| *Mexican | U. S. | 9 | | Hav. & Vera Cruz. |
| Havre | U. S. | 9 | | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Dales | U. S. | 9 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 9 | | Hamburg & Ger States |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | S. Pacific & C. A. & Kgn |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 13 | | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 14 | | Ger. States v. Bremen. |
| Havana | U. S. | 13 | | Havana. |
| Nassau | U. S. | 16 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| French | France | 16 | | Fr ml via. B'st & Hvr |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Gt. Bt. & Ct ex Fr mail via Sh'mpton & Brem. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 16 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 16 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | 20 | Liverpool. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Havana | U. S. | 20 | | Havana. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, Ct. Am. |
| Kingston | Jamaica | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 23 | | Hamburg. |
| Dales | U. S. | 23 | | Ireland via. Q'nstown. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 23 | | Eup. v. St'n & Bremn. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 25 | | Hav. & Vera Cruz. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 27 | | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 27 | | Havana |
| Brazil | U. S. | 28 | | Brazil & West Indies. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 28 | | German, Bremen. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 30 | | Europe ex. Fr. mail. |
| French | Fr. | 30 | | Fr. mail v. Bst. & Hvn |
| Dales | U. S. | 30 | | Ireland, via Q'stown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 30 | | Hamburg City only. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VI, No. 10. — NEW YORK, JULY, 1866. — WHOLE No. 70.


## The New Postal Law.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, TOGETHER WITH INSTRUCTIONS PREDICATED THEREON BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF POSTMASTERS.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded, at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another without additional postage charge; and returned dead letters shall be restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the tenth section of the act entitled "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July 1st, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and so much of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as requires postage to be charged at the prepaid rate, to be collected on the return delivery of letters indorsed with a request for their return to the writers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and all letters bearing such indorsement shall hereafter be returned to the writers thereof without additional postage charge.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act entitled "An act to establish a postal money order system," approved May seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the issuing of a money order for any sum not to exceed fifty dollars, and that the charge or fee for an order for a sum not exceeding twenty dollars shall be ten cents; for an order exceeding twenty dollars shall be twenty-five cents.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a money order shall be valid and payable when presented to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date, but for no longer period; and in case of a loss of a money order a duplicate thereof shall be issued without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee, who shall make the required proofs; and postmasters at all money order offices are hereby authorized and required to administer to the applicant or applicants in such cases the required oath or affirmation free of charge.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all railroad companies carrying the mails of the United States shall convey without extra charge, by any train which they may run over their roads, all such printed matter as the Postmaster General shall, from time to time, direct to be transported thereon with the persons in charge of the mails designated by the Post Office Department for that purpose.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously injure deface, or destroy any mailable matter deposited in any letter-box, pillar-box, or other receiving boxes established by authority of the Postmaster General of the United States for the safe deposit of matter for the mails or for delivery, or shall wilfully aid and assist in injuring such mailable matter so deposited as aforesaid, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted shall, for every such offence, be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than three years, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall become expedient, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to substitute a different kind of postage stamps for those now in use, he shall be, and is hereby, authorized to modify the existing contract for the manufacture of postage stamps so as to allow to the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the increased expenses, if any, of manufacturing the stamps so substituted.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section two of the act entitled "An act to establish salaries for postmasters, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended by adding the following: *Provided*, That when the quarterly returns of any postmaster of the third, fourth, or fifth class show that the salary allowed is ten per centum less than it would be on the basis of commissions under the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fixing compensation, then the Postmaster General shall review and readjust under the provisions of said section.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Postmaster General shall require special agents of the Post Office Department to collect or disburse the public moneys accruing from postages such special agent or agents, when so employed, shall, prior to entering upon such duty, give bond in such sum, in such form, and with such security, as the Postmaster General may approve.

*Approved, June* 12, 1866.

Sections 1 and 2 of the foregoing act make important changes in existing laws and regulations, and greatly simplify the work of mailing and delivering letters.

No postage is to be charged on letters forwarded from one office to another, or on dead letters returned to the writers, and consequently, no account of them is to be kept. Articles and 11 in the account current will in future be useless.

"Request Letters" (described in the regulations of 1866, sections 394 to 399) are also to be restored to the writers free of postage. No account of them is to be taken in post bills or mails sent.

Postmasters are expected by all means to encourage the endorsement of requests for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters, so as to reduce the number of dead letters. Any postmaster sending such letters to this Department, regardless of the request, will subject himself to severe censure.

The section limiting the amount for which a Money Order may be drawn has been so amended as to authorize the issuing of Money Orders for any sum not to exceed fifty dollars, and that the charge or fee for an order not exceeding twenty dollars shall be ten cents, and for an order for more than twenty and not exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents.

Postmasters are hereby instructed, that when the sum to be remitted in favor of the same payee, and payable at the same office, is more than twenty dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars, to issue but one order therefor. A violation of this rule will be regarded as a fraud upon the revenue of the Department.

A Money Order issued on and after the 2d of July, 1866, shall be valid and payable when presented to the postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date, but for no longer period.

In case of the loss of a Money Order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee, who shall make the required proofs; and postmasters at all Money Order offices are hereby authorized and required to administer to the applicant or applicants in such cases the required oath or affirmation free of charge. The revenue stamp of five cents will, however, be required.

Any postmaster claiming a readjustment of salary under the 8th section of the new law, must make to the First Assistant Postmaster General, under oath, a special exhibit of the whole amount of stamps canceled—that is, the amount of postage prepaid by stamps on letters originally mailed at his office during a period of not less than two quarters—also a statement of other items of postage on which commissions were estimated under the act of 1854.

### ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

MONTHLY REGISTERS.

Sections 109 and 110, Post Office Regulations published 1866, page 20, having been rescinded by order of the Postmaster General, 15th of June, 1866, postmasters will in future return registers *once a month* only for all kinds of service, and report all failures or irregularities immediately by letter, with the cause thereof.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Sections 315 and 361 of the Post Office Regulations, published 1866, are modified, by order of the Postmaster General, so that from the 1st of October, 1866, the advertising of letters and newspapers is restricted to first-class offices.

At all other offices, after the date named above, postmasters must discontinue such advertising, and in place thereof post manuscript lists of unclaimed letters in a conspicuous place. These lists must be carefully corrected, so as to distinguish the letters delivered from those returned, and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office with returns of dead letters.

N. B.—Under no circumstances will allowances be made, after the 1st of October, 1866, to postmasters, other than at first-class offices, for advertising letters in newspapers.

REQUEST ENVELOPES.

Section 187 of the Post Office Regulations, published 1866, is so far modified as to allow postmasters to receive orders for envelopes bearing a business card, and request to return to a particular address, in quantities of 500 and upward, instead of 1,000, as heretofore.

WILLIAM DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *July* 1, 1866.

P. O. INNUBBIUS N. Y.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—I am postmaster in as snug a little place as there is in the United States. I close my office at 7 P. M., comforming therein to Section 27 of new regulations, which requires a P. O. to be kept open the usual hours of business. I try to make mine a "model office," hence sometimes after it is closed for the day, and the clerks have left, I sit down in my arm chair, elevate my feet supporting them on my desk, take my pipe, (I smoke sometimes, but not at improper times) and then think over the affairs of the day, to learn where there is room for improvement in the conduct of my office. I did this one evening not long since, I had that day received the June number of *The Mail*, and the article entitled "Mail and Female losses" had made a deep impression on my mind, this impression was deepened by the fact that soon after reading the article, I was obliged to listen to a "complaint" in which the honesty and efficiency of myself, my clerks, and my "model office" were called in question in terms more *forcible* than *convincing*, a characteristic, I believe of most post office complaints. I may be getting a little garrulous, but I trust you will excuse this, seeing I am a trifle fussy in post office matters. Well, as I was proceeding to say, on this particular evening I thought I would sit awhile by myself, in my office, in the hope that, on the Homoœpathic principle, a cloud of smoke about my head would clear away the cloud of doubt within it. "The Post Mistress" hangs directly over my desk, and this evening I was so placed that I could look squarely at it. And by and by, as the smoke soared away from my lips in those beautiful spiral clouds so admired by smokers, I fell into a contemplative state of mind, with my eye rested on the picture. What was there in it that soon gave my thoughts a practical turn, and set them to running along clearly and distinctly on the question that had so disturbed me, viz.,—"post office depredations", until they arrived at the "cause" of the "effect." That cause seemed to me twofold, "prying" curiosity, and an "inexcusable" want of money; and first I reasoned on "Curiosity": for I had a representation of that fault before me. In my musing I could see the inquisitive, longing look of some postmaster or postmistress, or clerk, as he or she held up to view a letter, may be for Miss Susan Jones, the address written in a bold business hand. Ah! that is surely from the young merchant, who spent some weeks here last summer,—or may be the letter is one of those delicate little affairs, addressed in a tiny handwriting—very annoying, by the way, to postmasters—to Mr. Augustus Summons, our talented young lawyer, and that is doubtless from Miss Jones' cousin, who last winter set half the young fellows crazy; for who could talk and laugh, and dance and sleigh-ride as she could—and now a letter for Grabem and Keepem, merchants, who are thought to be *tottering*, must undergo examination. Ah! that lawyer-like hand looks like trouble, indeed. And so letter after letter must be subjected to "prying curiosity." But it is not alone that the addresses are studied, but each letter is turned and twisted and held to the light, and *squeezed*, in the hope that some little word my be read. Nor are the surmises which are the result of all this examination retained, but they are retailed out, over the tea table, or the store counter, and gathering strength as they go, reach the ears of the interested parties, greatly to their annoyance, if not their sorrow. Nor does this "prying" curiosity stop here—ah no; for now I see some silly clerk whose curiosity overcomes his integrity: he thinks he can just see what this letter says, he can open it and reseal it without its being discovered, but alas! what is that bright new glittering thing that meets his eye? what mean those figures 10 it bears is it a serpent? it might well be, for it puts into his heart a serpent's thought. He is tempted and he yields, he picks up the envelope, examines again the address, thrusts into one pocket a crumpled bit of paper, and into another, the wily serpent; "no one will ever know what became of it nor what office it reached", is his thought, and soon the fire needs a stirring, or he must take a walk, and the *crumpled paper* disappears forever. The first step taken, I see many more, and follow them till they lead to a prison cell, and on my way I pass much sorrow and misery and want all traceable to this prying curiosity.

But Mr. Editor I have already made my letter so long, that I will defer to another time, how I reasoned on "inexcusable want of money", and also some suggestions to those officials employed in handling mail matters.

Yours truly, NICOTINUS.

### Another Bogus Special Agent.

One of those periodical nuisances, who from time to time manage to impose upon too credulous Postmasters and others in the falsely assumed character of a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, has made his appearance at the West. Below we give some of the statements of the western press in regard to his operations:

PASS HIM AROUND.—We learn that a man named J. E. Vinton, is traveling through the country and representing himself as a Special Postal Agent. In this way he has managed to get "dead headed" over steamboat and stage lines. We have good authority for saying that the fellow is an impostor. At last accounts he was traveling through the Boise country. Our friends of the press will pass his name around, and thus warn stage men and postmasters against the imposition.—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

The sanctimonious cuss passed through Boise City and has gone to Montana to play out his game. We heard of him down on the road toward Walla Walla playing himself off for a Special Agent and Methodist preacher, calling upon "the brethren" at different places, and promising them each a Post Office, but were not then quite sure to "open him," and so waited for him to arrive in town. It appears now that he came and went several weeks ago, being seen in this city by only a few persons, but not without borrowing sundry little sums of money of some unsuspecting though benevolent citizens here. This Vinton takes a hand at temperance lecturing sometimes, or almost anything that will give him an audience and a "pass" We advise our exchanges to the east of us to have an eye on him.—*Idaho Statesman.*

The individual above referred to is a peripatetic temperance lecturer, one-horse politician and bummer. In the assumed character of an Agent of the Post Office Department, he traveled from California overland to Portland; thence up the Columbia river to Wallula; thence overland to Boise City; thence on the Salt Lake route as far as Bear river, and thence into Montana Territory, passing free over the entire distance; paying few hotel bills, but borrowing money from postmasters and others on the route. It is estimated that the gross amount out of which he swindled mail contractors and others on the trip, falls little short of a thousand dollars. At Helena he was detected and exposed by Postal Agent Lawrence. Vinton was fortunate enough to escape being hanged by the people, but they notified him to leave the country immediately. At last advices he was seen passing out of the town, making most eloquent time on the back of a dilapidated mule. Pass him around.—*Dalles (Oregon) Daily Mountaineer.*

There is no necessity for Postmasters being deceived by impostors similar to the above. Every Special Agent of the Post Office Department is able (and should in all cases of doubt be required) to produce a commission signed by the Postmaster General and bearing the seal of the Department (an engraved copy of which will be found at the head of the first column of the second page of this paper). Postmasters, Mail Contractors or other persons who lend money to, or obey orders from unknown self-styled Special Agents who cannot produce such a document, do so at their own risk.

In addition to the above test, another quite as effectual will be found in the following order issued by the Postmaster General.

ORDER IN RELATION TO SPECIAL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
*Washington March* 21, 1866.

*Ordered:* All commissions of Special Agents of this Department held by persons other than those named in the annexed list, of a date prior to the date hereof, are hereby cancelled and annulled; and no Railroad Company or other mail contractor in the United States will be required to recognize the same.

Such commissions as may be hereafter issued by the Postmaster General, or the Acting Postmaster General, will be respected and recognized by all mail contractors.

W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General*

LIST OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| George H. Armstrong. | David B. Parker. |
| Joseph W. Briggs. | Simon B. Row. |
| Nath'l O. Deering. | James N. Tyner. |
| Rollin C. Gaskill. | A. B. Waller. |
| William C. Hemmatt. | W. A. Davis. |
| Chas. P. Johnson. | C. F. Macdonald. |
| Albert G. Lawrence. | S. H. Knapp. |
| Harrison Park. | Alex. W. Randall. |
| Harrison Reed. | Charles H. Branscomb. |
| Rush R. Sloane. | William M. Daily. |
| B. B. Vassall. | Z. W. Frazier. |
| P. H. Woodward. | John Graham. |
| Lucian Buttles. | Abel Humphrey. |
| A. N. Zevely. | William P. Kimball. |
| Stanley G. Trott. | James J. Miller. |
| Joseph S. Beard. | S. Newton Pettis. |
| Quincy A. Brooks. | Benj'n K. Sharretts. |
| Frederick Depro. | P. Van Vechten, Jr. |
| James Gayler. | Charles E. Wheeler. |
| M. La Rue Harrison. | A Jobe. |
| William L. Kelly. | Asa L. Harris. |
| | George W. McLellan. |

### Obituary.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department of the death, by an accident on the Reading Railroad, of MR. THOMAS DORNAN, of Pottsville, Pa., one of the oldest contractors in the service of the Department. Mr. Dornan was a man of great perseverance and energy of character, which enabled him to overcome obstacles in the fulfilment of his obligations to the Department which would have been insuperable to most other men. This disposition was signally displayed by him, some years ago, to the great advantage of the Department, by his undertaking, and successfully accomplishing, the difficult task of running an important mail in opposition to an influential and powerful railroad corporation with which the Department had a difficulty in regard to the rate of compensation. The company demanded what was deemed an exorbitant price for the service, and, with a view of forcing the acceptance of their terms, threw down the mails and refused to have anything to do with them. Mr. Dornan made a proposition to convey them over the route in coaches, and to deliver them in as good time as the railroad company had done. This proposition was accepted; and, for a reasonable compensation, he performed the service with such regularity and promptness as to convince the company that the Department was not to be forced into their terms for the want of competition on the route. They receded from their extravagant demands and agreed to convey the mails upon reasonable terms, deeming it more prudent to accept a smaller compensation for their services than to bear the discredit of having been successfully competed with, and sometimes actually beaten, by a stage driver. At the time of his death Mr. Dornan was the contractor for conveying the mails between the Post Office in Philadelphia and the several railroad stations in that city; and also upon several minor routes in the State of Pennsylvania. His death is a loss to the mail service.

### Postman's Poetry.

In England, letters are carried in the rural districts by what are known as "country-walking postmen." One of them, Edward Capern, "the Wayside Poet", who is mentioned in Elihu Burritt's recent work descriptive of a pedestrian journey through England, thus describes the joys of a carrier's life:

"O! the postman's is as blessed a life
As any one's, I trow,
If leaping the stile o'er many a mile
Can blessedness bestow.

"If tearing your way through a tangled wood,
Or dragging your limbs through a lawn;
If wading knee-deep through an angry flood,
Or a plough'd field newly sown,—

"If sweating big drops 'neath a burning sun,
And shiv'ring 'mid sleet and snow;
If drenched to the skin with rain, be fun,
And can a joy bestow;

"If toiling away through a weary week,
(No six days work, but seven)
Without one holy hour to seek
A resting place in heaven;

"If hearing the bells ring Sabbath chimes,
Who bid us all repair
To church (as in the olden times)
And bend the knee in prayer;

"If in these balls he hears a voice—
'To thy delivery!'
God says to every soul 'rejoice,'
But, postman, not to thee.

"Oh, the postman's is a blessed life!
And sighing heavily,
'Ha, ha,' he'll say, alack a-day!
Where's Britain's piety?'

"Heigho! I come and go
Through the muck and miry slough;
Heigho! I come and go,
Heavy at heart and weary O!

"Heigho! Heigho!
Does any one pray for the postman? No!
No! no! no! no!
Or he would not be robbed of his Sabbath so!"

It is gratifying to know that this poetical complaint led to an amelioration of his condition by his official superiors, who increased his pay of ten shillings and six-pence per week, and relieved him from his Sunday labors.

### Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March* 3, 1863.

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended specially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

REGISTERED LETTER BLANKS.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

REGISTRATION FEES.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

RECEIVING LETTERS FOR REGISTRATION.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum said to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

PREPARING REGISTERED LETTERS FOR MAILING.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt;" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then he will fill up the "Return [illegible] *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope*, marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

MAILING REGISTERED LETTERS.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there.* It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

THE "RETURN BILL."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

ACCOUNTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS "SENT" AND "RECEIVED."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

FORWARDING REGISTERED LETTERS.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be posted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.


UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

**POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.**

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK JULY, 1866


TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "*Publisher* U. S. Mail" and *not* to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To. J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time to J. Holbrook, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a **number** in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **69** or **70**, will please remit at once.

☞ Although it is our desire and endeavor that our paper should appear on the first of each month, yet it is sometimes, owing to various circumstances, impossible to secure that result. Important changes in the laws and regulations occasionally occur at such times as to require, for the benefit of our readers, that our issue should be postponed for a few days in order to enable us to lay the details of such changes before them at as early a date as possible, instead of allowing a month to elapse before their publication. Our subscribers will therefore readily understand that a short delay in receiving their papers is sometimes unavoidable, and that when such delay occurs, it is the result of a desire to give them advantage of the latest official information on the postal matters.

POSTAGE TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN BRITISH MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.—We are requested to state that hereafter the *full postage to destination*, upon letters transmitted, via England, between the United States and the Netherlands, may be pre-paid or not, at the option of the senders.

The single rate, per half ounce or under, is 27 cents, prepayment optional.

POSTAGE TO THE DUTCH WEST INDIES BY FRENCH MAIL.—We are requested to state that, from the first of July, letters posted in the United States and addressed to the Dutch West Indies, (Curacoa, Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Martin,) may be transmitted to destination, *via* France, in the French Mail, at a postage charge of 33 cents for each single rate of one quarter ounce or under; prepayment being optional with the sender.

☞ In answer to many inquiries from correspondents we have to say that the Bill lately introduced in Congress to prevent the commission of frauds through the mails, (such as bogus lottery and gift enterprise schemes) has not yet been passed.

[OFFICIAL.]

Below is a copy of an order of the Postmaster General, made June 15, 1866, rescinding the regulations requiring Postmasters to return *weekly registers*, where the service is six times a week, and *monthly registers* where the service is once a week or oftener, and directing them instead to return *monthly registers only*, for all kinds of service, and to report *at once*, by letter, all failures and irregularities of service as they occur. Hereafter, there will be but *one form* of register, (the *monthly*,) which will be furnished to all Postmasters upon application to the Contract Office, Inspection Division.

*Ordered:* That sections 109 and 110 of the Post Office Regulations (Ware's Edition, 1866,) page 20, be rescinded, and the following adopted in lieu thereof, viz:

Postmasters will report *immediately* by letter, *each failure* to arrive, to depart, or to connect, entering it also in the proper place in the register, *with the cause*, and forward the register *at the close of each month*, (whether the service is six times a week, more or less,) to the Inspection Division of the Contract Office, and be careful to retain a correct copy of the same.
(Signed) W. DENNISON,
*June 15, 1866.* *Postmaster General.*

[OFFICIAL].

The following circular has been issued by the Department, and its instructions are designed chiefly to apply to route agents and others connected with the service in the Southern States:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CONTRACT OFFICE,
*Washington*, 1866.

SIR,—You are instructed to observe the following rules, as far as they relate to your own official conduct, and so far as you may be able to enforce their observance upon all others to whom they are applicable, via:

1. The mails of the United States must not be delivered at any Post Office or other place where there is not a regularly appointed postmaster duly commissioned, or other authorized agent, duly appointed and sworn, according to law, to receive them.

2. Persons not duly sworn and commissioned as postmasters must not cancel stamps, register letters, receive money in payment of postage on letters not stamped, or marked letters as "paid." Such persons must not sign, *as postmasters*, certificates or other communications addressed to, or intended for use in the Post Office Department.

3. Route agents and postmasters must return or refuse all letters marked "paid" by persons not duly sworn and commissioned as postmasters.

Respectfully, &c.,
GEO. WM. McLELLAN,
*Second Assistant Postmaster General.*
Approved:
W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*

### Payment of Contractors—Important Decision.

The following is a copy of the decision of the Hon. James Speed, Attorney General of the U.S., in regard to the payment of contractors for services rendered prior to subscribing to the oath required by law.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*June* 5, 1866.

HON. WM. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General:*

SIR:—In your letter of the 21st of May you informed me that C. S. LeBaron has conveyed the mail on route No. 6584, running from Pensacola, Florida, to Pollard, Alabama, for the quarter ending March 31st, 1866.

LeBaron did not take the oath prescribed by the act of March 3d 1863, till 4th May 1866. Such being the facts, you desire to know, whether in my opinion, he can be paid for conveying the mail before he took the oath. The question may be best answered by dividing it thus:

1st. Are Contractors for carrying the mail required to take the oath prescribed in the act of the 3d of March 1863?

2d. If Contractors are required to take the oath, is it necessary that they should take it before discharging the duties or performing the service, in order to entitle them to pay?

As to the first:

Looking through the Legislation of Congress from 1792, particularly to the Acts of 1792, 1810 and 1825, considering the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of the United States *vs.* Solomon Belew, (2d Brockenborough's reports 280), and being informed of the fact that the Post Office Department has constantly, since the [illegible] Contractors and Mail Carriers to take the oath prescribed in the Acts of 1810 and 1825, and seeing that Mail Contractors and Mail Carriers are as certainly embraced by the terms of the oath prescribed in the Act of 1863, as they were in the oath prescribed in preceding Acts, I cannot doubt but that Mail Contractors should be required to take the oath.

As to the second question:

The Act of March 3, 1863, Section 2d, requires that the Postmaster General, all Postmasters and Special Agents, and all persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody and conveyance of the mails, hereafter appointed or employed, shall, previously to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emoluments therefor, take the prescribed oath, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office.

It will be perceived, that it is made as much the duty of the Mail Contractors to take the oath, as for the Postmaster General or any other officers of the Department to do so.

There is no difference in this respect under the Act, between officers and employees and Contractors. In one aspect of the case, and probably its chief aspect, the ability to take the oath, and the fact that the oath is taken, are made qualifications as well for employees and Contractors as for officers in the Post Office Department.

It will hardly be contended that the regular officers of the Department could draw their salaries without taking the oath, and as the Act makes no distinction between officers and Contractors, I do not see why the oath is not also a condition precedent in the case of Contractors.

The duties of an office may be performed by one who is not qualified, and who cannot therefore receive the emoluments thereof. So a Contractor may render service for which he is not qualified, and for which he cannot therefore get his reward. Cases of individual hardship may occur under the statute, because parties are not diligent in learning what are the requirements of the law. The cause of such hardship cannot be said to be in the law, but in the party.

I am of opinion that a Contractor for carrying the mail, cannot draw pay from the Department for services rendered or work done prior to his taking the oath, and therefore that you are not warranted by the law in paying LeBaron for services rendered prior to his taking the oath.

JAMES SPEED,
*Attorney General.*

### Postage by British Mail via Marseilles.

In calculating the proper postage to be charged on letters to go by the above route, some of our readers have been rather puzzled, on consulting our Table of Foreign Postages, to find such apparent discrepancies as the following:

To Aden, (British Mail, *via* Marseilles) 39 cents for a letter not exceeding a quarter-ounce, and but 45 cents for a letter not exceeding a *half* ounce—being but six cents difference between two letters, one of which is double the weight of the other.

In explanation, we will state that the postage on such letters is divided between the French and British offices—the French share, in the case given above, being 6 cents *per quarter*-ounce and the British share 33 cents for a *half* ounce (or less)—France rating by quarter ounces and Great Britain by *half* ounces (up to one ounce, after reaching which weight, in the case of letters going *through* England to other countries, a *full ounce* rate is charged on each ounce or *fraction* of an ounce.) So a letter to Aden, for instance, sent by this route, and weighing one and a quarter ounces, should be charged $1.32 for the *British* portion of the postage, and 30 cents (6 cents per quarter ounce) for the *French* portion—total, $1.62. In some cases the French portion of the postage is greater. For these cases consult the paragraph headed "Rule of Rating Letters going via France," on last column of fourth page.

### Post Office Visitors.

Some time since we published an article on Volunteer Post Office Clerks; we now propose a few words on Post Office Visitors. The Post Office Visitor differs from the Volunteer Clerk, in this, he does not assist in distributing a mail, a matter in which nine-tenths of them are ignorant, or have just knowledge enough to make their assistance a source of annoyance, if not loss to many persons, who may be anxiously expecting letters; and yet like the Volunteer Clerk, the Visitor has the happy faculty of getting very much in the way. In most instances he is to be found, or rather he selects the very spot where he ought not to be. Perhaps one reason of this is, that in all offices of moderate size, the multifarious duties of a Post Office may, during some portion of the day, at least, devolve on one clerk, generally on not more than two. If on one clerk, he may have to "tend delivery," sell stamps, listen to a complaint, register a letter, issue a money order, make up a mail, perhaps direct a letter, as the readiest means of getting rid of the person requesting it,—all in rapid succession, and to do all this he requires that his movements should not be unnecessarily impeded; so that there is in a Post Office very little room which is at the undisturbed service of a visitor, unless it be some lonesome nook or corner, which, possessed of none of the *attractions* of a Post Office, he is sure never to seek.

We have known two or three of these visitors hang around the letter box and delivery window, engaged in conversation with the clerk, or the applicants for letters, and not even having the grace to move in order that access might be had to the letter box, closing up immediately the gap which a patient request has made of sufficient duration to enable the box to be emptied, and repeating this till the patient request became impatient, or was merged in a stern request to leave the way clear. Whereupon these visitors scatter like flies from a molasses cup and return quite as eagerly.

There seems to be a mysterious attraction about a post office; the public show a fondness for assembling even in the outer rooms, some to see and be seen, some in the hope, and a few in the expectation of receiving letters; nor is their conduct such as one would expect. Courteous well bred people have been known to depart from the courtesy that characterizes them, and to fall back to the first principles of every one for himself without regard to his neighbors. But as we are not writing to improve the manners of the world at large, and only aim to improve the inner workings of our post offices, and bring them up to that high standard of efficiency which the age demands, we will bring our article to a close, with a few words of advice: we must condemn the practice of allowing too frequent visits or visitors to a post office. The safety of the mails, the proper putting up of mails, the sacred secrecy that should characterize correspondence, the reputation of the clerks, all demand that *human* visits should be like those of angels—short and far between.

CAUTION TO ROUTE AGENTS.—A short time ago one of the route agents on a railroad terminating at New York reported that he had found in a crevice in one of the boxes of his distributing case, two letters of an old date, which had accidentally slipped through and lain concealed there for some months. A careful examination of the car was made, and resulted in the finding of over *forty* letters which had fallen behind the sloping false bottoms of the boxes—some of them having remained there over a year. They had fallen through a space formed by the shrinking of the false bottoms and the backs of the boxes. Route agents would do well to overhaul their cars for these letter-traps.

### Free Delivery of Letters.

The following is the Letter Carriers' free delivery report for May, 1866:

| | Delivered Mail Letters. | Delivered Drop Letters. | Delivered Newspapers. | Letters. Coll'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 884,138 | 335,296 | 117,272 | 1,140,860 |
| Philadelphia | 470,487 | 172,062 | 127,989 | 692,319 |
| Chicago | 300,694 | 23,929 | 48,819 | 239,692 |
| Boston | 278,668 | 54,636 | 38,141 | 192,425 |
| St. Louis | 212,480 | 11,662 | 47,926 | 123,326 |
| Baltimore | 181,319 | 14,233 | 30,221 | 93,614 |
| Brooklyn | 131,809 | 12,330 | 24,655 | 38,540 |
| Cleveland | 115,567 | 5,218 | 34,026 | 84,616 |
| Washington | 108,847 | 9,623 | 28,221 | 63,499 |
| Cincinnati | 106,540 | 13,461 | 17,655 | 73,510 |
| Detroit | 76,652 | 6,628 | 22,412 | 41,346 |
| Pittsburgh | 06,942 | 6,123 | 22,496 | 27,929 |
| Newark | 63,446 | 6,199 | 23,268 | 39,264 |
| Utica | 56,036 | 3,317 | 22,114 | 37,083 |
| Albany | 48,862 | 4,367 | 7,442 | 24,173 |
| Milwaukee | 47,763 | 3,848 | 14,647 | 37,711 |
| Buffalo | 46,404 | 6,228 | 13,009 | 62,662 |
| Louisville | 43,497 | 3,962 | 12,310 | 35,167 |
| Syracuse | 41,979 | 3,569 | 13,138 | 38,132 |
| Providence | 41,721 | 3,467 | 3,295 | 11,273 |
| Rochester | 34,662 | 2,076 | 9,703 | 13,625 |
| Williamsburgh | 32,749 | 912 | 6,902 | 6,133 |
| Troy | 32,652 | 2,555 | 9,624 | 18,238 |
| Wilmington | 27,790 | 1,472 | 6,142 | 10,977 |
| Toledo | 27,113 | 1,041 | 24,459 | 23,475 |
| Charlestown | 25,699 | 3,682 | 6,222 | 12,691 |
| Lynn | 23,939 | 702 | 6,641 | 16,098 |
| Worcester | 22,368 | 2,788 | 6,310 | 3,149 |
| New Haven | 22,240 | 2,040 | 6,205 | 7,399 |
| Lowell | 21,962 | 529 | 2,196 | 3,045 |
| Roxbury | 20,716 | 1,338 | 7,008 | 9,206 |
| Jersey City | 20,441 | 1,089 | 4,126 | 7,378 |
| Hartford | 18,047 | 1,455 | 4,030 | 12,700 |

## Answers to Correspondents.

Distributing Packages of Papers to Clubs.—*H. P. R., B.—C——, N. Y.——*, Postmasters are obliged to separate and deliver from a furnished list of names, all packages of papers on which the postage has been duly paid.

Postage on Foreign Papers.——*A. Y.——, N. Y.*—There is a United States postage charge, of two cents for four ounces, on all foreign papers, even if the foreign postage is prepaid by stamp.

Wrapping Letters, and procuring Wrapping Papers.—*F. J. B. C——, Mo.*——1. The practice of wrapping letters has been discontinued only in offices supplied in whole or in part by "Railway Post Offices". 2. If your office yields a revenue of $12.50 a quarter, you are entitled to wrapping paper, and the Blank Agent at Buffalo should furnish it on request.

Opening and Closing P. O.—— *E. W. F., K——Ind*——The Regulations provide, that "a post office shall be kept open every day except Sunday, during the usual business hours in the place, and when the mail arrives on Sunday one hour or more, if the public convenience require it, after the arrival and assortment thereof, unless it be during the time of public worship."

Postage on papers from Nova Scotia, &c.,—*S. K. B., B——, Ill.*—Domestic postage must be charged at the office of delivery, on all papers from places out of the United States. For time of opening and closing office see answer preceding.

Postage on Newspapers to Scotland.—*A. S., C——, N. Y.*——Only United States postage on papers to Scotland, and all other Foreign countries, can be paid: besides this postage, another is charged on delivery. The charge of 10 shillings on the picture of General Grant was no doubt caused by the mode in which it was done up letter postage being charged. The United States has nothing to do with this charge however. All papers for foreign countries should be put up *singly*, and in narrow wrappers or bands.

Postage Notice to Publisher.—*W. W. S., C——C——, Ja., and H. O. N., D——, N. Y.* Notices to Publishers of refusal to take papers, should be enclosed in an official envelope to the Postmaster at the publishers place of business.

Internal Revenue Tax on Salary, Postage on Drop Letters.—*C. C. S., West R——, Vt.*—1. We cannot decide on your tax question, as we know none of the facts: write to the officer who sent you the notice, for an explanation. 2. Postage on drop letters is *one* cent where there is *not* a free delivery.

Delivering Mails to Mail Carriers.—*C. M., C——, O.*—You should not deliver mails to a carrier, until he is ready to take proper charge of them, and leaving them in a Stable or Hotel is not, under ordinary circumstances proper charge.

Marking and Rating Stamps.—*A. B., T——, Wis.*—For these stamps apply to the appointment office, Washington, D. C.

P. O. Regulations and Money Orders.—*L. E. J., C——, Ark.*—1. You can obtain the new edition of Regulations by addressing the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington D. C. —2. Certain offices, are designated by the Department as money order offices, and only such offices can draw or pay money orders. When an office is made a money order office, the postmaster is notified to that effect, and also instructed in the duties required of him, furnished with blanks, and all matters necessary for the business. The printed instruction however can be found in the Nos. of the Mail for October and November 1864.

Money Order Offices.—*H. M. O., L——, Ind.*—We do not know that postmasters can do anything towards having their offices constituted Money Order Offices; a clear statement of the need and convenience of such an office to a large section of country, sent to the Superintendent M. O. Office Washington D. C. might result in having the application considered, when a new selection is made. See preceding answer.

Closing the doors of a Post Office while opening a Mail.—*H. D. C., S——, Minn.*—You have a right to close the doors of your office, if necessary, while opening a mail. Postmasters should extend to the public all the courtesy compatible with a proper discharge of their duties; a like courtesy should, however, be extended to them, but closing the doors might subject orderly persons to much inconvenience while waiting, and therefore, to prevent disorder in an outer office, a little "law" is the better remedy.

Delivering Mail Matter only to Person addressed.—*W. B., C—— F——, Iowa*—If a person gives you a general order not to deliver his mail matter to any one but himself, you are perfectly right in obeying that order, until it is countermanded, unless the party sends a special written order, on which you should deliver his mail matter, and preserve the special order for reference. You did right in keeping cool: there is probably no position that so much calls for coolness and politeness as that of a Post Office Clerk.

Allowance for keeping Mail Registers.—*F. V. W., D——, N. J.*—Ten cents was allowed for each Monthly Mail Register under the old law of compensation: no such allowance is now made.

Post Offices in Bar Rooms.—*H. K., H——, Ind.*—We should say Post Offices should not be kept in bar rooms, store houses, or in any place to which it is unfit for a lady to go. The convenience of the public should be consulted in the location of a Post Office, not that of the Postmaster.

Mail Carrier signing Receipts for Packages of Stamps.—*E. M. G., H——, O.*—Mail Carriers are not required to sign receipts for packages of Stamps, unless they pass through their hands out of a mail pouch.

Altering the Time of sending or receiving Mails.—*J. E. S., O—— O.*—Such alteration can only be made by orders from the Contract Office, Washington, D. C.

Postage on Internal Revenue Reports.—*S. W., A.——Ga., H. H., H——, Texas,* and *C. P., S—— N. Y.*—Internal Revenue Reports, and all matters on Internal Revenue business containing writing, are chargeable with letter postage, unless addressed to Internal Revenue Officers having the franking privilege.

Cards and Circulars.—*J. J. S., L——, Ky.*—A "slip of paper 2 inches by 4" cannot, it clearly appears to us, be construed to be a "card" within the meaning of the law regulating the rate of postage on cards, circulars, &c. Such a slip of printed paper *may* be a hand bill or a circular, according to the nature of the matter printed thereon—but the word "cards" as used in the law, is evidently intended to mean what are technically known as such—as business, wedding, visiting, and playing cards, &c.

Time allowed for changing Mail.—*P. M., O—— Texas.*—Seven minutes is the time allowed for changing a mail, but if with due diligence this time is not sufficient, a driver is not allowed to drive on without the mail.

Office of Fourth Class sending Dead Letters to Dead Letter Office — *C. O. J., H——, N. Y.*—The new regulations require offices where the salary is $500 or more, to advertise once a week in newspapers, and to forward their Dead Letters weekly, about one month after they are advertised. See Additional Instructions, 1st page.

Disposing of old accounts, &c.—*P. S., R——, Mich.*—1. Accounts more than two years old may be sold and the amount credited to the Department. 2. If a letter arrives at your office addressed to a person whom you know resides in another place of similar name, you should not forward it, but you might address the Postmaster of that place, requesting him to inform the party that such a letter is in your office. 3. We do not see how a Justice of the Peace, or Notary, can administer an oath to himself. 4. The new regulations are furnished to Postmasters, and charged in their accounts at two dollars a copy.

Enclosing Hand Bills in Newspapers.—*S. J. B., S——, O.*—Hand Bills or Circulars cannot be enclosed in county papers without subjecting the whole to letter postage.

Carrying Mails between Depot and Post Office.—*C. C. B., W——, Ind.*—Railroad and Steamboat contractors are obliged to deliver the mails if the Post Office is within 80 rods of a station or landing; the Railroad Company must deliver the mails at your office, if it is within that distance, at whatever cost, therefore you are not obliged to carry them unless you see fit.

Franking to a Member of Congress.—*T. S., A——, O.——, C. E. T., H. H——N. Y.*—Letters or papers on any business whatever, can be sent *free* to a Member of Congress.

Disposition of Newspapers Published in County, and not taken from the Office.—*L. M. T., P——, N. J.*—Such papers are to be sold and the proceeds credited to the Department.

Publishers of County Papers enclosing Circulars.—*G. O. O., E——, N. Y.*—In all cases where you find a circular enclosed in a regular paper, passing free through the mail, or delivered free from a Post Office, or charged with the regular quarterly postage, the whole package must be charged with letter postage. Where the paper is published in the same town, the Postmaster must either collect letter postage or refuse to deliver the papers.

Procuring order to receive Mails twice a-day.—*J. E. S., O——, O.*—You would have to procure an order. Write to the Contract Office, Washington, D. C.

Newspapers to News Dealers.—*H. C. C., V——, Miss*—Your letter states the law correctly; "News dealers may pay the postage on their packages of newspapers and periodicals as received, at the same rates that actual subscribers thereto pay quarterly in advance."

Forwarding Letters.—*W. L. H., P——, Me. C. R. G., P——, Va.*—See the new law on this subject, published in this number of the *Mail*.

Office Furniture, Marking Stamps, &c.—*J. N. R., P—— City, Iowa.*—A plain desk is allowed to all offices in which the net proceeds amount to at least five dollars a quarter. For permission to procure this desk, write to the First Assistant P. M. Gen., Washington, D. C.

Delivering Papers Published in the same Town.—*H. J. B., A——, Ind.*—As this question has occasioned much discussion, we give in full the decision of the Department: "It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers any other newspapers than those which come in the mail. Through courtesy, sometimes a postmaster receives a few papers from the office of publication, and hands them to subscribers calling for them, without charge; but this even should not be done when it interferes with the legitimate business of his office. In other words, a postmaster is not required to receive newspapers printed in his town, and deliver them to subscribers; but should he receive and deliver them, no charge can be made for so doing, unless in a large city where letter carriers are employed; then a contract should be made, under the 15th Section of Act of 1863."

Laws and Regulations.—*L. E. J., C——, Ark., and others.*—For laws, regulations, and instructions, apply to First Ass't P. M. General, Washington, D. C.

### Letter Addresses.

Under guard of the "Hero" this paper please send,
He "tickets it" through and will closely attend;
With "Uncle Sam's aid," it shall go safely there,
By rail, boat, or stage, sent to "A. KING'S" care;
To *North Sanford, Broome Co., N. Y.*, with due speed,
For "MISS MARY KING," to open and read.

To
The President of the Great Union,
Witehouse,
Washington,
D. C.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of June, 1866:

ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hughesville, | Warren, | N. J. | 2,005 |
| Harris Ferry, | Wood, | W. Va. | 4,109 |
| Wright, | Luzerne, | Pa. | 2,372 |
| Mill Run, | Fayette, | " | 2,796 |
| Crete, | Indiana, | " | 2,651 |
| Atchison, | Washington, | " | special |
| Wallin's Creek, | Harlan, | Ky. | |
| Brumfield Station, | Boyle, | " | 9,606 |
| Ocean, | Alleghany, | Md. | special |
| West Lenox, | Susquehannah, | Pa. | 2,421 |
| Mitchener's Store, | Johnston, | N. C. | 6,300 |
| Providence Centre, | Lucas, | Ohio, | special |
| Fullerton, | Orange, | N. Y. | 1,466 |
| Irving, | Jackson, | Wis. | 13,151 |
| Glen Hall, | Tippecanoe, | Ind. | 9,344 |
| *Elida, | Winnebago, | Ill. | 11,647 |
| *Peytons, | Adams, | " | 11,804 |
| *Prairie Point, | Noxubee, | Miss. | 7,440 |
| Deer Lodge City, | Deer Lodge, | Mont. | 16,626 |
| Gold Creek, | " " | " | 10,026 |
| Black Foot City, | Deer Lodge, | " | 16,626 |
| Jefferson City, | Jefferson, | " | 16,626 |
| Prickly Pear, | " | " | 16,626 |
| Jefferson Bridge, | Madison, | " | 16,620 |
| Sheridan, | " | " | 14,621 |
| Weiser Ranch, | Ada, | Idaho, | 16,022 |
| Log Town, | Owachita, | La | 8,032 |
| Sell's Station, | Adams, | Pa. | 2,541 |
| Vine Valley, | Yates, | N. Y. | special |
| East Nichols, | Tioga, | " | 2,461 |
| Buckeye, | Summit, | Ohio, | special |
| Cora, | Gallia, | " | 9,272 |
| Guymard, | Orange, | N. Y. | 1,001 |
| White's Station, | Shelby, | Tenn. | 7,096 |
| Liston, | Wabash, | Ind. | 12,265 |
| Emmans, | " | " | 12,240 |
| Hazel Oleo, | Cook, | Ill. | 11,506 |
| Shelby Depot, | Shelby, | Tenn. | 10,219 |
| McNairy Station, | McNairy, | " | 7,008 |
| Fort Mitchell, | Russell, | Ala. | 6,605 |
| Saint Charles, | Pueblo, | Col. | 17,019 |
| Chrysopolis, | Inyo, | Cal. | 16,409 |
| Evan's Ranch, | Lassen, | " | 16,401 |
| New Harmony, | Washington, | Utah, | special |
| *Somerset, | Monroe, | Mo. | 10,446 |
| *Bristol, | Webster, | " | 10,736 |
| *Belleview, | Iron, | " | 10,791 |
| *Huntingdale, | Henry, | " | 10,086 |
| *Dove's Depot, | Darlington, | S. C. | 5,603 |
| *Kirkwood, | St. Louis, | Mo. | 10,632 |
| *Lynch's Lake, | Williamsburg, | S. C. | 5,628 |
| *Wheeler's Grove, | Pottawattamie, | Iowa, | special |
| *Dry Creek, | Kenton, | Ky. | 9,530 |
| *Parmleysville, | Wayne, | " | special |
| *Davidsburg, | York, | Pa. | 3,203 |
| *New Hope, | Nelson, | Ky. | 9,506 |
| *Beechland, | Washington, | " | 9,017 |
| *Molehill, | Ritchie, | W. Va. | not known |
| *Mount Salem, | Putnam, | " | " |
| *Reedy Ripple, | Wirt, | " | 4,231 |
| Otlo, | Genesee, | Mich | 12,702 |
| Torch Lake, | Antrim, | " | 12,690 |
| Buena, | Van Wert, | Ohio, | 9,393 |
| Kingsbury, | Meigs, | " | 9,183 |
| Poage's Mill, | Roanoke, | Va. | 4,608 |
| Grist's Station, | Columbus, | N. C. | 5,601 |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

| Post Office. | County | State. | Route. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hasler, | Lapeer, | Mich. | 12,727 |
| Williston, | Erie, | N. Y. | special |
| Winchester, | Fayette, | Texas, | 8,570 |
| Cincinnati, | Walker, | " | 8,666 |
| Cleveland, | Humboldt, | Cal. | 14,736 |
| *Short Bend, | Dent, | Mo. | 10,710 |
| *Rondo, | Polk, | " | 10,571 |
| Carner's Place, | | Cal. | 14,790 |
| *Traveler's Rest, | Greenville, | S. C. | 6,732 |
| Macon Station, | Marengo, | Ala | 7,003 |
| Trinity Station, | Morgan, | " | 7,096 |
| Hooker, | Gage, | Neb. | 14,418 |
| Bryson, | Johnson, | " | 14,418 |
| Crystal Lake, | Placer, | Cal. | 16,402 |
| Donner Lake, | Nevada, | " | 16,402 |
| Stone House, | Morgan, | Mo. | 10,651 |
| *Columbus, | Johnson, | " | 10,549 |
| *Marble Creek, | Iron, | " | 10,671 |
| *Stonresville, | Anderson, | S. C. | not known |
| *Stony Point, | Jackson, | Mo. | 10,700 |
| *Lakeman, | Shelby, | " | 10,463 |
| *Hudson City, | Worth, | Mo. | 10,520 |
| *Erin, | St. Croix, | Wis. | 13,247 |
| *Cyprus Dale, | Vanderburg, | Ind. | special |
| *Double Wells, | Warren, | Ga. | 6,036 |
| *Green Valley, | Tazewell, | Ill. | special |
| *Mount Ida, | Montgomery, | Ky. | " |
| *Willerstown, | Grayson, | " | " |
| *Pleasant Home, | Owen, | " | 9,532 |
| *Whitesburg, | Letcher, | " | 9,664 |
| *Madison's Mills, | Warren, | " | 9,643 |
| West Fork, | Wirt, | W. Va. | 4,233 |
| *Franklin X Roads, | Hardin, | Ky. | special |
| *Mintonville, | Casey, | " | not known |
| *Raleigh, | Union, | Ky. | 9,502 |
| *Wolf Summit, | Harrison, | W. Va. | not known |
| *Border City, | Muskingum, | Ohio, | special |
| *Fleming, | Washington, | " | 9,407 |
| *Watsonville, | Alamance, | N. C. | not known |
| Argyle, | Ware, | Ga. | 6,009 |
| Roann, | Wabash, | Ind. | 12,240 |
| Goreville, | Johnson, | Ill. | 11,620 |
| *Harmony Grove, | Jackson, | Ga. | 6,033 |
| Spring Cave, | Owen, | Ind. | 12,105 |
| Hurricane, | Clay, | " | 12,215 |
| Kilso, | Sibley, | Minn. | 13,575 |
| Saint Jacob, | Stearns, | " | 13,629 |
| Lohmansville, | Washington, | " | 13,611 |
| Hamilton Station, | Scott, | " | 13,606 |
| Sabinal, | Socorro, | N. Mex. | 17,401 |
| Leasburg, | Dona Ana, | " | 17,401 |
| Peralta, | Valencia, | " | 17,401 |
| Emerson, | Marion, | Mo. | 10 468 |
| San Jose, | San Miguel, | N. Mex. | 14,020 |
| *Cuivre, | Lincoln, | Mo. | 10,586 |
| Lucas, | Henry, | " | 10,698 |
| Cuba Station, | Sumter, | Ala | 6,607 |
| Canville, C. H. | Neosho, | Kan. | 14,057 |
| Merrimac, | Jefferson, | Iowa, | not known |
| Belgrove, | Butler, | " | " |
| John Day's Creek, | Idaho, | Idaho. | 15,705 |
| Hassan, | Hennepin, | Minn. | 13,642 |
| Maple Grove, | " | " | " |
| *Saint Michael's, | Wright, | " | " |
| *Koniska, | McLeod, | " | 13,649 |
| *Caruthersville, | Pemiscot, | Mo. | 10,806 |

* Re-established.

## DISCONTINUED.

[In the annexed List will be found added, the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued, should be sent.]

| Name. | County and State. | Nearest Office. |
|---|---|---|
| Pleasantville, | Bergen, N. J. | Paskack, |
| Warrington, | Escambia, Fla. | Pensacola. |
| Sulphur Fork, | Adair, Ky. | Columbia. |
| Verona, | Boone, " | Burlington. |
| Cecil, | Washington, Pa. | Venice. |
| East Springwater, | Livingston, N. Y. | Wayland Depot. |
| Grand Prairie, | Kankakee, Ill. | Kaukakee Depot, |
| Hume, | Whitesides, " | Fulton, |
| Holt's Prairie, | Perry, Ill. | Pinckneysville, |
| Palmer's Prarie, No. 10, | Jersey, Ill. | Fidelity, |
| North Haugor, | Penobscot, Me. | Bangor, |
| Port Mercer, | Mercer, N. J. | Baker's Basin. |
| Union Dale, | Cecil, Md. | Elkton. |
| Rayne, | Indiana, Pa. | Gilpin. |
| Keystone, | Clinton, Mich. | St. Johns. |
| Santa Fe, | Alexander, Ill. | Cairo. |
| Woodville, | Jackson, Ind. | Brownstown. |
| Sumption Prairie, | St. Joseph, " | South Bend. |
| Marsh Creek, | Gibson, " | Princeton. |
| Bono, | Lawrence, " | Redford, |
| Winthrop, | Grant, " | Marion, |
| Branson, | Madison, " | Anderson. |
| La Cross, | La Port, Ind. | Michigan City, |
| Keysport, | Clinton, Ill. | Carlyle, |
| New Clide, | Whitesides, Ill. | Fulton, |
| Blue Rapids, | Marshall, Kan. | Irving, |
| Copp's Station, | Wabaunsee," | Mission Creek. |
| Drwson, | Jasper, Iowa, | Newton. |
| Chetwood, | Burlington, N. J. | Shamong, |
| Wickliffe, | Nelson, Ky. | New Haven. |
| Brigg's Mills, | Ohio, Ky. | Hartford, |
| Hilton, | Monroe, Ky. | Tompkinsville, |
| Good's Precinct, | Clark, Ky. | Vienna, |
| Midway Mills, | Nelson, Va. | |
| Newton, | Calhoun, Mich. | Abscota, |
| Carlton, | Barry, " | Hastings, |
| Lowell Creek, | Carroll, Va. | |
| Cottage Grove, | Lane, Oregon, | Oakland, |
| Wills Point, | Benton, Tenn. | Camden, |
| Ervington, | Effingham, Ill. | Effingham, |
| Sardinia, | Pike, " | Pittsfield, |
| Walker's Neck, | Brown, " | Buck Horn, |
| Farrowtown, | Calhoun, " | Vedder, |
| Blue Spring, | Stewart, Tenn. | Lafayette, Ky. |
| Lenark, | Lehigh, Pa. | Allentown, |
| Pott's Mills, | Fulton, " | Big Cove Tannery |
| Rock Lake, | Wayne, " | Preston, |
| Vineyard Hill, | Adams, Ohio, | Manchester, |
| Wolfsville, | Union, N. C. | |
| Peach Grove, | Fairfax, Va. | Vienna, |
| Walkersville, | Jasper, Ind. | San Pierre, |
| Shelby Depot, | Shelby, Tenn. | Sulphur Wells, |
| Charleston, | Wasatch, Utah, | Heber, |
| Mound, | " " | Midway, |
| Island Creek, | Wyandott, Kan. | Petersburg, |
| Humboldt, | Humboldt, Iowa, | Rolf, |
| White Cloud, | Mills, " | Lowden. |

## NAMES CHANGED.

| Name. | County and State. | Changed to. |
|---|---|---|
| Sterlingville, | Wyoming, Pa. | Meshoppen |
| West Goshen, | Clearfield, " | Shawsville |
| Crossville, | Lumpkin, Ga. | Dixon |
| Alstead, | Cheshire, N. H. | Alstead Centre |
| Paper Mill Village, | " " | Alstead |
| Stuart's Draft, | Augusta, Va. | Porcelain |
| Atsion, | Burlington, N. J. | Fruitland |
| Freuses Store, | Stark, Ohio. | Wilmot |
| Boon's Mills, | Franklin, Va. | Wades Storehouse |
| Clayton's Mills, | Pickens, S. C. | Hunter's Mills, |
| Kankakee Depot, | Kankakee, Ill. | Kankakee |
| Fetherhuff's Mills, | Carroll, Ind. | Pyrmont |
| Fisherville, | Windham, Conn. | N. Grosvenor Dale |
| Riceville, | Monmouth, N. J. | Navesink |
| Fremont, | Sullivan, N. Y. | Hankins |
| Auburn Mills, | Hanover, Va. | Goodalls |
| Linwood, | Quitman, Ga. | Hatcher's Station |
| Lick Creek, | Ralls, Mo. | Perry |

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(PRESIDENTIAL.)

| Name. | County and State. | Postmasters. |
|---|---|---|
| Lowell, | Middlesex, Mass. | John A. Goodwin |
| St. Clair, | Schuylkill, Pa. | Mrs. Mary Mateer |
| Somerset, | Pulaski, Ky. | Wm. A. Sallee |
| Georgetown, D. C. | | George Hill |
| Poughkeepsie, | Dutchess, N. Y. | Alb't Van Kleeck |
| Hudson, | Columbia, " | Jos. G. Palen |
| Portsmouth, | Rockingham, N. H. | Jos. H. Adams |
| Burlington, | Chittenden, Vt. | Sml. Huntington |
| Norwich, | New London, Ct. | Chas. M. Colt |
| Petersburg, | Dinwiddie, Va. | Roscoe B. Green |
| Kankakee, | Kankakee, Ill. | Daniel S. Parker |
| Virginia City, | Story, Nev. | Chas C. Warner |
| Port Royal, | Beaufort, S. C. | Chas. B. Brayton |
| Middlebury, | Addison, Vt. | Justus Cobb |
| Brandon, | Rutland, Vt. | Julius E. Higgins |
| Montpelier, | Washington, Vt. | Jas. G. French |
| Owensborough, | Daviess, Ky. | Jessee Moors |
| Henderson, | Henderson, Ky. | Jno. McBride |
| Frankfort, | Franklin, " | Wm. A. Gaines |
| Hornellsville, | Steuben, N. Y. | E. G. Durfy |
| Stockton, | San Joaquin, Cal. | Chas. O. Hurton |
| Corning, | Steuben, N. Y. | C. H. Thompson |
| Beloit, | Rock, Wis. | F'klin W. Oakley |

## RE-OPENED.

ARKANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baifield, Mississippi. | Jonesborough, Craighead. |
| Poke Bayou, Independence. | Clinton, Van Buren. |
| Carrollton, Carroll. | Mount Pleasant, Carroll. |
| Wild Haws, Izard. | Kingston, Madison. |
| Burrowsville, Searcey. | Wileys Cove, Searcey. |
| Dardenell, Yell. | Jasper, Newton. |
| Mayeville, Benton. | |

FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange Mills, St. Johns. | Magnolia Mills, Duval. |
| Quincey, Gadsden. | Baileys Mills, Leon. |

ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Burnsville, Dallas. | Davis Creek, Fayette. |
| Jasper, Walkes. | Dickson, Franklin. |
| Leighton, Lawrence. | Cherokee, Franklin. |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moffettsville, Anderson. | Gillisonville, Beaufort. |
| Fair Play, Pickens. | Mims, Barnewell. |
| Clinton, Laurens. | Ridgeville, Colleton. |
| Clayton's Mills, Pickens. | Chick's Springs, Greenville. |
| Rish's Store, Lexington. | Williston, Barnwell. |
| Saltketcher Bridge, Colleton. | Eighteen miles, Pickens. |
| Dacusv'lle, Pickens. | Merritsville, Greenville. |
| Vace's Ferry, Orangeburg. | Graniteville, Edgefield. |
| Saint Georges, Colleton. | Doko, Fairfield, |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hillsboro, Scott, | Carsons Landing, Bolivar. |

LOUISIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coelk, Livingston. | Raceland La Fourche. |

WEST VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse shoe Run, Preston, | Ballardsville, Boone. |
| Birch River, Nicholas. | Greenbrier. |
| Blue Sulphur Spring, | Lead Mines, Tucker. |
| Gap Mills, Monroe. | East River, Mercer. |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrensburg, Green. | Montvale Springs, Blount. |
| Eagle Furnace, Roane. | Fort Blount, Jackson. |
| University Place, Franklin. | Unionville, Bedford. |
| Unitia, Blount. | Ingleside, Hardin. |
| Erie, Roane. | Millwood, Washington. |
| Palestine, Lewis. | Hamburg, Hardin. |
| Tank, Davidson | Galway, Fayette. |
| Rough & Ready, Warren. | |
| Versailler, Rutherford. | Woodville, Haywood. |

GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bairdstown, Oglethorpe. | Saw Dust, Columbia. |
| Jefferson, Jackson. | Turin, Coweta. |
| Hot House, Fannin. | Cassandra, Walker. |
| Coal Mountain, Forsyth. | Auraria, Lumpkin. |
| Griswoldville, Jones. | Frick's Gap, Walker. |
| Ye Gua, Washington. | |

TEXAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Town Bluff, Tyler. | Iron Mountain, Rusk. |
| Gay Hill, Washington. | Bearden, Lavacca. |
| Caney, Matagorda. | Waverly, Walker. |
| Helton, Bell. | Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto. |
| Kerrsville, Kerr. | Zanzenburg, Kerrs. |
| Eclesta, Karnes. | Mountain City, Hays. |
| Cold Spring, Polk. | Warren, Fannin. |
| Fort Clark, Kinney. | Moulton, Lavacca. |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quensdall, Robeson. | Hateras, Hyde. |
| Oakland, Chatham. | Danbery, Stokes. |
| Round Hill, Orange. | Francisco, " |
| Harrisville, Montgomery. | Colesville, " |
| Snow Camp, Alamance. | Martin's Lime Kiln, Stokes. |
| Morgan's Mills, Union. | Jackson's Creek, Randolph. |
| Blakely, Stokes. | New Hope Academy, " |
| Clover Orchard, Orange. | Norwood, Stanley. |
| New Sterling, Iredell. | Kendall's Store, Stanley. |
| New Hope, " | Big Lick, " |
| Prosperity, Moore. | Franklin, Macon. |
| Beaumont, Chatham. | Love's Level, Union. |
| Blackman's Mills, Sampson. | White's Store, Anson. |
| Oak Hill, Granville. | Baker's X Roads, Franklin. |
| Helton, Ashe. | Pink Hill, Lenoir. |
| Salem Chapel, Forsyth. | Old Richmond, Forsyth, |
| Walkerstown, " | Scottsville, Ashe, |
| Lovelady, Caldwell. | First Broad, Rutherford. |
| Draughen's Store, Sampson. | Mount Ulla, Rowan, |
| Fancy Hill, Iredell. | Rowan Mills, " |
| Young's Mills, Guilford. | Westminster, Guilford. |
| Fairport, Granville. | Monticello, " |
| Fair Grove, Davison. | Gibsenville, " |
| Watsonville, Alamance. | Richardson's Creek, Union. |
| Shallow Ford, " | Waller's, Granville, |
| Maley's Mills, Randolph. | Wood Lawn, Gaston. |
| Blount's Creek, Beaufort. | Oak Forest, Iredell. |
| Potecasi, Northampton. | Long Street, Moore, |
| Mull Grove, Catawaba. | Hannersville, Davidson, |
| Jacob's Fork, " | Rich Fork, " |
| Ocracoke, Hyde. | Thompsonville, Rockingham |
| Colvin's Creek, New Hanover. | |
| Sugar Hill, McDowell. | Stice's Shoals, Cleveland. |
| Teachey's, Duplin. | McDaniel's, Alamance. |
| Peach Tree Grove, Nash. | Mill River, Henderson. |
| Bushy Fork, Persen. | Pineville, Mecklenburg. |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Richland, Tazewell. | Belmead Mills, Powhattan. |
| Blue Stone, " | Knob, Tazwell, |
| Irisburg, Henry. | Sherando, Augusta, |
| Ridgeway, " | Centre Cross, Essex, |
| Berger's Store, Pittsylvania. | Chickahomeny, Hanover. |
| Mayo Forge, Patrick. | Thompson's X Roads, Louisa |
| Water Lick, Warren. | Matoac, Amelia. |
| Grandy, Buchanan. | Brickland, Lunenburg. |
| Negro Foot, Hanover, | Leaksville, Page. |
| Long Creek, Louisa. | Patrick Springs, Patrick. |
| Lacust Creek " | Central Point, Caroline. |
| Jackson, " | Andrews, Spottsylvania. |
| Shannon's Hill, Goochland. | Wakefield Station, Sussex. |
| Johnson's Spring, " | Perkinsville, Goochland, |
| Church View, Middlesex. | Poindexter's Store, Louisa. |
| Big Spring Depot, Montgomery. | |
| Montpelier, Hanover. | Bells X Roads, Louisa. |
| Jamaica, Middlesex. | Hardwicksville, Nelson. |
| Linden, Warren. | Hyco, Halifax. |

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Three* rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden,*" *Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Roure's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces, for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ 10 cts.

For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz. | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz. | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz. | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz. | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *news papers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be re-mailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excep bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

## Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 1.30 P. M. |
| " (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 4.00 P. M. |
| " (via New Haven Way) | 2.20 P. M. |
| " | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way)... 5 A. M., and | 3.00 P. M. |
| " | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R. | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " | 3.45 P. M. |
| South | 5.00 A. M. |
| " | 4.30 P. M. |
| " | 5.30 P. M. |
| " | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P.M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WANT SUPPLIED!

EVERY POSTMASTER SHOULD HAVE

STONE'S

**POST OFFICE ACCOUNT-BOOK,**

For the Quarterly Record of Box Rent, Newspaper and Letter Postages.

This Book, to which the subscriber begs leave to call the attention of Postmasters, is designed to save their time and labor in making out their quarterly bills and giving credit therefor.

It is simple, will last *four* years, shows at a glance (when the names and papers are once recorded), the number of each person's or firm's box, papers taken, and time paid for. For descriptive circulars, address M. H. STONE, Assistant P. M., Burlington, Vt.

DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters, as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping Ink furnished by the pound or less.

CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk*,
Milwaukee, Wis.

KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD

Is all that is necessary for POSTMASTERS, BANKERS, Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me or $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

P. O. DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

ALL the Post Offices in the United States, and the Canadas, Rates of Postage, Domestic and Foreign, Laws, Regulations, and Money Order Offices. Price $1.50. Address P. O. Directory, Box 5206, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'd'g quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'd'g half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Acapulco. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail. | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail. | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton. | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles. | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltor, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do via England | | *27 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *14 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobia | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scotari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria. | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Seychelles the, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica. | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

H. C. STOOTHOFF Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails for the Month of July, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 3 | 4 | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 4 | | Cuba via Havana |
| Havre | U. S. | 7 | | Eup. via Fal'th & Hav |
| Dales | U. S | 7 | | Ireland via Q'nstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S | 7 | | Ger. States v. Hamb'g |
| *Mexican | U. S. | 10 | | Havana and Mexico. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | South Pacific & C. A. |
| Havana | U. S. | 11 | | Cuba v. Havana. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 14 | | Havana & Nassau. |
| French | France | 14 | | Fr ml via. B'st & Hvr |
| Dales | U. S. | 14 | | Europe, except Frch mail, via Qstn & Liverpool. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 14 | | Hamburg City only |
| Bremen | U. S. | 14 | | Ger. Sts. via Bremen. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 17 | 18 | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 18 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 19 | | Gr. States v. Bremen. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, Ct. Am. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 21 | | Eup. v. St'n & Bremn. |
| Dales | U. S | 21 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 21 | | Hamburg City only. |
| Brazil | U. S. | 21 | | Brazil & West Indies. |
| Kingston | Jamaica. | 23 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 25 | | Cuba v. Havana. |
| Dales | U. S. | 28 | | Ireland via. Q'nstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 28 | | Hamburg City Only. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 28 | | Europe ex. Fr. mail. via Sh'ton and Br'n. |
| French | France. | 28 | | French mail via. Brest |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 31 | 1 Ag. | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | Aug. 1 | | Hav. & West Indies. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | Aug. 1 | | South Pacific C.A.&c |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

**Vol. VI, No. 11.** NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1866. **Whole No. 71.**


### New Money-Order Post Offices.

We publish below a list of 293 Post Offices which have been designated by the Postmaster-General as Money-Order Offices from the 6th of August instant. These, added to the 473 offices which had been previously designated as such, make 766 Money-Order Offices now in operation:

| Office. | County. | State. |
|---|---|---|
| Mystic Bridge, | New London, | Connecticut. |
| Naugatuck, | New London, | " |
| Stamford, | Fairfield, | " |
| West Winsted, | Litchfield, | " |
| Milford, | Kent, | Delaware. |
| Newark, | New Castle, | " |
| New Castle, | New Castle, | " |
| Smyrna, | Kent, | " |
| Augusta, | Richmond, | Georgia. |
| Belvidere, | Boone, | Illinois. |
| Blandinsville, | McDonough, | " |
| Carrollton, | Greene, | " |
| Carthage, | Hancock, | " |
| Durand Station, | Winnebago, | " |
| Fairfield, | Wayne, | " |
| Havana, | Mason, | " |
| Hillsborough, | Montgomery, | " |
| Jerseyville, | Jersey, | " |
| Kewanee, | Henry, | " |
| La Salle, | La Salle, | " |
| Lincoln, | Logan, | " |
| Marshall, | Clark, | " |
| Mattoon, | Coles, | " |
| Mendota, | La Salle, | " |
| Middleport, | Iroquois, | " |
| Monticello, | Piatt, | " |
| Morris, | Grundy, | " |
| Morrison, | Whitesides, | " |
| Mount Carroll, | Carroll, | " |
| Mount Sterling, | Brown, | " |
| Oquawka, | Henderson, | " |
| Pekin, | Tazewell, | " |
| Pittsfield, | Pike, | " |
| Polo, | Ogle, | " |
| Sparta, | Randolph, | " |
| Tonica, | La Salle, | " |
| Toulon, | Stark, | " |
| Vandalia, | Fayette, | " |
| Wilmington, | Will, | " |
| Woodstock, | McHenry, | " |
| Young America, | Warren, | " |
| Aurora, | Dearborn, | Indiana. |
| Bedford, | Lawrence, | " |
| Bowling Green, | Clay, | " |
| Columbia City, | Whitley, | " |
| Connersville, | Fayette, | " |
| Delphi, | Carroll, | " |
| Elkhart, | Elkhart, | " |
| Franklin, | Johnson, | " |
| Kendallville, | Noble, | " |
| Lebanon, | Boone, | " |
| Marion, | Grant, | " |
| Michigan City, | La Porte, | " |
| Mount Vernon, | Posey, | " |
| Noblesville, | Hamilton, | " |
| Peru, | Miami, | " |
| Rochester, | Fulton, | " |
| Rockville, | Parke, | " |
| Shelbyville, | Shelby, | " |
| Sullivan, | Sullivan, | " |
| Vernon, | Jennings, | " |
| Vevay, | Switzerland, | " |
| Washington, | Daviess, | " |
| Winchester, | Randolph, | " |
| Bloomfield, | Davis, | Iowa. |
| Chariton, | Lucas, | " |
| Decorah, | Winneshiek, | " |
| Eddyville, | Wapello, | " |
| Elkador, | Clayton, | " |
| Fairfield, | Jefferson, | " |
| Fort Madison, | Lee, | " |
| Glenwood, | Mills, | " |
| Independence, | Buchanan, | " |
| Indianola, | Warren, | " |
| Keosauqua, | Van Buren, | " |
| Knoxville, | Marion, | " |
| Lansing, | Allemakee, | " |
| Lewis, | Cass, | " |
| McGregor, | Clinton, | " |
| Maquoketa, | Jackson, | " |
| Marion, | Linn, | " |
| Sigourney, | Keokuk, | " |
| Vinton, | Benton, | " |
| West Union, | Fayette, | " |
| Winterset, | Madison, | " |
| Iola, | Allen, | Kansas. |
| Leavenworth City, | Leavenworth, | " |
| Marysville, | Marshall, | " |
| Columbus, | Hickman, | Kentucky. |
| Henderson, | Henderson, | " |
| Bethel, | Oxford, | Maine. |
| Bucksport, | Hancock, | " |
| Farmington, | Franklin, | " |
| Gardiner, | Kennebec, | " |
| Machias, | Washington, | " |
| Mechanic's Falls, | Androscoggin, | " |
| Cambridge, | Dorchester, | Maryland. |
| Elkton, | Cecil, | " |
| Middletown, | Frederick, | " |
| Port Deposit, | Cecil, | " |
| Westminster, | Carroll, | " |
| Andover, | Essex, | Massachusetts. |
| Cambridge, | Middlesex, | " |
| Charlestown, | Middlesex, | " |
| Clinton, | Worcester, | " |
| Dedham, | Norfolk, | " |
| East Hampton, | Hampshire, | " |
| Great Barrington, | Berkshire, | " |
| Groton Junction, | Middlesex, | " |
| Haverhill, | Essex, | " |
| Nantucket, | Nantucket, | " |
| North Adams, | Berkshire, | " |
| Roxbury, | Norfolk, | " |
| Sandwich, | Barnstable, | " |
| Ware, | Hampshire, | " |
| Webster, | Worcester, | " |
| Albion, | Calhoun, | Michigan. |
| Charlotte, | Eaton, | " |
| Dowagiac, | Cass, | " |
| Ionia, | Ionia, | " |
| Lapeer, | Lapeer, | " |
| Lexington, | Lexington, | " |
| Marquette, | Marquette, | " |
| Pent Water, | Oceana, | " |
| Saint John's, | Clinton, | " |
| Saint Joseph, | Berrien, | " |
| Austin, | Mower, | Minnesota. |
| Chatfield, | Fillmore, | " |
| Fort Ridgely, | Pierce, | " |
| Glencoe, | McLeod, | " |
| Henderson, | Sibley, | " |
| Minneapolis, | Hennepin, | " |
| Owatonna, | Steele, | " |
| St. Peter, | Nicolette, | " |
| Wabashaw, | Wabashaw, | " |
| Boonville, | Cooper, | Missouri. |
| Cape Girardeau, | Cape Girardeau, | " |
| Hannibal, | Marion, | " |
| Lexington, | La Fayette, | " |
| Macon City, | Macon, | " |
| New Madrid, | New Madrid, | " |
| Sedalia, | Pettis, | " |
| Springfield, | Green, | " |
| Waynesville, | Pulaski, | " |
| Aurora, | Esmeralda, | Nevada. |
| Austin, | Lander, | " |
| Carson City, | Ormsby, | " |
| Franklin, | Merrimack, | New Hampshire. |
| Laconia, | Belknap, | " |
| Littleton, | Grafton, | " |
| Milford, | Hillsborough, | " |
| Peterborough, | Hillsborough, | " |
| Plymouth, | Grafton, | " |
| Atlantic City, | Atlantic, | New Jersey. |
| Belvidere, | Warren, | " |
| Camden, | Camden, | " |
| Dover, | Morris, | " |
| Elizabeth, | Union, | " |
| Hackettstown, | Warren, | " |
| Hoboken, | Hudson, | " |
| Keyport, | Monmouth, | " |
| Lambertsville, | Hunterdon, | " |
| Perth Amboy, | Middlesex, | " |
| Rahway, | Union, | " |
| Vineland, | Cumberland, | " |
| Amsterdam, | Montgomery, | New York. |
| Cape Vincent, | Jefferson, | " |
| Catskill, | Greene, | " |
| Cazenovia, | Madison, | " |
| Cold Spring, | Putnam, | " |
| Dansville | Livingston, | " |
| Deposit, | Delaware, | New York. |
| Ellicottsville, | Cattaraugus, | " |
| Fort Edward, | Washington, | " |
| Fort Plain, | Montgomery, | " |
| Geneva, | Ontario, | " |
| Glen's Falls, | Warren, | " |
| Gouverneur, | St. Lawrence, | " |
| Green Point, | Kings, | " |
| Hamilton, | Madison, | " |
| Havanna, | Schuyler, | " |
| Herkimer, | Herkimer, | " |
| Hornellsville, | Steuben, | " |
| Jamaica, | Queens, | " |
| Johnstown, | Fulton, | " |
| Lansingburgh, | Rensselaer, | " |
| Medina, | Orleans, | " |
| Middletown, | Orange, | " |
| Monticello, | Sullivan, | " |
| Niagara Falls, | Niagara, | " |
| Nineveh, | Broome, | " |
| Oneida, | Madison, | " |
| Potsdam, | St. Lawrence, | " |
| Rhinebeck, | Dutchess, | " |
| Rondout, | Ulster, | " |
| Rouse's Point, | Clinton, | " |
| Sag Harbor, | Suffolk, | " |
| Schoharie | Schoharie, | " |
| Sing Sing, | West Chester, | " |
| Skaneateles, | Onondaga, | " |
| Stapleton, | Richmond, | " |
| Suspension Bridge, | Niagara, | " |
| Valatie, | Columbia, | " |
| Waverly, | Tioga, | " |
| Westfield, | Chautauqua, | " |
| White Plains, | West Chester, | " |
| Williamsburgh, | Kings, | " |
| Ashland, | Ashland, | Ohio. |
| Ashtabula, | Ashtabula, | " |
| Barnesville, | Belmont, | " |
| Bowling Green, | Wood, | " |
| Cadiz, | Harrison, | " |
| Canton, | Stark, | " |
| Carrollton, | Carroll, | " |
| Chardon, | Geauga, | " |
| Coshocton, | Coshocton, | " |
| Crestline, | Crawford, | " |
| Eaton, | Preble, | " |
| Elyria, | Lorain, | " |
| Fostoria, | Seneca, | " |
| Greenfield, | Highland, | " |
| Hudson, | Summit, | " |
| Lebanon, | Warren, | " |
| Logan, | Hocking, | " |
| London, | Madison, | " |
| Maumee City, | Lucas, | " |
| Millersburgh, | Holmes, | " |
| Mount Gilead, | Morrow, | " |
| Napoleon, | Henry, | " |
| Ottawa, | Putnam, | " |
| Oxford, | Butler, | " |
| Plymouth, | Richland, | " |
| Pomeroy, | Meigs, | " |
| Sidney, | Shelby, | " |
| Springfield, | Clark, | " |
| Troy, | Miami, | " |
| Upper Sandusky, | Wyandotte, | " |
| Washington, C. H. | Fayette, | " |
| Wauseon, | Fulton, | " |
| Wilmington, | Clinton, | " |
| Youngstown, | Mahoning, | " |
| Brookville, | Jefferson, | Pennsylvania. |
| Brownsville, | Fayette | " |
| Butler, | Butler, | " |
| Clarion, | Clarion, | " |
| Columbia, | Lancaster, | " |
| Corry, | Erie, | " |
| Cowdersport, | Potter, | " |
| Doylestown, | Bucks, | " |
| Ebensburg, | Cambria, | " |
| Gettysburg, | Adams, | " |
| Greenville, | Mercer, | " |
| Hanover, | York, | " |
| Huntingdon, | Huntingdon, | " |
| Indiana, | Indiana, | " |
| Mahanoy City, | Schuylkill, | " |
| Middletown, | Dauphin, | " |
| Minersville, | Schuylkill, | " |
| Montrose, | Susquehanna, | " |
| Muncy, | Lycoming, | " |
| New Brighton, | Beaver, | " |
| Northumberland, | Northumberland, | " |
| Oil City, | Venango, | " |
| Phœnixville, | Chester, | " |
| Pithole City, | Venango, | " |
| Ridgeway, | Elk, | " |
| Selin's Grove, | Snyder, | " |
| Somerset, | Somerset, | " |
| Stroudsburgh, | Monroe, | " |
| Troy, | Bradford, | " |
| Uniontown, | Fayette, | " |
| Wilkesbarre, | Luzerne, | " |
| East Greenwich, | Kent, | Rhode Island. |
| Pawtucket, | Pawtucket, | " |
| Bellows Falls, | Windham, | Vermont. |
| Derby Line, | Orleans, | " |
| Island Pond, | Essex, | " |
| Newbury, | Orange, | " |
| Northfield, | Washington, | " |
| Waterbury, | Washington, | " |
| West Randolph, | Orange, | " |
| Appleton, | Outagamie, | Wisconsin. |
| Berlin, | Green Lake, | " |
| Lancaster, | Grant, | " |
| Mauston, | Juneau, | " |
| Mayville, | Dodge, | " |
| Mazo Manie, | Dane, | " |
| Milton, | Rock, | " |
| Monroe, | Green, | " |
| Sturgeon Bay, | Door, | " |
| Viroqua, | Vernon, | " |
| Waupun, | Fond du Lac, | " |
| West Bend, | Washington, | " |

### A Raid on the Mail Swindlers.

At the beginning of the present quarter, Postmaster Kelly, of New York, notified about forty gentlemen, who up to that time had rented boxes at the Post Office, that they would no longer be allowed the privilege, and that their letters would thereafter be delivered *according to their addresses* by carriers. Nearly all the individuals thus notified belonged to that benevolent class who have for so long employed the mails in notifying the residents of the rural districts, through circulars, ("strictly confidential,") of their willingness to insure for $10 "a prize of at least $5,000" in mythical lotteries "on the Havana plan"—better known, perhaps, as the "dead open-and-shut" plan; to furnish a "patent screw and lever gold composite oreide double-jointed hunting and fishing-cased high pressure self-winding never-stopping chronometer," *marked at* $250, for the ridiculous sum of $5 24; to give to each of 10,000 agents $5,000 a year, $25 a day, and 90 per cent. commission on sales of "an article used every day by everybody;" to send the celebrated "Family Nuisance Sewing Machine" for $5; to dispose of the "bankrupt stock of a large jewelry importing house"—which, though worth some millions of dollars, would seem to have been confided by the credulous creditors to the charge of a seedy-looking personage with a dyed moustache, occasionally frequenting a dusty 7x9 back office up five flights of stairs in Nassau street;—in short, to swindle and defraud by every means their rascally ingenuity can devise. Others were dealers in obscene literature and art, "marked back playing cards," &c.

This proceeding on the part of Mr. Kelly created dire consternation in the ranks of the mail swindlers. They were thereby deprived of the advantage of advertising themselves as box holders, which fact had hitherto acted as a sort of endorsement of their business standing, and a number of them made strenuous efforts to have the order rescinded, but without success. One of them—a fellow of infinite brass, who has carried on various swindling schemes under a variety of names—has resorted to an ingenious dodge [illegible]nteract the disastrous effect of this bomb-shell in the camp of the Jeremy Diddlers by issuing a circular, in which, among other lies, he pompously announces, in large type, that *he* has "discontinued our box at the Post Office." He has the further impudence to advise his customers, in the same circular, never to remit *by mail*, but always by express—stigmatizing the Post Office as a "rotten concern," to which it is unsafe to entrust letters of value. But the scamp is careful not to send these circulars except to those who have already been foolish enough to remit money to him by mail which of course he can safely pocket and credit its "loss" to the "rotten concern" aforesaid. If he would only take the further precaution to enclose his photograph with the "certificates" he issues, there would be no fear of any of his circulars (not directed to patients in lunatic asylums) eliciting a pecuniary reply, either by mail or express.

The comic papers have taken up the schemes of these rascals as a fitting theme for their comments, and one of them administers the following "first rate notice," in the shape of a burlesque "gift enterprise" circular:

GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE!

SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

ALL GUARANTEED PRIZES

*Who Don't Draw Blanks.*

The intense and overpowering benevolence displayed by certain philanthropic gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, as displayed in their eagerness to give everybody and all other persons the choice of numberless articles of immense value for the trifling sum of one dollar, has excited our bump of benevolence, and we propose to arrange a Gift Enterprise which shall eclipse all previous efforts of the kind. We propose to distribute the following (more or less) valuable gifts among the public, on a plan at once simple and satisfactory. We shall print 100,000 "certificates," which we shall dispose of at the rate of 25 cents each; six for 15 cents; or 10 cents per hundred. Agents selling certificates will retain the whole amount, and will (perhaps) receive a liberal salary in addition. They will be required to accept a double-back-action-lever-full-jeweled watch and diamond pin, which it is understood they will hang up in some public place, as samples of our goods.

Each certificate will name some article which the person can have by sending us one dollar. On receiving the money it is to be optional with us whether to send the article or not. This rule, adopted by nearly all gift concerns, has worked entirely satisfactorily—to the proprietors. All articles not proving exactly as we represent them may be returned to us (express charges paid) on payment of an additional fifty cents.

We are enabled to make these liberal engagements owing to the inflated currency, the panic in England, high rents and the extremely warm weather.

The following will give an idea of the style and desirableness of our articles:

[Here follows a cut representing a venerable and badly dilapidated watch.]

The above was the property of Sir Morton Peto. It had been a cherished relic of his grandmother. While in this country a transient pecuniary embarrassment induced him to leave it with a benevolent relative in Chatham street. Circumstances beyond his control prevent his redeeming it. The winner of this prize will no doubt value it as a memorial of the great Sir M. Peto no less than for its intrinsic worth. Its thorough *finish* will be noticed by the most casual observer.

### Monsieur Tonson Again.

Between Boston and Buffalo.

The rumored approach of the cholera, which was positively expected in the early summer months, hurried me away from town, even before I had time to prepare for my usual annual tour; and gathering up a few imperative necessities, and stowing them away in bags and boxes, and arraying myself in my loose garments, covering my head with a new Panama, very high in the crown and very wide in the brim, and saddling my nose with a pair of blue dust goggles, I headed incontinently for the hills and valleys of the Adirondacks. I am free to confess to you that I was dreadfully afraid of becoming a victim to the fell epidemic, for I know how susceptible I am, and the idea of a man of my proportions going through a series of constrictions, contortions, contractions and convulsions, preparatory to a final collapsion, was anything but pleasant, and I aver I lost no time in getting off.

As we whirled along beneath the shadows of the Green Mountains, and as we thundered along the skirts of old Champlain, I felt as if it was good for me to be there. The wholesome breezes from the hills and lake were so bracing and recuperating that I forgot all about the danger I had fled from, and felt almost disposed to throw a quart bottle of "cholera killer," which I had taken the precaution to provide myself with in case of emergency, from the car window. In fact, I felt elegant, and had just commenced chanting to myself that beautiful ballad of my boyhood, "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," &c., when I was interrupted by the ear-piercing shriek of our engine, and in a few moments we rolled into the depot, where we were to be transferred to other cars. Observing considerable commotion in the motley crowd which thronged the station, I inquired of a cadaverous-looking individual the cause of the excitement. Shoving his hat as far back on his head as it would go without falling off, and advancing his right leg with a sudden jerk as far forward as it would reach, he bent his neck down to get his mouth to my ear, and in a drawling, nasal tone, proceeded to inform me that thirteen car-loads of emigrants had been landed at some place in Canada by mistake, and that they were on their way to New York to take passage west on the line contracted with in Europe. He further went on to state that they had been there about four hours; there were a great many sick among them; a number had died, and more were dying, and the local medical opinion was that the prevailing disease was Asiatic cholera of the worst type! If some huge monster had risen out of the lake and had swallowed depot, cars, passengers and everything else except me, I could not have been more astounded. I made no reply, asked no further questions; but terror lending wings to my haste, I sought and soon found the train in which we were to proceed, and—breathed again when we started. But we had scarcely left the suburbs of the town when I experienced a peculiar twinge in my internal economy, and I felt, or imagined I felt, the various symptoms of incipient cholera as laid down in the books, and knowing that promptness was everything, I took my satchel from the rack overhead, drew from it and uncorked the sovereign remedy, which I felt rejoiced I had not thrown away, and without stopping to read the directions I poured down my throat heaven only knows how much of the unknown thing. And if I did I suffered for it; for I had scarcely taken the bottle from my lips when I was seized with such an intolerable heat that I expected to see the flames burst from every pore from my nose to my toes. O! the agony was awful! I could not restrain myself; and my fellow passengers, seeing my condition, felt convinced that I had either taken poison or was suffering from an attack of cholera, and of course a general consternation was the result. At once I was approached by a representative of every nationality on earth, and the confusion of tongues outbabbled Babel. I was perfectly conscious, and warned the Samaritans back with my hand; but it availed little, and it took some time to convince them that I was suffering from an antidote instead of a poison. Indeed, I entirely failed to convince an elderly but diminutive Teuton, who insisted upon my loosing a "hint of plood," and having a "plister but on my aptoman"—and the infernal Dutchman was so exceedingly demonstrative besides it required no little effort to keep his hands off me.

I got through with my torture after a while, however, and resumed my seat at the open window. I made up my mind that I had suffered more than my share, and mentally objurgated patent medicine makers in general, and the one in this case in particular—after which a peaceful calm settled upon me, and would have abode with me to the end of my journey had I not observed three very small boys tugging at a mail bag which had just been thrown from the mail car attached to our train. I stepped on to the platform to witness the operation more fully; and I did. There stood the route agent in his car, looking as lazy and self-complacent as possible, while three little boys—not one of them, I verily believe, over ten years of age—were each striving to get possession of the mail bag for the purpose of carrying it to the neighboring Post Office—a reward, no doubt, of a penny, or a stick of candy, being the incentive which stimulated them. I asked the agent if it was not wrong to entrust the mail with these little ones, to which he replied that all he had to do was to throw it out—it was the duty of the station keeper to deliver it. Thereupon I took upon myself the responsibility of resorting to a little plain talk, the result of which I am sure will be that juvenile mail carriers will be interdicted in that locality hereafter. And just here I would ask, is a Postmaster or a route agent fit for his position who acts thus carelessly, and in such violation of the Department laws and instructions? I should say not. A tree or a tooth may be saved sometimes from decay by timely plugging or pruning; but when they cannot they are generally rooted out. I think that Postmasters or route agents, who can read their instructions, who have no more judgment than to entrust the carrying of the mails from Post Offices to mail cars and from mail cars to Post Offices to little children, should be served precisely as teeth and trees are when they are beyond salvation—they should be "rooted out." Selah!

In due time I reached my destination, and found myself in the very heart of the Fenian war councils. Arriving at the hotel I repaired at once to the room assigned to me, and forthwith began unpacking, preparatory to a display of my skill in the woods and trout streams in the vicinity, which I was informed were unusually fruitful. Among my little fixings I had a peculiar shaped box, in which was carefully packed away a great variety of Conroy's "flies," and upon which was painted in bright colors the letters F. B. (fly box.) This, with a *Springfield* rifle, a revolver, a hunting-knife, an opera-glass, a combined cane and umbrella, and an India-rubber cape with a hood to it, I had laid out upon a table when the bell rang for dinner. Without locking my door I descended to the dining-room, and leisurely enjoyed a capital dinner. When I had done I lit a segar and stepped out on to the piazza to enjoy it. Pretty soon I observed a crowd collecting, and staring at me, (very respectfully, I admit), but it made me feel decidedly awkward, for I *am* modest, and I returned to my room and looked into the mirror, when it struck me at once that my old-fashioned garb had attracted the attention of these idlers. Stepping over to the table I found my fish box emptied and gone, and the flies scattered all over the floor. Says I to myself, "Who's been here since I've been gone?" I had little time to think, however, for a ball military chap rushed into my presence, and in a hasty but subdued voice said, "Old fel, I don't know who you are! I know you are one of us; but you've got to 'git up and git.' Uncle Sam's officers are down stairs, and have arrested all our leaders, and they'll be after you in a minute, so git up and git!" I was perfectly amazed, and before I had time to ask him what he was talking about, a very tall, thin man, and a very short, thick man entered, and clapping me one on each shoulder said: "You are a prisoner." This was the straw that broke the camel's back. I got mad—sorry to have to acknowledge such weakness—but I got very mad, and casting them off in a most theatrical manner, I took my rifle in one hand and my opera glass (I intended to seize my revolver) in the other, and planting myself against the wall, bade them stand back. "Approach," says I, in deep bass, "and you are dead men." Not a word spake they, but opening a passage between them, about a dozen soldiers, putting their guns in a horizontal position, approached ~~their shining bayonets~~ so close to me that I called for a parley. I knew there were no highwaymen in United States uniforms, and changed my opinion of my first visitors. Stepping on to the bed in my room, I asked the long and short gentlemen what this treatment meant. "Why, sir," said one of them, "you are arrested as a Fenian officer, and it will be necessary for you to go with us; *we know you;*" and as he said this he held up my empty fly box, and shutting one eye, tapped with the end of his finger on the letters "F. B." Instantly the whole thing burst upon me—the initials on my innocent "Fly Box" had been mistaken for mystic symbols of the terrible Fenian Brotherhood!—and it appeared so ludicrous that I laughed immoderately for some time. Feeling something sharp calling me to order, I looked round, quietly asid "shoulder arms," and ceased.

An explanation soon followed, apologies were offered, a general friendship was formed, and we separated—I to prepare for my departure inland, and they to arrest transgressors, and convince Her Majesty's government that our neutrality law is not a dead letter. And talking about "dead letters" reminds me of a question or two. Is there not a great deal of carelessness and indifference manifested by post office people in regard to these same dead letters? I think it would be a good idea for some one (authorized, of course,) to go on a voyage of discovery. I may be in error, but I think a great many dead letters would be found stowed away in dusty desks, rusty boxes and forgotten out of the way places, where they have been put by ignorant, careless or designing persons. The anxiety and solicitude of the Department to have these letters returned to the writers or addressees meets with little sympathy from some officials; and I hope if any such read this they will take a hint and put their houses in order, and be prepared to see "company."

Perhaps I ought to apologize for obtruding my personal sufferings on you. I didn't write you last month, and this is the apology.

Mons. Tonson.

Mail Facilities in the Sandwich Islands are still of a somewhat primitive order. Every Wednesday afternoon, it is said, a travel-worn pedestrian enters the village of Kawaihae with his rubber-covered bag strapped securely to his back. This he has brought from Hilo, since Monday morning, and as the shades of evening cool the rocky hill sides he starts on his return, reaching the bay on Saturday night, an arrival which, in steamer times, is no less welcome than regular. This journey which, measured on the many curved roads up and down the sides of ravines, and including a detour into Waipio, must be not less than 160 miles in length, is performed in alternate weeks by two men who show great power of endurance. Sometimes, though rarely, a horse is brought into requisition.

☞ A mutilated letter, mailed at Fort Erie, Canada, and addressed to a person at New Glasgow, Pictou County, was received at the Halifax Post Office. Upon the cover was written "this letter was damaged in this office by a bullet from a Fenian musket."

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

AND

**POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.**

Established 1860 . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK AUGUST, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR.—I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and officers respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

### Special Notice to Subscribers.

Each wrapper enclosing a copy of the *Mail* bears a *number* in addition to the address. This number signifies that the term for which the subscription is paid expires with the corresponding whole number of the paper. Subscribers will please take this as a notification to forward the subscription for another year, when due, if they intend to renew. Those whom this number reaches, marked **70** or **71**, will please remit at once.

### Change in Foreign Postage.

POSTAGE ON BOOK PACKETS AND SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE TO COUNTRIES ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, VIA PANAMA.

An arrangement has been made with the British Post Office for the transmission of book packets and packets containing samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value, in covers open at the ends and subject to the usual regulations, by the British mail packets, from Panama to any other port in the United States of Colombia, or to any port in Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, or Peru, at the following rates of postage, (United States and British,) *prepayment required:*

For a Book Packet not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.......... 10 cents.
Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz.... 20 "
Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz..... 36 "
Above 12 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb ... 40 "
And so on, increasing 16 cents for each additional quarter pound, and 20 cents for each additional half pound or fractional part thereof.

For Samples of Merchandise not exceeding 4 ounces in weight.......... 8 cents.
Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz..... 16 "
Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz..... 30 "
Above 12 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb... 32 "
And so on, increasing 14 cents for each additional quarter pound, and 16 cents for each additional half pound or fractional part thereof.

New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of despatch.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

A new line of mail packets, subsidized by the Government of New Zealand, to run between Panama and Wellington, New Zealand, with branches to Sydney and Melbourne, has been established, making monthly departures from Panama about the 24th of each month, on the arrival of the mails despatched from Southampton, England, by the West India packet of the 2d of each month.

Letters, newspapers, and book packets addressed to New Zealand and Australia may hereafter be forwarded to their destination by this route in the mails despatched from New York or from San Francisco to Panama at the following rates of postage, *prepayment required:* Letters, 22 cents per single rate of half ounce; newspapers, 6 cents each; books, 10 cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

NEW MAIL-POUCH LABEL.—We have been shown by Mr. Leander Fox, Clerk in the Railway Post Office between New York and Washington, a sample of a new metallic Mail-Pouch Label of his invention, which appears to us to combine several advantages over any we have seen. One end of the label is securely fastened to a pivot attached to the pouch, and on each side is cast the name of the office *from* which the pouch is to be sent, and also that *to* which it is destined, the position of the names being reversed, thus: on one side "Washington, D. C. from New York City"—on the other, "New York City (P.) from Washington, D. C.," the "P" indicating the office to which the pouch was originally issued. By raising the label perpendicularly, it is turned on the pivot and reversed. By the use of these labels on all through pouches, any confusion or error regarding the destination of any pouch would be avoided. They are durable and entirely free from any liability to a defacement or alteration of the names of the offices between which they are intended to pass. We should be glad to see them put into use by the Department.

### Resignation of Hon. William Dennison.

On the 12th ultimo, Hon. Wm. Dennison resigned the office of Postmaster General, which he had held since September, 1864. The reasons which led to his resignation were of an entirely political nature: feeling that his views of public policy were at variance with those of the President, he could not, of course, consistently remain a member of his Cabinet, and therefore was obliged to terminate his connection with the Department. During his term of office Governor Dennison enjoyed, as he deserved, the respect and esteem of all who were brought into official contact with him, and we believe his administration of the important interest under his charge as Postmaster General has been eminently satisfactory to the country. We do not remember to have read an unfavorable criticism of any one of his official acts. Within a few months from the commencement of his term the cessation of the war imposed upon the Department a vast increase of labor and responsibility in the reorganization of postal matters at the South—a task beset by peculiar difficulties, but which has nevertheless been performed with a success which, in view of those obstacles, may be called surprising. The extent and efficiency of the money order system have been increased, and the postal service generally has, under Governor Dennison's administration, been, as it should be, progressive.

Governor Dennison is succeeded in office by

Hon. Alexander W. Randall,

who, since October, 1862, has acted as First Assistant Postmaster General, and who, consequently, possesses the great advantage of experience in postal matters. Governor Randall is a native of central New York, from whence, several years since, he removed to Wisconsin, where he entered upon the practice of the law. He soon became prominent in his profession, and was ere long called from the bar to the bench, occupying the position of Circuit Judge, which he filled with ability until nominated for the Chief Magistracy of the State, to which office he was twice elected. During the first administration of the late President Lincoln he was appointed United States Minister to Rome, where he remained for more than a year, representing his government at the Papal Court with entire satisfaction. On his return he was selected for the important post of First Assistant Postmaster General, succeeding the Hon. John A. Kasson, who about that time was elected a member of Congress from Iowa. From the manner in which he has discharged his duties in other branches of the public service, together with the knowledge of the practical workings of the Post Office Department acquired by him as First Assistant, it is safe to predict that the new head of the Department will be found an able, energetic and faithful officer.

### The New First Assistant.

On the 27th instant the President nominated to the Senate, as First Assistant Postmaster General, ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, Esq., to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Gov. Randall as Postmaster General, which nomination was immediately confirmed. General Skinner has for many years past filled the post of Chief Clerk in the Appointment Office most acceptably and faithfully, and it would have been difficult to find a gentleman better qualified for the office to which he has been promoted. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of post office business, and with all decisions and precedents in regard to the Laws and Regulations governing the operations of the Department—a qualification invaluable to one in his present position. He will prove an efficient, thorough working First Assistant, and we are glad to congratulate him, as well as the Department and the public, on his appointment.

### Returning Letters Deposited in Post Offices.

Sections 64 and 65, as printed in the Regulations of 1866, read as follows:

SEC. 64.—To prevent fraud, the postmaster will never return any letter put into his office for transmission by mail, to any person whatever.

SEC. 65.—To enable him to know that the person applying for the return of a letter is the writer, he may require him, or his messenger, to exhibit to him the same superscription and seal that are upon the letter. And if the postmaster is satisfied that the handwriting and seal are the same, he will return the letter, taking a receipt, and preserving it with the paper containing the superscription, and the order, if one were sent.

It will be seen that the above two sections—the first forbidding the return of a letter "*to any person whatever*," and the second authorizing such return under certain precautionary conditions—directly contradict each other. This fact has naturally led to some confusion in the minds of postmasters as to what is their duty in such cases. We are authorized to say that the apparent discrepancy between the two sections arose from the accidental omission in the printed Regulations of the words "EXCEPT THE WRITER THEREOF," from the end of Section 65. That section is therefore to be considered as being in force in the following form:

"SEC. 64.—To prevent fraud, the postmaster will never return any letter put into his office for transmission by mail, to any person whatever, *except the writer thereof.*"

As thus amended, there is no conflict between the two sections mentioned. A delivery to a "messenger" duly authorized by the writer, referred to in Section 65, is, of course, a legal delivery to the writer himself.

☞ MARSHALL SMITH, Esq., late Assistant Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, with authority to introduce, upon such routes as he may deem proper, the use of the mail boxes invented by him, (which we have several times noticed,) in place of the present pouches. These boxes have been for a long time in use between New York and St. Louis, and recently between New York and Boston, and have given great satisfaction. The Department has concluded a contract for the manufacture of a large number of these boxes.

### Wise Prophecies.

Mr. Edmund Yates, who, as well as several other eminent literary men, is officially connected with the British Post Office Department, in a recently published caustic letter, "reviewing the reviewers," quotes, for their confusion, from certain old copies of the *London Quarterly Review*, divers unfulfilled predictions of the speedy decay of the fame of such writers as Dickens, Tennyson, &c. In the course of his researches he encountered some profound prophecies concerning postal matters. In view of the present facts, this twaddle of a past age is pretty good reading:

"While I am on this subject I cannot refrain from giving a specimen of the Quarterly Reviewer's prophetic accuracy on a social matter. In a notice of Mr. Rowland Hill's pamphlet on his proposed plan of Post Office reform, he says, 'Whatever may be thought of the abstract advantages of a general penny postage, Mr. Hill's specific plan has broken down on almost every point, both as to the facts on which it professes to stand, and on the result which it promises.'

And a little further on the writer is not content with showing up the undoubted commercial failure of this preposterous scheme of penny postage, but he shows us the harrowing effects on morality should it be introduced.

'After all, no one can doubt that the low postage will gradually increase the amount of general correspondence, and nowhere, we believe, so much as is in letters of friendship amongst the middle and lower classes,—a great advantage a great increase to individual happiness, and in some cases perhaps a preservative from evil by maintaining the family tie; but even this advantage will not be unmixed. *Will clerks write only to their fathers, or girls to their mothers? Will not letters of romance or love, intrigue or mischief increase in at least equal proportion?* Does any natural mind doubt that there will be on this point of the question a balance of good and evil? And even admitting what it would be hard to prove, that there should be a preponderance of good, can it be shown that the preponderance shall be so great as to compensate the other, as we think, inevitable disadvantages?'"

### Additional Money Order Offices.

On our first page will be found a list of 293 newly established Money Order Post Offices. This large increase is a gratifying evidence of the progress in efficiency and in public favor and confidence of this admirable system, and there is no doubt that it will ere long be still further extended until its benefits are made available to all who may have occasion for the remittance of small sums by mail. It is very likely that its operations at some offices where it is already established could be greatly increased, if the Postmasters at those offices would take a little more pains in explaining its workings and advantages to the public, who should be urged to avail themselves of it whenever desirous of making a remittance. There are, to our knowledge, intelligent persons residing within the delivery of money order offices who are not even aware of the existence of the system. They should no longer be permitted to remain in this state of ignorance if in the Postmaster's power to prevent it. Most Postmasters are able, through the exercise of a little influence with their local newspapers, to ensure that publicity shall be given to the existence of so great a social convenience, and they should do so by that and all other means, both for their own interests and those of the Department and the public.

To those Postmasters at the newly-established money order offices we need scarcely say that careful study and strict observance on their part of the Regulations governing the system are essential to its success, and will be rigidly required by the Department.

MONEY-ORDERS—A MISUNDERSTANDING.—In the instructions under the new Postal Law published in our last, the following, in relation to the issuing of money-orders, occurs:

Postmasters are hereby instructed, that when the sum to be remitted in favor of the same payee, and payable at the same office, *is more than twenty dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars*, to issue but one order therefor. A violation of this rule will be regarded as a fraud upon the revenue of the Department.

Some postmasters at money-order offices have misconstrued this instruction, and have refused to pay two or more orders issued on the same day, and in favor of the same payee, when the sum desired to be remitted was *over* fifty dollars. This is a mistake. A careful reading of the instruction will show that it is designed solely to prevent the multiplication of orders for sums which should be put into a single order. For instance, if a person desires to remit *forty* dollars, he cannot obtain two orders of twenty dollars each, but must obtain a *single* order for the amount; but if he desires to remit *sixty* dollars, he can obtain one order for fifty dollars and another for ten, &c. He *cannot* obtain *three* orders for twenty dollars each, for the reason that *two* of those orders would amount to over twenty dollars and less than fifty, and the issuing of two such orders is forbidden. The reason for this restriction is that in its absence a fraud upon the revenue of the Department might be committed by parties who could, by obtaining two or more orders instead of one, avoid the full payment of the fee chargeable on the amount they desire to remit. Postmasters at money-order offices will consult on this point Section 13, page 12, of the money-order Instructions, issued in pamphlet form by the Department, July 2, 1866.

### Answers to Correspondents.

Postage on Monthly Publications.—*R. K. S., Mt. C ———, Ill.*—If the pamphlet to which you refer is issued as a monthly, though occasionally the numbers for two months are combined in one, you should charge the regular monthly postage.

Keeping Account of Stamps Cancelled, &c.—*J. W., C—H———, N. C.*—1. The account of stamps cancelled was to be kept only for the quarter ended June 30, 1866. 2. Letter postage is to be charged and collected on any newspaper or periodical so marked or written upon as to give any other information than that contained in the print. The same charge will be made where it is so enclosed that it cannot be examined without destroying the wrapper. But in the case of publications from publishers to regular subscribers, publishers may print on the wrapper the name and address of the subscriber, and the date when the subscription will expire, and may also enclose in their publications the bills for subscription. A wrapper on a transient newspaper, having on it the name of the sender, conveys information, and hence subjects the package to letter postage.

Postage on Small Religious Papers Published Weekly.—*D. C. P., T ———, Wis.* All papers published weekly are subject to the regular quarterly rates of postage as weekly papers.

Postage on Artificial Flowers.—*C. R. V., A ———, N. H.*—Artificial flowers should be charged with letter postage. Section 34, of Act of March 3, 1864, refers only to postage on "mailable matter." Section 20, of same act, describes "mailable matter," while Section 25 establishes the rate of postage on all matter not "mailable," in which class artificial flowers must be included.

Unpaid Transient Matter.—*E. M. D., P ——— N. J.*—Unpaid transient matter should be charged on delivery at prepaid rates. The law making the change was passed May 1, 1865.

Delivery of Newspapers Published in Towns having a Free Delivery.—*A. K., C ———, Wis.*—You are not required to deliver newspapers published in the same town or village in which your office is located. But you may contract with publishers to deliver their papers by carriers. Such contract, however, must be submitted to the Postmaster General for approval.

Postage on Papers to a Subscriber who has Removed.—*F. B., East G ———, Ind.*—Give the subscriber a receipt for the postage, as evidence of payment, and tell him to have the post office address of his paper changed.

Retaining Commission for Delivering County Papers to Subscribers.—*W. R., S ———, Ill.*—All postmasters are now paid by a fixed salary, and are not allowed commissions, except for money order business.

Persons in a Vehicle Demanding Mail Matter to be brought to them.—*T. W. W., P ———, Conn.*—The proper place to ask for mail matter is at the delivery window or counter of the post office, and no one has a right to demand its delivery anywhere else. If a postmaster chooses to carry it to a person sitting in a wagon or other vehicle he can do so as a matter of courtesy, providing it does not interfere with the duties of his office. Duty and courtesy should be the aim of all postmasters.

Paying Mail Carrier, &c.—*C. H. M., G ———, Vt.*—1. Drafts on postmasters, and payable to mail carriers, are generally for the whole amount due the Department, and a mail carrier cannot demand more; and of course he cannot if the draft is for a specific sum. 2. Postmasters must pay postage on "*The Mail.*"

Allowance for Clerk Hire, &c., in Offices of the Third and Fourth Classes.—*W. E. W., H ———, Va.*—The Postmaster General is authorized to make allowances, in his discretion, for expenses in offices of the third and fourth classes; and also to furnish them with printed envelopes. See Sections 17, 18, 19, of Regulations of 1866.

Carelessness in putting up Mails.—*H. W. R., J ———, Vt.*—Report carelessness by postmasters to the Appointment Office, Washington, D. C.

Sending Package of Letters to another Post Office to be Mailed as "Drops."—*J. C. N., C ———, Mass.*—The case you state is clearly a violation of the law. See Section 40 and Chapter V. of new Regulations.

Payment of Drafts for Balances Due the Department.—*C. S. R., S ———, Ill.*—You will have to take, or send at your own risk, to the postmaster having the draft on you, the money to pay it.

Postage to British Columbia.—*J. L. W., O ———, N. Y.*—There is at present no postal communication between the United States and British Columbia. All mail matter for the latter place is sent to San Francisco and forwarded thence by express; hence only United States postage can be paid at the mailing office, the express charges being collected on delivery.

Insufficiently Prepaid Letters from Canada, &c.—*C. H. A., U. S ———, N. Y.*—1. Part prepayments to and from Canada are not recognized. A letter, therefore, insufficiently prepaid, must be treated as if wholly unpaid, and the full postage collected, and the amount placed in your account of undercharges. 2. If you desire such a marking-stamp you will have to provide it at your own expense.

Time of Keeping Office Open.—*W. H. H., M ———, Ill.*—The Regulations require that a post office should be kept open every day except Sunday the usual hours of business in the place, and, when the mail arrives on Sunday, one hour or more on that day, if the public convenience require it, after the arrival and assortment thereof, unless it be during the time of public worship.

Delivery of Mails by Contractor.—*T. C. M. S., B ———, O.*—Railroad and steamboat contractors are required to deliver the mails at all offices within a quarter of a mile of their depots, stations or landings, as well as at the terminal offices of their routes.

The Charge for the New Edition of the Regulations.—*R. C. B., W ———, Mich.*—When you turn over your office and its appurtenances to your successor you will, doubtless, be allowed credit for the $2 which you now pay for the Regulations.

Franking Privilege of Assistant Paymaster General.—*N. H. J., West L ———, O.*—Assistant Paymasters General have not the franking privilege, but like every one else they may send mail matter free to the Paymaster General or any other person authorized to frank, subject to certain restrictions, for which see Section 265 A, of Laws.

Wrapping Single Letters.—*A. F. S., N. S ———, Iowa.*—The Regulations require that letters should be wrapped at all offices not supplied in whole or in part by railway post offices.

Newspapers Chargeable with Letter Postage.—*A. G. M., F ———, Ill.*—To enclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon any newspaper, &c., is illegal, and subjects it to letter postage, and not to a fine of five dollars, except it is done in order that it may be carried free of postage.

Connecting Mail Route.—*W. F. C., L ———, Tenn.*—Write a statement of the facts to the Contract Office, Washington, D. C.

Marriage of Postmistress, &c.—*E. F. G., M ———, Ga.*—1. As married women are incapable of holding the office of postmaster, it follows that a female postmaster would have to resign her office if she married. 2. An assistant postmaster is not entitled by postal law to any portion of the salary of a postmaster.

Letters from other Offices with Stamps not Cancelled.—*A. P., East W ———, Me.*—Section 177, of new Regulations, directs that if the cancelling of stamps has been omitted at the mailing office, the postmaster at the office of delivery shall do it, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General, as the law requires.

Postage on Half Yearly Periodicals.—*H. W. S., V ———, Ind.*—The law provides that the postage on periodicals to regular subscribers, issued less frequently than once a week, shall be one cent for each copy not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional rate of one cent for each additional four ounces, to be prepaid at either mailing or receiving office. Under this law the postage on a twenty ounce semi-annual periodical would be five cents for each copy; but this cannot be prepaid by stamps, but must be paid in money. If the publisher uses stamps in prepayment, he must prepay at transient rates—ten cents on such a periodical as you describe. If the periodicals reach the office of delivery prepaid but five cents in stamps, the remaining five cents should be collected before delivery.

Time of Closing Office.—*J. H. E., W ———, Mass.*—The Regulations require that a post office should be kept open during "the usual hours of business" in the place. Those hours are generally well defined in every town, and the Postmaster must be guided by his knowledge of them.

Changing Mail.—*G. W. H., P ———, Iowa.*—We cannot see any objection, under the circumstances, to your changing the mail in the manner proposed.

Forwarding Request Letters.—*J. H. D., B ———, Me.*—You are required to forward request letters, when desired to do so by the party addressed, before the expiration of the time named in the "request."

Post Office Regulations.—*F. B., K ———, Miss.*—A new edition of the Laws and Regulations has lately been published, which will be furnished to you on application to First Assistant Postmaster General, at a charge of two dollars.

Forwarding Letters Free.—*J. L., B ———, Ind.*—The Law took effect July 2d.

Franking Letters to the Pay or the Pension Departments, &c.—1. Any one can send letters on official business *free* to the Pay or the Pension Departments. 2. It is sufficient to keep your office open on general holidays a convenient time on the arrival of the mails.

Payment of Balance Due the Department, &c.—*E. W. S., R ———, West Va.*—1. You are required to hold all balances due the Department until a draft is made on you. (See our answer above.) 2. At the time the Account Current was printed a discount of five per cent. was allowed to purchasers of stamps to the amount of not less than one hundred dollars, or packages of envelopes of not less than five hundred. This provision was repealed. 3. If your office yields a gross revenue of over $100 you can procure a marking stamp on application to the Appointment Office.

Marking Stamps, Balances, &c.—*G. M. E., D ———, Ill.*—Marking stamps are furnished to offices where the gross receipts are over $100, and letter balances to offices which collect in postages $75 a year: for these write to the Appointment Office; for twine apply to "Blank Agent at Buffalo, N. Y." Official envelopes are furnished only to offices of the first and second classes.

Postage on Newspapers to Canada.—*E. H. S., D ———, Pa.*—Postage on newspapers to Canada is the same as on papers in the United States, viz., two cents for 4 oz. on transient, and the regular quarterly rates for regular papers; but this postage must be prepaid at the mailing office.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of June, 1866:

ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Live Oak, | Suwannee, | Florida. |
| Blue Spring, | Volusia, | " |
| Boutle, | St. Charles, | La. |
| Black Fork, | Tucker, | West Va. |
| Clever Creek, | Blair, | Pa. |
| Farmington, | Graves, | Ky. |
| Sheridan, | Putnam, | Ohio. |
| Horrs, | Champaign, | " |
| Dupont, | Putnam, | " |
| Morgan, | Marquette, | Mich. |
| Brown's Corners, | Wayne, | " |
| Delton, | Delta, | " |
| Berlin, | Southampton, | Va. |
| Glen Haven, | Cortland, | N. Y. |
| King George C. H., | King George, | Va. |
| Good Harbor, | Seelenaw, | Mich. |
| Newton, | Calhoun, | " |
| Laurel Hill, | Richmond, | N. C. |
| Hunter's Lodge, | Fluvanna, | Va. |
| Barnard, | Emmet, | Mich. |
| Nashville, | Barry, | Mich. |
| Sharon, | Taliaferro, | Ga. |
| Burns' Station, | Dickson, | Tenn. |
| Cedar Chapel, | Haywood, | " |
| Doherty's Landing, | Benton, | " |
| Ellejay, | Blount, | " |
| Fisher's Landing, | Decatur, | " |
| Seven Islands, | Knox, | " |
| Shellmound, | Marion, | " |
| Talbott's Station, | Jefferson, | " |
| Ward's Iron Works, | Johnson, | " |
| Bluff Bridge, | " | " |
| Jarrett's Branch, | Sullivan, | " |
| Monticello, | Jasper, | Ga. |
| Bond, | Laurence, | Ind. |
| Dan Webster, | Henry, | " |
| Troy Station, | Obion, | Tenn. |
| Meadow Lake, | Nevada, | Cal. |
| Benson Grove, | Winnebago, | Iowa. |
| Oakland, | Laclede, | Mo. |
| King's Point, | Dade, | " |
| Enterprise, | McDonald, | " |
| Elk Mills, | " | " |
| Walnut Shade, | Taney, | " |
| West Springfield, | Shelby, | " |
| Mandeville, | St. Tammany, | La. |
| Jesuit's Bend, | Plaquemine, | " |
| Red Land, | Adams, | Pa. |
| Yatesville, | Schuylkill, | " |
| Lovingood, | Pendleton, | Ky. |
| Oak Grove, | Christian, | " |
| New Providence, | Calloway, | " |
| Tofrin's Grove, | Jackson, | W. Va. |
| Reinhold Station, | Lancaster, | Pa. |
| Ebenezer, | Preble, | Ohio. |
| Piney Grove, | Prince George, | Va. |
| South Wilton, | Saratoga, | N. Y. |
| Boyd's Mills, | Coshocton, | Ohio. |
| Moria Centre, | Essex, | N. Y. |
| Farmington Centre, | Polk, | Wis. |
| Arkansaw, | Pepin, | " |
| Clinton Lock, | Parke, | Ind. |
| Germania, | Marquette, | Wis. |
| Big Creek, | Forsyth, | Ga. |
| Gum Creek, | Dooly, | " |
| Bethany, | Jefferson, | " |
| Pleasant Shade, | Perry, | Ill. |
| San Jose, | Mason, | " |
| East Springfield, | Sullivan, | N. H. |
| South Hinesburgh, | Chittenden, | Vt. |
| Montague City, | Franklin, | Mass. |
| Grand Chenier, | Vermillion, | La. |
| Cross Keys, | Camden, | N. J |
| Delpsburg, | Northampton, | Pa. |
| Mount Penn, | Berks, | " |
| Windham Centre, | Bradford, | " |
| West View, | Allegheny, | " |
| Edgewood, | Harford, | Md. |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Poplar Spring, | Howard, | Maryland. |
| Porter's, | Carroll, | " |
| Offutt's Cross Roads, | Montgomery, | " |
| White Sulphur Springs, | Greenbrier, | W. Va. |
| Dunmoro, | Pocahontas, | " |
| Powhatan, | Richmond, | N. C. |
| Mingo Mills, | Jefferson, | Ohio, |
| Patten's Mills, | Washington, | " |
| Newell's Run, | | " |
| McZena, | Ashland, | " |
| Stony Ridge, | Wood, | " |
| Veto, | Giles, | Tenn. |
| Green Hill, | Stewart, | Georgia. |
| Highland Town, | Grundy, | Illinois. |
| Allen, | La Salle, | " |
| Ofahoma, | Leake, | Miss. |
| Brushville, | Cherokee, | Kansas. |
| Pleasant View, | " | " |
| Salt Marsh, | Republic, | " |
| Nevada, | Vernon, | Missouri, |
| Mottemosa, | Atascosa, | Texas. |
| Granite Creek, | Roop, | Nev. |
| Smoke Creek, | " | " |
| Deep Hole, | " | " |
| Spring City, | " | " |
| Herden City, | " | " |
| Memphis, | Clinton, | Ohio. |
| Petersville, | Cherokee, | Kansas. |
| Etna, | Humboldt, | Nevada. |
| Cottage Grove, | Lane, | Oregon, |
| Dixon, | Dixon, | Nebraska. |
| Grant's Lick, | Campbell, | Kentucky. |
| Lot, | Whitley, | " |
| Richlieu, | Logan, | " |
| Hunter's Depot, | Nelson, | " |
| Elliottsville, | Fluvanna, | Virginia. |
| New Madison, | Wabash, | Indiana. |
| Octagon, | Tippecanoe, | " |
| Monmouth, | Cherokee. | Kansas. |
| Cloutierville, | Natchitoches, | Louisiana. |
| Mansura, | Avoyelles, | " |
| Finlays, | Catahoula, | " |
| Long View, | Christian, | Kentucky. |
| Olymont, | Charles, | Maryland. |
| Howaker's Ferry, | Butler, | Kentucky. |
| Concord Church, | Mercer, | W. Va. |
| Bladen, | Bladen, | N. C. |
| Buie's Store, | Robeson, | " |
| Sumption Prairie, | St. Joseph, | Indiana. |
| Siam, | Taylor, | Iowa. |
| Miles Ranch, | Richardson, | Neb. |

## DISCONTINUED

| *Name.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Holden, | Penobscot, | Maine. |
| Lake City, | Elk, | Pa. |
| Meadow Branch, | Jackson, | Ohio. |
| Patterson, | Delaware, | " |
| Friendship, | McDonough, | Illinois. |
| Odessa, | Fillmore, | Minn. |
| San Juan, | Whatcom, | Wash. Ter. |
| Sellon's Ranch, | Yuba, | Cal. |
| Mount Vernon, | Winona, | Min. |
| Canoe, | Winneshiek, | Iowa. |
| Clement, | Hancock, | Ohio. |
| Worth, | Perry, | " |
| Isabelle City, | Isabella, | Mich. |
| Tuscarora Centre, | Steuben, | N. Y. |
| Fulton, | Hamilton, | Ohio. |
| Sinsiniwa Mound, | Grant, | Wis. |
| Bosit, | Kewaunee, | " |
| Rush Lake, | Fond du Lac, | " |
| Cross Roads, | Wayne, | Illinois. |
| West Montpelier, | Washington, | Vermont. |
| Tower Hill, | " | R. Island. |
| White Sulphur Springs, | Greenbrier, | W. Va. |
| Second Creek, | " | " |
| Tyler's, | Clearfield, | Penn. |
| Fort Schuyler, | Westchester, | New York. |
| South Gardnersville, | Orange, | " |
| Tiwappity, | Henderson, | Illinois. |
| Warren, | Winona, | Minn. |
| Porter, | Morgan, | Utah. |
| Rantoul, | Franklin, | Kansas. |
| Forks, | Tama, | Iowa. |
| Miles Ranch, | Richardson, | Nebraska. |
| White Oak Grove, | Greene, | Mo. |
| Duncan's Retreat, | Washington, | Utah. |
| North Bend, | Stark, | Indiana. |
| Ash Cave, | Hocking, | Ohio. |
| Salt Springville, | Otsego, | New York. |
| Hill Side, | Oneida, | " |

## NAMES CHANGED.

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Changed to.* |
|---|---|---|
| Meyerhoffer's Store, | Rockingham, Va. | Fair Hill |
| Magnolia Mills, | Duval, Fla. | Green Cove Sp'gs |
| Long Pond, | Levy, " | Levyville, (C. H.) |
| Junction House, | Weld, Col. | Fort Morgan |
| Foster's Bar, | Yuba, Cal. | Bullard's Bar |
| Oxford Furnace, | Warren, N. J. | Oxford |
| Pine Creek, | Calhoun, W. Va. | Grantsville |
| Cedar Swamp, | Queens, N. Y. | Greenvale |
| Western Prong, | Bladen, N. C. | Brown Marsh |
| Hope's Creek, | Roane, Tenn. | William's Mill |
| Hutton's Station, | Dickson, " | Glendale |
| Alto Vista, | Daviess, Mo. | Victorie |
| Dover, | Russell, Ala. | Smith's Station |
| Palmyra, | M'tgomery, Tenn. | Carbondale |
| Dumbarton, | Issaquena, Miss. | Ingomar |
| Springfield X Roads, | Erie, Pa. | East Springfield |
| Harewood, | Baltimore, Md. | Chase's Station |
| Rock Fish, | Nelson, Va. | Nelly's Ford |
| Trumbull, | Macoupin, Ill. | Medora |
| Bearden, | Lavacca, Texas, | Speakeville |

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(PRESIDENTIAL AND SENATE.)

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Postmasters.* |
|---|---|---|
| Augusta, | Kennebec, Me. | James A. Bicknell |
| Gardiner, | " " | John Berry |
| Hallowell, | " " | Eliphalet Rowell |
| Waterville, | " " | C. B. McFadden |
| Skowhegan, | Somerset, " | Jos. H. Philbrick |
| Nantucket, | Nantucket, Mass. | Andrew Whitney |
| New Bedford, | Bristol, " | Cyrus W. Chapman |
| Lawrence, | Essex, Mass. | Geo. S. Merrill |
| Haverhill, | " " | Edwin P. Hill |
| Plymouth, | Plymouth, Mass. | Geo. F. Weston |
| Middleborough, | " " | And. L. Tinkham |
| New Orleans, | Orleans, La. | Robt. W. Taliaferro |
| Little Falls, | Herkimer, N. Y. | Wm. M. Dorr |
| Green Castle, | Putnam, Ind. | John Osborne |
| Fort Wayne, | Allen, Ind. | Moses Drake |
| Dixon, | Lee, Ill. | James L. Camp |
| Ripon, | Fon du Lac, Wis. | D'can McKercher |
| St. Anthony's Falls, | Hennepin, Minn. | Henry D. O'Brien |
| Ellsworth, | Hancock, Me. | John F. Whitcomb |
| Rome, | Oneida, N. Y. | Edward H. Shelby |
| Clinton, | " " | Morris S. Wood |
| Utica, | " " | Chas. H. Hopkins |
| Newark, | Wayne, " | Joel H. Prescott |
| Clyde, | " " | Samuel S. Morley |
| Palmyra, | " " | Chas. J. Ferrin |
| Lyons, | " " | Bennett V. Ellis |
| Homer, | Cortland, " | Geo. J. J. Barbour |
| Cortland Village, | " " | Horace A. Jarvis |
| Auburn, | Cayuga, " | William Allen |
| Seneca Falls, | Seneca, " | Isaac Fuller |
| Berlin, | Green Lake, Wis. | William A. Bugh |
| La Fayette, | Tippecanoe, Ind. | Daniel Mace |
| Jefferson Barracks, | St. Louis, Mo. | A. G. Grant |
| Williamsburg, | Kings, N. Y. | John S. Allen |

## RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bradford, Coosa. | Sumterville, Sumter. |
| Arbor Vitae, Pike. | Montevallo, Shelby. |
| Mill Town, Chambers. | Town Creek, Lawrence. |
| Claiborne, Monroe. | Sandersville, " |
| Roanoke, Randolph. | Barton, Franklin. |
| Kimulga, Talladega. | Yellow Creek, Fayette. |
| Fort Deposit, Lowndes. | |

ARKANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rob Roy, Jefferson. | Benton, Saline. |
| Red Fork, Desha. | Biggsville, Izard. |

FLORIDA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sandy Ford, Madison. | Aspalga, Gadsden. |
| Benhaden, Wakulla. | Orange Spring, Orange. |
| Pawtuxett, " | Columbus, Columbia. |
| Shell Point, " | Enterprise, Volusia. |
| Mayport Mills, Duval. | |

GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Springfield, Effingham. | Monticello, Jasper. |
| The Hook, Upson. | Liberty Hill, Pike. |
| Tennille, Washington. | Watkinsville, Clarke. |
| Powers, Terrell. | Flat Pond, Lee. |
| Woodville, Greene. | Taylor's Creek, Liberty. |

INDIANA.

Bond, Lawrence.

LOUISIANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Sulphur Springs, Catahoula. | Tigerville, Terre Bonne. |
| | Oldfield, Livingston. |

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Picken's Station, Holmes. | Friendship, Franklin. |
| Spring Cottage, Marion. | Deasonville, Yazoo. |
| Air Mount, Yalabusha. | Bucatunna, Wayne. |
| Fannin, Rankin. | Attalaville, Attala. |
| Bighee Valley, Noxubee. | Oakland, Yalabusha. |
| Charleston, Tallahatchie. | North Mount Pleasant, Marshall. |
| Concord, Calhoun. | Madison Station, Madison. |
| Conerlys, Pike. | Elm Grove, De Soto. |
| Cookeville, Noxubee. | Chatawa, Pike. |
| Rosedale, Bolivar. | Bahala, Copiah. |
| Tupelo, Itawamba. | Benton, Yazoo. |
| Brickley, Jackson. | Egg's Point, Washington. |
| Tibby Station, Lowndes. | Egypt, Chickasaw. |
| Shannon, Itawamba. | Toccopola, Pontotoc. |
| Newtonville, Attala. | |
| Fulton, Itawamba. | |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Swift Island, Montgomery. | Cherryfield, Henderson. |
| Eagle Rock, Wake. | Cedar Mountain, " |
| Little's Mills, Richmond. | Flat Rock, " |
| Monroeton, Rockingham. | |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Graham's Turn Out, Barnwell. | Salubrity, Pickens. |
| | Lynchwood, Kershaw. |
| Gadsden, Richland. | Camp Ridge, Williamsburg. |
| Hartsville, Darlington. | Guthriesville, York. |
| Highland Grove, Greenville. | Leesville, Lexington. |
| Wood Shop, Darlington. | Glen Springs, Spartanburg. |
| Lydia, " | Draytonsville, Union. |
| Tumbling Shoals, Lawrens. | Snow Creek, Pickens. |
| Saddler's Creek, Anderson. | Windsor, Barnwell. |
| Edisto Island, Colleton. | Gowdeysville, Union. |
| Wright's Bluff, Clarendon. | |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coopertown, Robertson, | Butler's Landing, Jackson, |
| Yorkville, Gibson, | North Fork, Henry, |
| Gatlinburg, Sevier, | Jalapa, Monroe, |
| Dyersburg, Dyer, | Mount Vernon, Monroe, |
| Chestnut Hill, Jefferson, | Turnersville, Robertson, |
| Beaver Ridge, Knox, | Loy's X Roads, Union, |
| Racoon Valley, " | Dunlap, Sequatchie, |
| Cantrell's X Roads, McMinn. | Booth's Point, Dyer, |
| Hilton's, Sullivan, | Tabor, Roane, |
| Ball Camp, Knox, | Trezevant, Carroll, |
| Clear Creek, Greene, | New Canton, Hawkins, |
| Barren Plain, Robertson, | Berren, Williamson, |
| Cherry Grove, Washington, | Decaturville, Decatur, |
| Locust Mount, " | Marshall's Ferry, Grainger, |
| Tuckaleechee Cove, Blount, | Ashport, Lauderdale, |
| Whiteville, Hardeman, | Live Well, Anderson, |
| Fayette Corners, Fayette, | Berlin, Marshall, |
| Trade, Johnson, | Henry's X Roads, Sevier, |
| Buffalo Ridge, Washington, | Scott's Hill, Henderson, |
| Bell Tower, Monroe, | Oak Hill, Overton, |
| Bethesda, Williamson, | Little Doe, Johnson. |

TEXAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston, Bowie, | Turner's Point, Kaufman, |
| Hockley, Harris, | Wherry's, Rusk, |
| Griffin, Cherokee, | Troup, Smith, |
| Helena, Karnes, | Oat Meal, Burnet, |
| Big Creek, Fort Bend, | Laredo, Webb, |
| Morales, Jackson, | Veal's Station, Parker, |
| San Felipe, Austin, | Graytown, Bexar, |
| Garden Valley, Smith, | Pinetown, Cherokee, |
| Knoxville, Cherokee, | Beaver, Anderson, |
| Pana Marie, Karnes, | Livingston, Polk, |
| Ledonia, Fannin, | Cedar Hill, Dallas, |
| Birdsville, Tarrant, | San Augustine, San Augustine, |
| Cotton Gin, Freestone, | |
| Sutherland Springs, Wilson, | Refugio, Refugio, |
| Jasper, Jasper, | St. Mary's, " |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny Springs, Montgomery, | Rockville, Hanover, |
| | Hallsboro, Chesterfield, |
| Timber Ridge, Rockbridge, | Prince George C. H., Prince George, |
| Cumberland, C. H., Cumberland, | Mount Clifton, Shenandoah, |
| Peytonsburgh, Pittsylvania, | Head Waters, Highland, |
| Litwalton, Lancaster, | Madison Mills, Madison, |
| Thornburg, Spotsylvania, | Milldale, Warren, |
| Traylorsville, Henry, | Stephenson's Depot, Frederick, |
| Rock Spring, Patrick, | |
| Hadensville, Goochland, | Mount Athos, Campbell. |

WEST VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Howard's Lick, Hardy, | Peytona, Boon, |
| Lost River, " | Green Bank, Pocahontas. |
| Traveler's Repose, Pocahontas. | |

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid *drop* letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Three* rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada.*

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional;* but the *whole* postage must be prepaid or *none.* Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and if charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned.

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

## POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT No. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT No. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT No. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

## STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 4. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit,* and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces.

| | |
|---|---|
| for distance not over 3,000 miles. ........ | 10 cts. |
| For any distance over 3,000 miles.......... | 15 " |

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " .. | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " .. | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free.*

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.................. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz... | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz..................... | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz......... | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz........ | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz.................... | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months.* If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the separate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate. Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage.*

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only;* but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.

2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Samsoun, Sinopo, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.

3 TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.

4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail.................................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " ........................................ | 1.30 P. M. |
| " (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 4.00 P. M. |
| " (via New Haven Way)........ | 2.20 P. M. |
| " ........................................ | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail.................................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way)....5 A. M., and........ | 3.00 P. M. |
| " ........................................ | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport........... | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island............................ | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " .................................. | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R.......... | 3.00 P. M. |
| North Mail.............................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way ........................ | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " ................................. | 3.45 P. M. |
| South...................................... | 5.00 A. M. |
| " ........................................ | 4.30 P. M. |
| " ........................................ | 5.30 P. M. |
| " ........................................ | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P. M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Now Ready.**

**STONE'S POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,**

FOR THE

**Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages.**

Every Postmaster should have it.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish postmasters with the above book at the following prices, viz.:

No. 1, containing 106 pages, $5.00, sent by mail, post-paid.

No. 2, containing 202 pages, $6.00, sent by express.
" 3, " 276 " 7.50, " "
" 4, " 376 " 10.00, " "

Also, for the *smallest* offices, in flexible covers, $2.50, sent by mail, post-paid.

This book is highly recommended by all postmasters who have examined it; is simple, accurate, designed for *four* years; is made of fine paper, printed headings paged, alphabeted and substantially bound.

Postmasters ordering the book should order the right size for their office, stating size, and remitting price of same.

No. 1, designed for small offices, No. 2, offices supplying five to ten thousand inhabitants. Large sizes for larger offices.

Descriptive Circulars sent on receipt of three cent stamp.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned. M. H. STONE, Asst. P. M.
a66 5t Burlington, Vermont.

**DEXHEIMER'S COMBINED STAMPING CUSHION AND PAD.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, August 9, 1865.

SIR—Your favor of the 28th ult., with model of a new Stamping Tablet and Cushion, is received. The merit of your invention is perceptible at a glance, and has my hearty approval. The plan of its arrangement, together with its compact and portable form, are such as to recommend it to general use. I have no doubt, that its adoption by postmasters would tend to give a plainer post-mark upon letters; as well as a better defacement of the postage stamp. You have, therefore, the best wishes of this Department for its introduction among the various post offices of the country.

Very respectfully,
A. N. ZEVELY,
*3d Ass't Postmaster General.*

CHRISTIAN DEXHEIMER,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Inventor of the combined Stamping Cushion and Pad, above referred to, is now prepared to furnish the same, "ready for use," to postmasters and others at the following rates:

No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $3.50. Also, the best prepared Stamping ink furnished by the pound or less.
CHR. DEXHEIMER,
*Post Office Clerk,*
Milwaukee, Wis.

**KRAUS' NEW STAMPING PAD**

Is all that is necessary for

POSTMASTERS, BANKERS,

Or any one using a Stamp or Type for hand-printing or stamping. (Nearly every Post Office is supplied with India rubber packing or a cushion to stamp on.)

This PAD *recommends* itself when seen or used. No one will ever be without who has used one, or look for any other. It gives a clean, clear impression; does not gum the type; is not affected by the weather, and is certain death to postage stamps or bank paper.

The new Pad and Ink can be obtained from me or $2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents.)

M. KRAUS, Milwaukie, Wis.

**P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.**

**E. S. ZEVELY,**

**CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,**

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

**A Picture for Postmasters.**

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

**P. O. DIRECTORY FOR 1868.**

ALL the Post Offices in the United States, and the Canadas, Rates of Postage, Domestic and Foreign, Laws, Regulations, and Money Order Offices. Price $1 50. Address P. O. Directory, Box 5206, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞ The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southamtpon | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Panama | | 22 | 6 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (South Austr'a, conj'ry,) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 60 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (25th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southamton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U. S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepayment compulsory.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts | Cts | Cts | Cts |
| Galatz, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galatz, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Gaudaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do via England | | *27 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via. England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (to *Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do via England | | *27 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do via Panama | | 22 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Print-ed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Phillipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail, via Behobin | 21 | 42 | | |
| do do via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Seychelles the, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U. S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tchesme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uraguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c,) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

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Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

### RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the *seaports of the* Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

### RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

### ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of August, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 1 | | Hav. & West Indies. |
| Havre | U. S. | 4 | | Europe v. Fal. & Hvre |
| Dales | U. S. | 4 | | Ireland via Q'nstown. |
| W. India | U. S. | 4 | | St. Ths. P.R.Vzla, &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 4 | | Ger. States v. Hamb'g |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 7 | 8 | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 9 | | Ger. Sts. via Bremen. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 10 | | Hav., Sisal & V. Cruz. |
| Dales | U. S. | 11 | | Ireland via. Q'nstown. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 11 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | S. Pacific C.A. Aus. &c. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 11 | | Hamburg City only |
| French | France | 11 | | Fr. ml via. Hvr & B'st |
| Bremen | U. S. | 11 | | Europe, except Frch mail, via Southampton & Bremen. |
| Havana | U. S. | 15 | | Havana. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 15 | | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 16 | | Gr. States v. Bremen. |
| Dales | U. S. | 18 | | Ireland via Q'nst'wn. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 18 | | Hamburg City only. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 18 | | Eup. v. S'ton & Brmn. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua, C. A. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 21 | 22 | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Brazil | U. S. | 22 | | Brazil, West Indies, &c |
| Kingston | Jamaica | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| French | France | 25 | | French mail v. Brest and Havre. |
| Dales | U. S. | 25 | | Ireland, v. Queenst'n. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 25 | | Hamburg City only. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 25 | | Europe, ex. Fr. mail. via S'ton and Br'n. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 29 | | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 29 | | Havana & W. I. |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.

# UNITED STATES MAIL

AND

# POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.

VOL. VI, No. 12. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1866. WHOLE No. 72.

### Curious Letters to Postmasters.

Postmasters, especially those at the larger offices, are sometimes the recipients of very odd letters, containing strange requests and revealing strange secrets. From among a number of such which have been sent to us we select a few, which there is no impropriety in publishing. The first is from a lady who seeks a more congenial mate than the one from whom she has been divorced. In order, however, to avoid exciting any false hopes in the breasts of our [illegible]aders [illegible] will state that the letter [illegible] over two years ago, and that so energetic and sanguine a lady has, beyond all doubt, long since found the "one true soul to love" of which she was then in search:

W———.

Gentleman. Postmaster, Sir, you may wonder at this strange introduction but, did you know my true histry you would not. I was Married young aganest the wish of all my friends, for, 20, years did not live but eedured the time but did not live. I was true to my Husband and he was enny thing but that to me. I have, 2, honest and prety Boys, when my proud spiret could bare his treatment no longer and being weary of suporting my little famaly with my needle and seeing it in vain to reforme him I broke loose from the feters that bound me. I was to independant to call on those that had forsakea me and knowing that Lawyer W. of P. was a Cosin of mine I found places for my sones and went to the City where he lived, there found him. He treated me like a sister, told me, I deserved what I came after, there in the B Houa for long Months served for, Mrs, H, that once lived in your City untill the kind Lawyer pronounced me free and independant he told me my bisness was done strong, and acording to Law it could not be broken. I then returned home or rather back to this state, *for I had no home*, and there with the help of my kind neighbours have for 2 years fed and clothed my self and youngest son, the other is now able to take care of him self. I have found agood home now for my little son in a dry Goods store and am now determind if there is one as *true* a heart and soul in this wourld as I am bould to say my own is, I will find him. and now stranger one favour I ask of you: this is a free Country and I have as good a right to loock for a cind honest and true Husband as you men have to loock for a Wife, and I will stand or fall on my own independance. I want a home and ~~one true soul to love. I do not wish to be~~ suported a lady. if you will alow me to speek in my own prase I am not ashamed to be seen in a Citchen, and no one need be ashamed of me in a parlour. I have kept my self aloof from all men, and as I have said before if there is one true soul on earth with a little help I will find him. If you kind Sir know of a man that needes an honest true and faitbful *Wife* read this to him, and eather you or him rite to me. All I ask of him is to tell the truth, one half of the time stay at home, one half of the time provide what I want to eat. I will coock it, by his Cloths and I will make them. If you will take some trouble to find the man you shall be rewareded in heaven and on earth there is no person but my self shall know enny thing about this letter nether can you know my right name unless you find the man. If you should do so and ether you or him wishes to see me I will send you a perfect likness of my selet as soon as I receve answer to this, and if you are sucsessfull if you undertake the task and he should wish to see me personly I will meet him enny place he will mention this side of that City. Now if you wish to oblige one truet worthy woman please answer this as soon as posable for I donot Intend to stay in this place more than (2) weeks. If you take the task upon yourselef and doonot succeed in (2) weeks then direct to B——— M——— County, to Mrs P T My age is (38) my helt is (100). If you do not wish to asist me I am not one to despare at the first atemt I have plenty ofers here but a true heart is what I want.

Here is one from an Othello, who hases jealousy of his Desdemona upon a rather singular foundation. How the proof or refutation of her statement that by a fall from the Post Office steps her nasal feature received a wound, can corroborate or disprove reports unfavorable to Mrs. J.'s "caracter" we are unable to conjecture. Still, there may be something in it—who *nose?* A handkerchief (the gift of an Egyptian to his mother, as Shaksperean readers will remember,) played a prominent part in the domestic difficulties of the unhappy Moor of Venice; and if a handkerchief, why not a nose?

*June* '66

SIR: Please to excuse the liberty i have taken of troubling you, but my Misery must be my excuse. on the 22nd of May you delivered a registered letter to my Wife Mrs. J———, and she sends me word that in coming down the Post Office steps she fell and cut her nose. if you could find from any of your employs wethr that is true you would greatly oblidge me as i have reasons to dout it as i am sorry to say i have heard news very unfavourable to her caracter which i wish to be certain about in my own mind for i cannot think of it as it is represented until i have proof

Yours
Most Respectfully
C. T. J. ———.

A French lady, desiring to have forwarded to another post office any letters which might have arrived for her at the New York office, makes the request in the following letter, which, as a specimen of French-English, it would be not very easy to surpass:

Sir,

Could you oblige me to do transmission at the Post-office of S———, letters with the Address M. A. A. R. 1832.——— despatched of France, or Espagne at the post-office of New York If this letters, very important from me, been not arrived to New York, I am requested you from take avis from this reclamation Sir, and to give the commandement at your administration that this letters arrived had send at me from S———.

My address,
Meme Amélie A. R.,
post office, S———.

I wish you a good morning.
Amélie A R

If space could be spared, we would give several other samples of the same sort, but will postpone them to a more convenient season.

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### Monsieur Tonson Again.

BETWEEN BOSTON AND BUFFALO.

I spent two weeks in the woods and waters of Northern New York after my narrow escape from the border peace preservers, and met with the most extraordinary success. Fish, flesh and fowl yielded to my hooks and bullets every time, and my fame as a sportsman stood high with the dwellers in tents and shanties among the sylvan shades of "John Brown's tract." Too much good luck, however, and a holy horror of mosquitoes and other members of the long-nebbed fly family, entirely surfeited me, and I grew tired of the truly rural recreation, packed my traps, and prepared to travel towards the St. Lawrence river, to try my skill [illegible]longes—a species of pickerel found only in that river or its tributaries, I believe, and varying in size from a shad to a shark. But my first care was to get out of the woods, and as the primitive two wheeled vehicle which conveyed me thither had dropped me, and gone, the Lord knows where, I was under the dire necessity of chartering a horse and hiring a guide to accomplish my purpose. Now, I wish you to understand distinctly that I do not affect equestrian exercise, and under ordinary circumstances I would sooner travel five miles afoot than one astride a treacherous quadruped. Why, it is so long since I indulged in a canter across the country that I would entirely forget the circumstances were it not for the fact that the animal I rode suddenly and obstinately refused to leap over a low fence, which I had approached with a dash, standing ~~in my stirrups ready for the spring, and without~~ the slightest apology sent me over alone. I was considerably contused and confused; but I rallied as soon as possible, fearful that my charger had scampered away, but to my great surprise, and greater disgust, there he stood looking at me as meek and motionless as a marble lamb. After that occurrence I lost all taste for horse exercise. But necessity sometimes obliges us to abandon the strongest prejudices, and in the present instance I was very glad to avail myself of the services of Cavout and his horse, both of Canadian French extraction. There was nothing very winning or alarming in the appearance of the beast; he evidently scorned a superfluity of flesh, and the skin was drawn so tight over his framework of bones and sinews as to show every joint and angle to the greatest perfection. He lacked an eye, and his tail, which was pretty long, was entirely destitute of hair: these imperfections somewhat detracted from his natural beauty, but Cavout said he was sure footed and gentle, and that satisfied me. In his peculiar kind of English he went on to say "Dis a hos same like a man; he no bite, no keek, no ruaway, no notin'; he hin old stage hos twenty year; no dangy wis him. Sometime he make me vex, for he know de post office in all de village, and it is amposib to make him go on, wen he come dere, before two, tree, six minute; excep dat, he's all right." And so he was, for he brought me to my destination in good season, slightly damaged, it is true, but being naturally thin skinned, that was to be expected.

Seated in a Mexican saddle away up on the camel-shaped back of my veteran steed, with my luggage strapped behind me and my gun swung over my shoulder, I probably bore some distant resemblance to a Bedouin Arab; at least this or some other cause made me wonderfully attractive to the rural human productions of the sparsely populated district through which we passed, and as I journeyed along many a dilated juvenile eye followed me with a "last, long, lingering, wondering look." But I was thinking of something else. The twenty years' experience of a stage horse occupied my mind; and I pictured to myself what sights he had seen, and, if endowed with speech, what tales he could tell of the *mails'* delay, of unfit and unsafe drivers, and of the gross neglect of many village and hamlet Postmasters too ignorant to comprehend, too cowardly to correct, or too lazy to report such abuses of the service to the remedial department. Poor old horse! your lips were sealed, and the offenders are safe; but true to your ancient instinct you did stop at several Post Offices, luckily just as the mail arrived, and, under the influence of my ruling passion, I dismounted, ostensibly to stretch my limbs, but really for the purpose of observing the customs of the country officials. There is but one bag used on this route, I believe; this is opened and the contents overhauled at each office, the local matter picked out, and the balance returned to the bag, which is despatched to the next office to go through the same process. To do this requires but a very little time; but the prurient curiosity of a good many of these primitive Paul Pry's is so inappeasable that every letter and every paper must undergo the strictest scrutiny, back and front, before it is allowed to slip from their fingers. One old fellow in particular amused me a good deal. His office was in the rear part of a vacant store room, and the little light that struggled to reach it through the front door was so perfectly neutralized that I could get but a dingy view of his mode of operations. Through the broken glass of an unused box I saw him *dump* the mail stuff on the floor, and then sitting down himself *a la Turk*, he proceeded leisurely to go through the pile. Not a scrap of anything passed out of his hand until it was thoroughly inspected. He would look at the superscription, holding it close to his eye, then at arms' length, over his spectacles and under his spectacles, varying the position of the letter or paper frequently to get the benefit of the feeble light that pervaded the place. Every now and then something peculiar would attract his attention; his chin would drop on his breast, his tongue would dart out, and his nostrils would swell and vibrate in the most approved rabbit habit, and his eyebrows, from sympathy, perhaps, stooped and rose and kept step with the nervous nasal dance underneath. All this time the stage was waiting and the passengers grumbling; but the unconcerned driver leaned lazily against a tree outside, and harangued an admiring crowd of about six or seven on the rise, progress and fall of mad dogs. He related some alarming adventures and narrow escapes; and when he told of a rabid animal biting the spokes of one of the wheels of his vehicle—which in a minute shrunk so much that the tire came off—there was not a doubting Thomas among his auditors. Meanwhile the Postmaster was vigorously plying his eyes and fingers, and at last got through, and in a shrill, hissing voice sung out, "Here you are, Raif!" This was the signal for a general "mount and away." But the unlawful and improper detention at the Post Office ensured the failure to connect at the railway station, and the mail, of course, was delayed twenty-four hours. Now this is not the only route where such things occur, and if Postmasters at the various termini would do their duty they would see that mail stage drivers are sober, trustworthy men, and their intermediate official brethren competent, prompt and scrupulously careful in the performance of their duties, according to law and in obedience to instructions, and prevent much dissatisfaction among the public and the consequent unwelcome visits of inquiring attaches of the Inspection Department.

MONSIEUR TONSON.

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### Communications.

P. O., INNUBIBUS, N. Y.

*Editor U. S. Mail:*—In my previous letter I promised you some of my reflections on the second of the two leading causes of Post Office depredations which presented themselves to my mind. And now that my "model office" is closed for the day; now that the almost incessant tread of big feet and little feet, male feet and female feet, shod feet and shoeless feet, is hushed: now that the various tones and modes of inquiry from the short, curt "John Smith?" or the low, sweet-toned "Miss Esmeralda Puffenbeimer?" to the "Will you plaze, sir, be afther lookin' if there's ara commands, sir, in the Post Office, from the ould country, for Patrick Mulloney, in the care of Barney O Flanagan, sir; but maybe it's directed to his sister Bridget, in the care of meself, for sure we've haven't had a letther this six months," no longer reach the ear; and now that my pipe of peace with the whole world, including myself, is smoked, I take my pen to redeem my promise.

I alleged two leading causes for Post Office depredations, viz.: "Prying curiosity and inexcusable want of money." It is my purpose now to speak of the latter. Some may say it is a curious, if not meaningless expression, and may ask "what is an inexcusable want as opposed to an excusable one?" The answer is, any want created by living in a style beyond the limit of one's income is an inexcusable want. A person must dress, but if he dresses better than his salary will allow, he will find in a short time that he will want money: this want will be such as I call inexcusable. So, too, where he indulges in pleasures beyond his means to procure. It seems to me that a person who has thus incurred expenses he cannot meet not only exposes himself to increased temptation, but removes a strong barrier to his yielding to it. Under the most favorable circumstances temptation besets a clerk in a Post Office more strongly than in almost any kind of employment; and hence, he should be careful, by a prudent living within his means, not to increase this temptation. Not being thus prudent, he some day thinks he would like a drive, and accordingly pays a good round sum for a few hours' pleasure; before his next quarters' salary is due he finds an empty pocket book in his pocket; and how shall he refill it? He knows money is passing through his hands; he does not know whose it is; the person he will injure is a stranger to him; and, above all, he thinks there is but little chance of detection; and so he provides the means for his enjoyment.

Within a few years a class of vampires has sprung up who make use of the Post Office to practice on the credulity, and, indeed, the cupidity, of those living in the country, too far away to inquire into their respectability, or aid in bringing them to justice. In fact, these vampires use the mails alike to reach their victims and to screen themselves from responsibility. I refer to gift jewelry dealers, who issue certificates, as they call them. I think I can see the grim, sardonic smiles of some of these creatures as they enclose to some green and greedy dupe a half dozen of their certificates. But, as I was saying, I refer to those men who issue certificates, purporting to entitle the holder, on the payment of a few dollars, to a splendid watch, or elegant bracelet, or a magnificent diamond ring. The dupe sends the money, but never receives the watch, or whatever it may be; and for this the Post Office is blamed. It is alleged that either the letter containing the money was taken or else the goods. But even if it does sometimes happen that the money is purloined in a Post Office, this does not alter the relation between the vampire and his victim; for, had the money been duly received, no watch or jewelry would have been sent. Now, here is the point I wish to make. These men are a species of thief; in a little while the Post Office clerk becomes familiar with their characters; he knows them to be swindlers; he knows that money coming to their hands will not be acknowledged, and if, by force of circumstances, it is acknowledged, that the Post Office can apparently be made to screen their villainy by the charge that the goods were sent, and must have been taken by some Post Office clerk; he knows that under any circumstances the sender will lose his money, and hence, having created an inexcusable want of money, and thereby weakened *his* barrier to temptation, he says to himself, "This money is going to a thief, and I may as well have it as he." There is a speciousness in this argument of which all who handle letters would do well to beware; for, though one may be able to satisfy his conscience with the sophistry that stealing stolen goods from a thief is no crime; yet, so long as the law remains as it now is, no sophistry or argument will make "Stealing valuable letters from the mails" anything but a crime. But here I am spinning out my letter. I will, then, but add—honesty and integrity are the best safeguards for all connected with postal affairs, and these should be their rule of conduct; but let every one who will not make them such ever bear in mind that the very letter he thinks will "put money in his purse" may be the one to expose him to the world as a thief, and to send him to a prison cell.

Perhaps I ought to apologize to the readers of the *Mail* for saying so much on this not very agreeable topic. But of course each one will understand that what I have said is intended for *general*, and not for *particular* application.

Yours truly,
NICOTINUS.

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POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

The uninitiated in Post Office matters can have but little conception of how necessary it is in large offices that the letter clerk should have the best geographical, as well as phonographical education, in order to forward letters of various writers to their desired destination; as instance a letter which came to the Chicago office recently with the following address, written in a plain hand:

Mr. GEORGE T. PUGH,
tuke twine, Percy County.
Elen Wouise.

No one could be at a loss to ascertain for whom the letter was intended, but where to send it was the question. Percy county could very easily be transformed to Perry county, and, having been a constant reader of the Tribune, a little practical use of the advantages of phonography enabled the apt student to determine that "Elea Wouise" might mean "*Illinois*." "*Tuke twine*," however, was rather a poser, even for our Chicago boys; but as they never surrender, and to conquer it was necessary to know to what office it should be sent, they conned over the different names in that county, and finding *Daquoin*, at once concluded they had fathomed the mysterious direction, and the letter was soon on its way to

GEORGE T. PUGH,
*Duquoin*,
*Perry County*,
*Illinois*.

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☞ The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier gives the following account of a discovery made at the Zanesville Post Office:

A BIRD IN A MAIL BAG.—This morning, when Mr. W. Reed, Chief Clerk in the Post Office, emptied the mail bag for this city from Philadelphia, Pa., out flew a small young bird of the sap-sucker species, scarcely old enough to fly. After some little trouble the bird was secured, and on examination it was found that the only damage it had received from its incarceration in the United States mail bag from Philadelphia to this city was a small bruise on one of its wings. It seemed to be a little stupid from its long fast. How it could have escaped death when enclosed among the mail matter with which the bag was filled is marvelous; and how it came in the sack is equally a mystery. Yesterday morning, from a mail bag from the same city, when opened, out jumped a little mouse, healthy and sound, which soon took up quarters in the building, apparently well satisfied with the change. We will soon expect to hear of some of the clerks in the Philadelphia Post Office coming through the same way.

Mr. Reed designs taking the greatest care of his little sap-sucker.

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### Letter Addresses.

Speed, speed ye to Memphis, in old Tennessee,
Where there is a friend who is waiting for thee;
He is not an old resident, but a new comer,
And ever subscribes himself BURRILL T. PLUMMER.
But maybe 'twere well that the mail men should know
I'd have this to reach E. S. BURRILL & Co.:
And further, to make this direction complete,
Their number is 201 on Main street.

"In the State of Minnesota there is a Town so pretty
That they have christened it 'Garden City.'
Now this is the place for this message to go,
But the name of the county I really don't know.
Still, in hopes that John Wilson 'twill reach without fail,
We will send it afloat in Uncle Sam's Mail."

"P. M. of Garden Prarie, Illinois,
Please hand this to the 'Porter boys,'
For sister 'Lib,' who feels so nice
Since she has captured Mr. Tice."

### Registering Letters.

"It is of the utmost importance that postmasters should exercise the greatest care and diligence in the custody and despatch of registered letters."—*Instructions issued by Postmaster General with Act of March* 3, 1863.

[We have compiled from the regulations of the Department the following instructions in regard to the registration of letters. They are intended especially for the benefit of postmasters at *the smaller offices*, and include replies to many questions on this subject, which we are constantly receiving from our subscribers.]

REGISTERED LETTER BLANKS.—All the blanks which are required for use in the registration of letters can be obtained by addressing the Blank Agents of the Department, whose names and addresses will be found in another column.

REGISTRATION FEES.—The registration fee on all registered domestic letters is *twenty* cents, and the same on letters to Great Britain and Ireland. On those to Canada, and to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line, or by Prussian closed mail, the fee is *five* cents. The places mentioned above are the *only* foreign countries to which letters can be sent *registered*. The *full postage* on all registered letters, both foreign and domestic, *must be prepaid* by stamps.—(See last column of fourth page of this paper.)

RECEIVING LETTERS FOR REGISTRATION.—A sheet is furnished by the Blank Agents, on application by postmasters, on the *right hand* of which is printed the form of "Registered Letter Receipt," in the *centre* the "Return Registered Letter Receipt," and on the *left* hand the "Marginal Entry." When a letter is presented for registration, the postmaster should give to the depositor the registered letter receipt, (right hand) first entering therein the registered *number* of the letter, the *date* of deposit, the name of his *post office*, the name and residence of the *depositor*, and the address of the *letter*. In the Return Registered Letter Receipt, (centre) should be entered the same items, and also in the Marginal Entry, (left hand.) This latter is to be *retained* by the postmaster, and the return receipt disposed of as hereinafter directed. No entry of the sum each to be contained in the letter is required to, or should, be made.

PREPARING REGISTERED LETTERS FOR MAILING.—After the above directions have been followed, the postmaster will fill up a "Registered Letter Bill," (which is printed on the back of the ordinary post-bills headed "Unpaid Letters," which are supplied to all small offices,) entering therein the same items which are entered in the "Return Receipt;" but being careful, when intending to forward the registered letter *through a Distributing Post Office*, to insert the name of *that* office instead of that of the office which the letter is intended *finally* to reach. (In all cases, however, the "Return *Receipt*" must be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.) Then he will fill up the "Return *Bill*," (which must not be confounded with the "Return *Receipt*") in the same manner; then enclose the letter, the "Registered Letter Bill" and the "Return *Receipt*" in a *sealed envelope*, marked "*Reg.*" or "*Registered*," and addressed to the *postmaster* of the office to which he intends to forward it.—[*N. B.* The instruction printed on the present "Registered Letter Bills," to the effect that postmasters are "not required to put up registered letters in a separate envelope," &c., has been *rescinded* by the Department, and all registered letters *are* now required to be so put up.] Then he will enclose it in a wrapper, marked with the name of the same office to which he has addressed the envelope in which he has placed the letter. The package should then be placed in the mail and sent forward—but should *never* be placed in a bundle of letters intended for *distribution*—as a *registered* letter is always intended to reach the postmaster of whatever office it is sent to, and consequently is not, strictly speaking, a *distribution* letter, although it may be sent to a Distributing Office.

MAILING REGISTERED LETTERS.—It is advisable for postmasters, at all small offices, to mail such of their registered letters as are intended for offices outside of their respective States, to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route over which it is intended the letters shall pass—being careful to address the sealed envelope in which they enclose them, to the postmaster of that office, and also marking the name of that office on the wrapper, and being sure that the "Registered Letter Bill" is also filled up with the name of that office. In short, registered letters sent through a Distributing Post Office, should be mailed and billed *exactly the same as though they were intended for delivery there*. It is only when registered letters are sent *direct* that the bill should be filled up with the name of the office of *final* destination.

THE "RETURN BILL."—This should be filled up exactly in the same manner, and bear the *same date* as the "Registered Letter Bill," but should be sent in the *next mail* which leaves the office after the one in which the letter it refers to was sent. It should be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the postmaster of the *same* office to which the *letter* was sent, whether for delivery or for distribution.

ACCOUNTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS "SENT" AND "RECEIVED."—Separate blank sheets for these accounts are furnished by the Department, and may be procured by application to the different Blank Agents. On these are entered the dates of receiving (and sending) registered letter bills, the names of the offices to which the letters are sent (and from which they are received,) the registered numbers of the letters, the names of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the amounts of the registry fees paid on them. These sheets will be retained by postmasters, copies being forwarded to the Department with the Quarterly Accounts.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS.—On receiving a registered letter for delivery, the postmaster should deliver it only to the person to whom it is addressed, or to some person whom he *knows* to be authorized to receive it, taking a receipt therefor, and also requiring the person to whom he delivers it to sign the "Return Receipt" which accompanies it. This "Return Receipt" he should then forward by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which the letter was *originally* mailed. When the "Return *Bill*" arrives, (which it should by next mail after the letter,) it should be marked "correct," and signed by the postmaster, and then forwarded by first mail to the postmaster of the office at which it is *dated*, whether that be a Distributing Office or the one at which the letter was originally mailed. If, however, a "Return Bill" arrives, and the letter which it calls for has *not* been received, the "Return Bill" must be marked "*not received*," signed by the postmaster, and returned in the same manner.

FORWARDING REGISTERED LETTERS.—When a registered letter arrives, addressed to a person who has removed, or who for any other cause wishes it forwarded to him at another office, it may be done at his *written request*. The order to forward should be posted on the account of registered letters received, opposite the name of the person making the request. The letter should then be sent forward as a *registered* letter—in the same manner as if originally mailed as one; but no additional *registry fee* is to be charged on it. The order to forward must be filed in the office of forwarding, as a voucher for the action had in the case.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

UNITED STATES MAIL (POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

AND

**POST OFFICE ASSISTANT.**

Established 1860. . . By J. HOLBROOK.
J. GAYLER, . . . . . Editor.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1866

TERMS—One dollar per year, payable in advance. All communications to be addressed to the Publisher of the UNITED STATES MAIL, New York.

Subscriptions received at any Post Office in the United States.

☞ Letters containing remittances for subscriptions, or in reference to the business department of this paper, should be addressed to "Publisher U. S. Mail" and not to the Editor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
October 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR,—I consider the U. S. MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT a valuable and meritorious publication, useful alike to this Department, to Postmasters throughout the country, and to the public. It is my wish to see it generally circulated among postmasters and others, and I shall with pleasure extend to you every proper facility for enlarging the sphere of its official usefulness, and the range of its circulation. M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.
To J. HOLBROOK, *Special Agent P.O. Department.*

The following Official Order has also been made by the Postmaster General:

*Ordered*, That the Assistant Postmasters General, and Chief Clerk of this Department, each cause to be furnished from time to time, for publication in the "United States Mail," all such new orders or regulations of the Department touching the business of the several bureaus as may be of general importance or interest, as soon as practicable after the same shall have been promulgated or established.
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
*Washington* Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR —I have no hesitation in adding my endorsement to that of my predecessor, Postmaster General BLAIR, to the usefulness of the "UNITED STATES MAIL AND POST OFFICE ASSISTANT," as a medium of communicating correct information to Postmasters and others respecting postal operations, and cheerfully recommend it to the favor and support of Postmasters and other agents of the Department. W. DENNISON,
*Postmaster General.*
To J. GAYLER, Esq., *Editor U. S. Mail.*

## Special Notice.

By request of numerous subscribers who say, "*at all events don't stop the paper*," we have during the past year continued to send the *Mail* to those whose time of subscription had expired, and who have neglected to forward pay for another year in advance. As a consequence, quite a large number of our subscribers are more or less in arrears, and we have to request such either to renew at once or to pay arrearages, and order the paper discontinued. We send out this month upwards of 1,000 bills, and we trust that all those whose paper reaches them with wrapper marked 72, or *any less number*, will respond immediately.

## Change in Foreign Postage.

POSTAGE TO PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, AND AZORE ISLANDS, BY THE FRENCH MAIL

We are requested to state that from the first of September 1866, the postage upon letters forwarded from the United States, *by the French Mail* for Portugal, Madeira, and the Azore Islands, will be 27 cents per single rate of ¼ oz. prepayment *optional*, which postage will cover the full charge to destination.

Newspapers and other printed matter may also be forwarded to Portugal &c., *by the French Mail*, on prepayment of the United States postage only, of 2 cents each for newspapers, and 2 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof for pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter.

| | |
|---|---|
| For a Book Packet not exceeding 4 ounces in weight | 10 cents. |
| Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz | 20 " |
| Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz | 36 " |
| Above 12 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb. | 40 " |

And so on, increasing 16 cents for each additional quarter pound, and 20 cents for each additional half pound or fractional part thereof.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Samples of Merchandise not exceeding 4 ounces in weight | 8 cents. |
| Above 4 oz., but not exceeding 8 oz | 16 " |
| Above 8 oz., but not exceeding 12 oz | 30 " |
| Above 12 oz., but not exceeding 1 lb. | 32 " |

And so on, increasing 14 cents for each additional quarter pound, and 16 cents for each additional half pound or fractional part thereof.

New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of despatch.

## Fraudulent Circular

The following circular has been received by a large number of Postmasters. It is of course an impudent attempt to defraud those to whom it was sent, but the scheme is such a clumsy one that it is likely to meet with very limited success. If any Postmasters have responded (pecuniarily) to this appeal, however, let them note in their private accounts the purchase of five dollars worth of experience:

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

*Mr.* ——:

DEAR SIR: As you are one of the P. M's holding your appointment under the present administration, it is taken for granted that you are a good and true Johnson man, and that confidence can be placed in you for the purpose of cementing and uniting all the Johnson men in your district, so that there will be no disunion between the Johnson men and all the conservatives in your section.

1. This circular is to be kept PRIVATE; no person is to have access to it but yourself.

2. If you are true to the party, you will do as above requested.

3. If you are not a Johnson man, you will, in confidence send this back, as all circulars are numbered, with the name of each man attached.

4. If you are true to the administration, you are to be made Deputy of your District.

5. If you keep this circular and intend to do all you can for the party, and become equally prominent and efficient, you will on receipt of this, forward to me by mail $5, for which I will send a Charter and Ritual, authorizing you in said charter to act as Deputy in your District.

6. I cannot explain anything further in this circular, as you can see all would be exposed at once.

7. None will know the secret but those who comply with the above and receive the charter.

Yours, &c., E. L. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

## Reports of Missing Letters.

Many Postmasters, in reporting to the department or to Special Agents complaints of missing letters, perform that duty in a rather imperfect, not to say careless manner. In fact, they often seem to lose sight altogether of the *object* of such reports, and to suppose that when they have announced the bare fact that a letter is missing, they have done all that is required of them in the matter. It is not a very long step towards the recovery of a letter which appears to have gone astray, for a Postmaster to tell the Department that "a letter containing money was sent from this office a few weeks ago, addressed to a firm in Chicago, which is said not to have been received," and to wind up with the request, "Please instruct me what to do about it." All reports of missing letters should state every circumstance connected with the case which may be necessary or useful in its investigation. The exact date of mailing; the name and address of the writer; the precise direction, (if possible a duplicate envelope directed in the same manner and same handwriting as the letter said to be missing); the amount of money, if any, said to have been enclosed, with as close a description of the money as possible: these should always be stated. In addition thereto, other particulars—such as the route by which the letter was sent, whether other letters for the same destination were sent with it, whether it was sent "direct" or through a distributing Post Office, etc.—may be added. In short, a Postmaster, in such a case, should act as he would if the missing letter were his own.

In the case of a missing *registered* letter, special pains should be taken to give every item of information necessary to a thorough investigation of the cause of its non-receipt. In reporting such cases a Postmaster should describe exactly the manner in which it was prepared for mailing; how directed, wrapped and enclosed; by what route sent; in whose charge it was first placed on reaching the route, (whether railroad, stage or boat,) with any other facts which may tend to assist in tracing it. The reported loss of a registered letter provides for the Postmaster at the mailing office an appropriate occasion for carefully reading the Regulations concerning registration, and if he finds that in the case reported he or any of his subordinates has inadvertently omitted to follow strictly any of the rules there laid down, it will be his duty to include such omission in his report, and to take measures to prevent its recurrence

## The Franking Privilege.

A provision of the postal laws which occasions much doubt and discussion among Postmasters is the Franking Privilege. We therefore conclude that some explanation of the subject will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The Franking privilege is specially conferred by law. A list of the persons entitled to it may be found in Section 124, of Regulations of 1866, and in Section 65, of the Internal Revenue Law, approved July 13, 1866. By the former it will also be seen that the privilege is divided into two classes, viz.: *personal* and *official*, the first of which belongs to the person, and embraces all correspondence of whatever kind, limiting the weight, however, except in the case of the President and Vice President, to four ounces, except petitions to Congress and Congressional or Executive documents, and such publications or books as have or may be published, procured or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, to which no limit in weight is fixed. The personal privilege travels with the person possessing it, and can be exercised only at the place where he may be at the time. The second class embraces only such correspondence as is *official*, and, consequently, cannot travel with the person, but must be exercised only at the place where his office is located. In neither case can a person leave his frank behind him upon an envelope to be used by another party, even if that other party be his assistant or clerk. So strict is the law in this respect that it provides "that all letters or papers put into a Post Office bearing the frank of a privileged person who has notoriously not been in the vicinity of the Post Office for several days, or any such marked 'free,' and addressed to a privileged person, but notoriously intended for another not privileged, whether acting as his agent or not, should be treated by the Postmaster as 'unpaid matter,' and not as 'free.'"

Counterfeiting the frank of a person, or franking for another, is a fineable offence, and Postmasters are required to report these and all other violations of the privilege.

It must be understood that the franking privilege includes correspondence to as well as from the person possessing it; and "all communications on official business, of whatever origin, addressed to heads of Executive Departments of Government, or heads of bureaus therein, or to Chief Clerks of Departments, or one authorized by the Postmaster General to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed by mail, free of postage, without being franked or endorsed 'Official Business'"

As it may be necessary, in the absence of a Postmaster, to send to other Postmasters letters on official business, the head clerk should endorse them, and frank his own name as acting Postmaster.

Postmasters and their clerks should study carefully Sections 72 and 73, and Chapter xv. of Regulations of 1866.

With regard to the franking privilege conferred by Section 65 of the Internal Revenue Law, (approved July 13, 1866, and which went into effect August 1,) it is provided by that Act that all official communications sent

By Assessors to Collectors,
" " " Assessors,
" " " Assistant Assessors,
By Assistant Assessors to Assessors,
" Collectors to Collectors,
" " " Assessors,
" " " Deputy Collectors, and
By Deputy Collectors to Collectors,

may be officially franked by the writers thereof, and shall, when so franked, be transmitted by mail free of postage.

It will be observed that the privilege thus conferred is confined to correspondence *between officials on official business*. Official or other communications from these officials to private individuals cannot pass free, whether franked by the former or not.

## Forwarding Letters Free.

We have received quite a number of inquiries relative to the provisions of Section 1, of the Act of June, 1866, relative to the forwarding, free, of letters from one Post Office to another. Peculiar cases have arisen in which Postmasters have been in doubt as to the application of this law, and we have received from the Department several decisions as to its proper construction. We give these below, as answers to those of our subscribers who have written to us on the subject:

1. The law referred to provides that "prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded, at the request of *the party addressed*, from one Post Office to another, without additional postage charge" A letter which has been delivered by the Post Office to an authorized person (such as one to whose care it is directed), and by him re-directed to another Post Office, and again deposited in the Post Office from which it was delivered, cannot be forwarded to its new address without the prepayment of domestic rates of postage in stamps.

2. Drop letters which the parties addressed desire to have forwarded to them in the mails to another Post Office can be so forwarded; but they must be charged on their face, and on the post bill, with letter postage—three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

3. The provisions of this act do not apply to any form of mail matter whatever except *letters*. Neither books, newspapers, pamphlets nor circulars—in short, nothing but letters—are entitled to be forwarded free.

4. Neither paid nor unpaid *foreign* letters can be forwarded free under this act, which applies only to domestic letters.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—The New Haven Register says that one afternoon during the recent "heated term," a gentleman on Church street taking compassion on the hard working clerks of the Post Office, suggested to them that a pitcher of lemonade or something of that sort would not be amiss, and like sensible fellows as they are, they cordially assented. Accordingly Austin Alling was commissioned to concoct the beverage and it was done in Kitty's artistic style. A dusky son of the South was commissioned to place the vessel within reach of the thirsty throats so anxiously expecting its arrival, and about that time Mr. Mailhouse, the well known dispenser of toys, etc., received what he regarded as a very generous gift from an unknown patron, and with a few lucky friends, proceeded to "punish it" without ceremony, but with many benisons on the head of the generous unknown. In the meantime a search had been instituted for the missing pitcher, and as a last resort the colored gentleman was called up to give an account of himself.

"Where did you take that pitcher?"

"Took it to the mail-house, sah?"

"What the —— did you take it to the Mail-house for?"

"Why, sah, down souf, we always call de post offis de mail-house. Same ting sah?"

## Answers to Correspondents.

[Subscribers will greatly oblige us, and often save time and trouble, if they will, before sending us inquiries to be answered in this column, consult the various standing articles in the *Mail* under the heads of "Miscellaneous Information," "Domestic Postages," &c., &c., for information on the subject in regard to which they are in doubt. We receive a great number of questions, answers to which could readily be found by attending to this request.]

Postage on Dry Goods.—*W. M. N——, N. Y.*—All kinds of *dry goods*, whether in closed packages or in those with open ends, are subject to letter postages, except clothing to soldiers, for which see Section 223, postal laws of 1866.

Franking Privilege, Section 265 of Laws.—*P. S, S· ——, N. Y.*—Our reply applied to the *character* of mail matter that could be sent *free* to a member of Congress, and not to the *weight*. The weight is limited to four ounces except in the cases mentioned in Section 265.

Stamps Cut from Stamped Envelopes.—*J. K. B., M——, Iowa.*—Stamps cut from stamped envelopes cannot be used to prepay postage under any circumstances whatever, while the use of such stamps is punishable by a fine of fifty dollars; and Section 174, of Regulations of 1866, provides that they "lose their legal value." Section 189 provides that "the postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing may be refunded in stamps by a Postmaster, if satisfied they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed. In no case is an envelope to be redeemed at the Post Office to which it is directed. See the Section for further information.

Carrier Refusing to take all the Mail for his Route.—*S. S. T., P——, Col.*—Mail carriers are required to take *all* the mails for their respective routes; you should, therefore, be careful to have all your mails ready at the proper time; if the carrier then refuses to take all, let him take such part as he chooses, and do you report the facts of the refusal immediately to the Contract office.

Postage on Drop Letters where there is not a Free Delivery.—*T. B., P——, Fla.*—The law reducing the postage on drop letters to one cent, where there is not a free delivery, was passed May 1, 1865. See Section 261, Laws of 1866.

Quarterly Newspaper Postage.—*J. M. W., P——, Ill.*—You will find your question answered under the head of "Domestic Postages," in another column.

Sending Printed Circulars in County Papers.—*E. L. S., S——, Mich.*—It is clearly illegal to send circulars in newspapers whether in or out of the county, and it subjects the papers to letter postage.

Postage on Foreign Papers sent by News Agents to Regular Subscribers., &c. *W. W., F——, Ind.*—1. The postage on such papers is chargeable at the regular quarterly rates, and can be paid at the office of delivery. 2. The postage on papers to Germany is six cents each; they must be put up singly, in narrow bands, open at the sides and ends, otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

Time of Closing Mails.—*S. R., F——, Ill.*—Section 76, of Regulations of 1866, provides that all mails at all offices other than distributing offices, are to be closed at not more than half an hour before the time fixed for their departure, unless the departure is between 9 o'clock P. M. and 5 A. M., in which case the mail is to be closed at 9 P. M.

Postal Route Maps, &c.—*D. C., Mt. P——, Utah.*—1. We can give you very little information respecting the Postal Route Maps, except that they are in preparation; but when they will be completed, or whether they will be furnished to Postmasters, either free or at a charge, we cannot say. 2. It is the purport of our paper to instruct on the postal laws as they are rather than discuss what they should be. The people of the section between Kansas and California should endeavor to procure a change through their members of Congress or Delegates.

Unlawful Carrying of Mail Matter.—*D. F. P., E——, N. Y.*—Section 198, of laws of 1866, after naming certain parties who shall be subject to fines and penalties for carrying mail matter, concludes as follows, viz.: "But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters, packets or packages, or other matter, to any part of the United States by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor in any way, or by a special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion."

Postage on Manuscript Music. *J. G. P., ——, Mass.*—Manuscript music should be charged with letter postage.

Regulating the Salaries of Clerks, &c.—*T. U. S.* and *C. A. M.*, ——, ——.—1. The Postmaster General makes the allowance for salary of clerks upon a statement by the Postmaster of the amount required. 2. Newspapers published in Canada and sent to regular subscribers in the United States are chargeable with the regular quarterly postage, to be collected at the office of delivery; transient papers are chargeable with the transient postage, viz.: two cents for four ounces. 3. Papers from Germany marked "paid," in red, are not chargeable with additional postage.

Distance between Post Offices.—*M. H., P—— P—— F——, Tenn.*—There is no law regulating the distances between Post Offices. The Postmaster General is authorized to establish, on post roads, Post Offices at all such places as may appear to him expedient.

Postmasters Reading Valuable Dead Letters.—*G. W. S., N. Y——, N. Y.*—Valuable dead letters are returned, under cover, to the Postmaster, and accompanied by instructions to him to read them carefully to discover the writer, but to preserve a profound secrecy respecting their contents. It follows, then, that the Postmaster did not go beyond his duty in reading the letter in question.

Postage on Drop Letters.—*J. R. W., E——, Wis.*—The postage on drop letters where there is a free delivery by carriers is two cents, at other places one cent.

Return Registered Letter Bill endorsed "Not Received."—*H. T. K., N——, Minn.*—Send a memorandum of the facts in the case to the Contract office, Inspection Division.

Disposition of Letters not Prepaid.—*J. P. O., N—— L——. Ky.*—Letters deposited in a Post Office and not prepaid one rate, must be marked "held for postage," and sent to the Dead Letter office immediately, accompanied with a list of the names they bear; a copy of this list must also be retained by the Postmaster.

Postage on Books to Canada.—*S. H. B., W—— F——, R. I.*—Postage on books and other printed matter can only be paid to the Canada line; this must be paid at the mailing office, in addition to which postage is collected at the office of delivery.

Letters not Postmarked, &c.—*T. S., H—— H——, Texas.*—1. If a Postmaster makes a regular practice of mailing letters without a postmark he should be reported to the Appointment Office for delinquency. 2. We do not know that there is any objection to a contractor, or his regular sworn driver, carrying the mail more frequently than is required by the contract; but it cannot be done by any one else. In your case you had better address the Contract Office, and the matter will doubtless be arranged satisfactorily according to your proposition. 3. Offices, the gross receipts of which are $100 a year, will be furnished with marking stamps, and if over $75 a year with rating stamps.

Forwarding Drop Letters.—*H. A., O——, Neb.*—Drop letters bearing a one or two cent stamp, when forwarded in the mails at the request of the person addressed, should be charged with letter postage, to be collected on delivery.

Forwarding Letters on which Postage is Due.—*U. L., S——, Cal.*—Such letters can be forwarded without additional charge, but the amount already charged must be collected at the office of delivery. For reply to your first question see preceding answer.

Account of Transient Newspaper Postage, &c.—*P. H., ——, Mich.*—1. This account can be kept in a book, and at the end of the quarter the amount added to the amount collected for regular newspapers. 2. The gross receipts of an office include all the money received on account of the Department, whether from postage, box rents, waste paper, &c. 3. For information respecting bills with your printed signature write to the Blank Agent who supplies you with blanks; and for answer to your question on forwarding mail matter see our article in another column. 4. The act of 1854 will be found in the Laws and Regulations of 1859; only such laws as are now in force are included in the edition of 1866.

Postage on Printed Matter Collected for a Year.—*A. W. T., W——, Pa.*—See preceding answer.

Franking Privilege.—Several correspondents who have addressed us on this subject are referred to our article to be found elsewhere.

Forwarding Printed Matter.—*A. M. K., L——G——, Wis.*—See article in another column.

Forwarding Letters addressed to the care of another, &c.—*L. R., O——, Ill.*—1. See article in another column. 2. No regard need be paid to return requests on circulars and transient newspapers. 3. A retiring Postmaster should pay over to the incoming Postmaster all money collected on account of the Department since the beginning of the quarter, and not accounted for to the Department.

## New Post Offices, and Changes.

The Postmaster General has established, discontinued, and changed the names of the following offices, during the month of August, 1866:

### ESTABLISHED.

| *Post Office.* | *County.* | *State.* |
|---|---|---|
| Florida, | Chicot, | Ark. |
| String Town, | Pickaway, | Ohio. |
| Stronach, | Manistee, | Mich. |
| Tishville, | Outagamie, | Wis. |
| Laramie City, | | Dak. |
| Burlington, | Boone, | Mo. |
| Salt Creek, | Chariton, | " |
| Coatopa, | Sumtu, | Ala. |
| Ashton, | Providence, | R. I. |
| Ever Green, | Washington, | Ark. |
| Harbor Bridge, | Lawrence, | Pa. |
| Harmony, | Mason, | W. Va. |
| Pemberville, | Wood, | Ohio. |
| North Brook, | Lincoln, | N. C. |
| Roanoke, | Putnam, | Ohio. |
| Custar, | Wood, | " |
| Adams' Ridge, | Defiance, | " |
| Freedom Mills, | Henry, | " |
| Germanville, | Ottawa, | " |
| Shunuc Creek, | Delaware, | N. Y. |
| Water Mills, | Suffolk, | " |
| Silver Lake, | Clinton, | [illegible] |
| Foster, | Porter, | [illegible] |
| Fox River, | Kenosha, | [illegible] |
| East Haynesville, | Aroostook, | Me. |
| Belvidere Corners, | Lamville, | Vt. |
| Molino, | Escambia, | Fla. |
| Pass Manchac, | Livingston, | La. |
| Sanderson, | Baker, | Fla. |
| Charleston, | Luzerne, | Pa. |
| McElroy, | Doddridge, | W. Va. |
| Oak Grove, | Prince George, | Md. |
| Ripley's Mills, | Craig, | Va. |
| Danver, | Newayge, | Mich. |
| Vreeland, | Ottawa, | " |
| Bethel Springs, | McNairy, | Tenn. |
| Surgoinsville, | Hawkins, | " |
| White Hill, | Campbell, | Ga. |
| Oglesby, | La Salle, | Ill. |
| San Yerdes, | Santa Clara, | Cal. |
| Chapman's Creek, | Dickinson, | Kansas. |
| Weimer, | Wood, | Texas. |
| Twin Lake, | Calhoun, | Iowa. |
| Braddville, | Page, | " |
| Great Oak, | Palo Alto | " |
| Ocole, | Mora, | New Mex. |
| Julesburg, | Weld, | Col. |
| Wheeling, | Livingston, | Mo. |
| Fort Lyons, | Benton, | " |
| Prag, | Manitowac, | Wis. |
| Backville, | Brown, | Minn. |
| Alden, | Freeborn, | " |
| Freemont, | " | " |
| Prosper, | Fillmore, | " |
| Winsted Lake, | McLeod, | " |
| St. Thomas, | Washington, | Utah. |
| Cold Spring, | Phelps, | Mo. |
| Hendricksville, | Cape Girardeau, | " |
| Yatesville, | Calhoun, | Iowa. |
| Henderson, | Lucas, | " |
| Selma, | Wayne, | " |
| Valley Oak, | Pulaski, | Ky. |
| Plato, | " | " |
| Level Green, | Rock Castle, | " |
| Whitaker's Station, | Edgecomb, | N. C. |
| Union Grove, | Page, | Iowa. |
| Ginleysville, | Madison, | Ala. |
| Bernard's Station, | Wharton, | Texas. |
| Bottom, | Monona, | Iowa. |
| City Point, | Platte, | Mo. |

[In the annexed List will be found added the names of the nearest offices to which matter for those having been discontinued should be sent.]

### DISCONTINUED.

| *Name.* | *County and State* | *Nearest Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| Saint Charles, | Arkansas, Ark. | Little Rock, |
| Gray's Landing, | Green, Pa. | Greensboro, |
| Levee, | Montgomery, Ky. | Mount Sterling, |
| East Orange, | Delaware, Ohio. | Lewis Centre, |
| Hurricane, | Clay, Ind. | Ashboro, |
| Paradice, | Humphrey, Tenn. | Waverly C. H. |
| Spring Valley, | Rock, Wis. | Orfordville, |
| Travers, | Anoka, Minn. | Anoka, |
| Stringtown, | Davis, Iowa. | Troy, |
| Charenton, | St. Mary's, La. | Franklin, |
| St. Leonard's, | Calvert, Md. | Port Republic, |
| Benton, | Saline, Ark. | Little Rock, |
| Tishenungo, | Chickasaw, Ark. | " " |
| Brown's Mills, | Harrison, W. Va. | Clarksburg, |
| Forks of Elkham, | Franklin, Ky. | Frankfort, |
| Mann's Choice, | Bedford, Pa. | Stuckeyville, |
| Centerfield, | Ontario, N. Y. | Bloomfield, |
| Oneida, | Eaton, Mich. | Grande Ledge, |
| Branch Creek, | Huntington, Ind. | Huntington, |
| Capoli, | Allamakee, Iowa. | Harper's Ferry, |
| Palmyra, | Lyon, Nevada. | Dayton, |
| Last Chance, | Lucas, Iowa. | Argo, |
| Sullivan Springs, | Indep'dence, Ark. | Little Rock, |
| Kemp Hill, | Lawrence, Pa. | New Castle, |
| Galena, | Stone, Mo. | Robertson's Mills, |
| Myersville, | Williamsb'g, S.C. | Kingstree, |
| Morton's Store, | Alamance, N. C. | " |
| Dudley, | Hardin, Ohio. | Kenton, |
| Richland, | Stewart, Ga. | Lumpkin, |
| Town Mount, | Franklin, Ill. | Frankfort, |
| Twin Valley, | Adams, Wis. | Plainville, |
| Marduville, | Talladega, Ala. | Talladega C. H. |
| Lynchwood, | Kershaw, S. C. | Camden, |
| Kennebeck, | Monona, Texas. | Onana City, |
| Union Grove, | Houston, Minn. | Caledonia, |
| Mountain Well, | Nevada, Cal. | Washington. |

### NAMES CHANGED.

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Changed to.* |
|---|---|---|
| Prostville, | Pickaway, O. | Atlanta. |
| Allison, | Lapee, Mich. | Burnside. |
| Alley's Mills, | Cass, Texas. | Nash's Foundry. |
| Macedonia, | Grant, Ky. | W. Union (Owen co.) |
| Wastburg, | Morgan, Tenn. | Montgomery. |
| Shippen, | Cameron, Pa. | Emporium. |
| Mount Yonah, | Habersham, Ga. | Cleveland (White co.) |
| Little Stranger, | L'v'nworth, Kan. | Kelley's Stat'n. |
| Mouth of Buffalo, | Logan, W. Va. | Huff's Creek. |
| Snow Hill, | Hamilton, Tenn. | Loyalty. |
| Marble Hall, | Hawkins, " | Walnut Hall. |
| Columbus, | Anoka, Minn. | Centreville. |
| Bear Creek, | Sabine, Texas. | Brookland. |

### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(PRESIDENTIAL.)

| *Name.* | *County and State.* | *Postmasters.* |
|---|---|---|
| Dover, | Strafford, N. H. | Joshua Varney |
| Keene, | Cheshire, " | Thomas E. Hatch |
| Manchester, | Hillsboro, " | David J. Clark |
| Bridgeport, | Fairfield, Conn. | F. W. Smith, Jr. |
| Middletown, | Middlesex, " | Arthur B. Calef |
| Rockville, | Tolland, " | Geo. N. Brigham |
| Trenton, | Mercer, N. J. | Joshua Jones |
| Mount Holly, | Burlington, " | J. F. Lanmaster |
| West Meriden, | New Haven, Conn. | Geo. W. Rogers |
| West Winsted, | Litchfield, " | George Dudley |
| Williamantic, | Windham, " | James Walden |
| South Norwalk, | Fairfield, " | Matthew Wilcox |
| Stamford, | " " | Theodore Daskam |
| Norwalk, | " " | Chas. Olmstead |
| Fair Haven, | New Haven, " | James D. Howell |
| New Britain, | Hartford, " | Walter Gladden |
| Derby, | New Haven, " | R. C. Noramere |
| Danburg, | Fairfield, " | Ewd. A. Brown |
| Bucksport, | Hancock, Me. | Alfred L. Skinner |
| Brunswick, | Cumberland, " | Benj. O. Dennison |
| Saco, | York, " | Jas. M. Deering |
| Belfast, | Waldo, " | Saml. O. Thurlow |
| Rockland, | Knox, " | Miles O. Andrews |
| Thomastown, | " " | Nelsen S. Fales |
| Calais, | Washington, " | D. B. Bernard |
| Elkton, | Cecil, Md. | Jas. McKinsey |
| Uniontown, | Fayette, Pa. | Peter Heck |
| Hollidaysburg, | Blair, " | James Bingham |
| Pit-Hole City, | Venango, " | Sprague S. Hill |
| Huntingdon, | Huntingdon, " | John Read |
| Greensburg, | Westmoreland, Pa. | Hugh Arlers |
| New Brighton, | Beaver, " | John C. Boyle |
| Minersville, | Schuylkill, " | Mrs. M. La |
| Reading, | Berks, " | Wm. Briner |
| Pottsville, | Schuylkill, " | Mrs. M. Sillyman |
| Morristown, | Montgomery, Pa. | Robt. Iredell |
| Mahanoy City, | Schuylkill, " | David Phillips |
| Westchester, | Chester, " | W. B. Darlington |
| Mauch Chunk, | Carbon, " | Mrs. J. F. Righter |
| Easton, | Northampton, " | John J. Horn, |
| Danville, | Montour, " | Andw. F. Russell |
| Lewistown, | Mifflin, " | E. O. Hamilton |
| Allentown, | Lehigh, " | Tilghman Good |
| Altoona, | Blair, " | Geo. W. Patton |
| Washington, | Washington, " | Wm. C. Wiley |

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montrose, | Susquehannah, " | D. R. Lathrop |
| Carlisle, | Cumberland, " | Geo. Zinn |
| Johnstown, | Cambria, " | Evan Roberts |
| Danville, | Boyle, Ky. | Wesley R. Crear |
| Pittston, | Luzerne, Pa. | James Searle |
| Bethlehem, | Northampton, " | Robert Peysert |
| Wilkesbarre, | Luzerne, " | Edwd. H. Chase |
| Newport, | Campbell, Ky. | Wm. G. Shuly |
| Nicholasville, | Jessamine, " | Wm. A. Denman |
| York, | York, Pa. | Jonathan Jessop |
| Ellicott's Mills, | Howard, Md. | James McGowan |
| Havre de Grace, | Harford, " | Seth H. Hopper |
| Cumberland. | Allegbany, " | John H. Young |
| Frederick, | Frederick, " | Wm. H. Kelty |
| Williamsport, | Lycoming, Pa. | H. E. Taylor |
| Baltimore, | Baltimore, Md. | Edwd. Shriver |
| Kenton, | Hardin, Ohio. | Augustus Træger |
| Oxford, | Butler, " | Daniel P. Beaton |
| Wooster, | Wayne, " | Enoz Foreman |
| Lancaster, | Fairfield, " | C. M. S Wiseman |
| Salem, | Columbiana, " | Jesse B. Webb |
| Xenia, | Green, " | Wm. Lowis |
| Akron, | Summit, " | R. S. Elkins |
| Youngstown, | Mahoning, " | Thos. L. Moore |
| Malmesville, | Clermont, " | M. W. Parsons |
| Painesville, | Lake, " | Seth Marshall |
| Warren, | Trumbull, " | Comfort M. Patch |
| Flink, | Genesee, Mich. | W. O. Donoughan |
| East Saginaw, | Saginaw, " | De Witt C. Cage |
| Ann Arbor, | Washtenaw, " | John I. Thompson |
| Saginaw, | Saginaw, " | William Moll |
| Tecumseh, | Lenawel, " | W. Anderson |
| Donaqiac, | Cass, " | Wm. H. Campbell |
| Allegan, | Allegan, " | Hiram S. Manson |
| Battle Creek, | Calhoun, " | Telman W. Hall |
| Marshall, | " " | Seth Lewis |
| Jackson, | Jackson, " | Amos Root |
| Bay City, | Bay, " | H. S. Raymond |
| Hillsdale, | Hillsdale, Mich. | Samuel Russell |
| Hancock, | Houghton, " | Chas. Hembeck |
| Houghton, | " " | E. F. Douglass |
| Rockland, | Outonagon, " | Daniel P. Waite |
| Grand Rapids, | Kent, " | Noyes L. Avery, |
| Hudson, | Lenawee, " | J. M. Wood |
| West Point, | Orange, N. Y. | Mrs. M. Berard |
| Saugties, | Ulster, " | Thos. S. Dawes |
| Lansingburgh, | Renselaer, " | E. P. Pickett |
| Kingston, | Ulster, " | Caleb S. Clay |
| Fort Edward, | Washington, " | D. S. Casewell |
| Ithaca, | Tompkins, " | John H. Selkreg |
| Elmira, | Chemung, " | D. F. Pickering |
| Cold Spring, | Putnam, " | S B. Allis |
| Gouverneur, | St. Lawrence, " | Geo. B. Winslow |
| Pelham, | Westchester, " | C. W. Creed |
| Fort Hamilton, | Kings, " | Francis Finch |
| Green Point, | " " | Chas. McCartie |
| Catskill, | Green, " | E. Sinsburgh |
| Tarrytown, | Westchester, " | N. B. Holmes |
| Canton, | St. Lawrence, " | W. R. Remington |
| West Troy, | Albany, " | Wm. Hollands |
| Rondout, | Ulster, " | Rensselaer Acly |
| Raleigh, | Wake, N. C. | Andrew Miller |
| Fayetteville, | Cumberland, " | George Lander |
| Newberne, | Craven, N. C. | Geo. W. Nason |
| Greensborough. | Guilford, " | J. D. White |
| Goldsborough, | Wayne, " | John Robinson |
| Washington, | Beaufort, " | Wm. Eborn |
| Eastport, | Washington, Me. | Chas. O. Norton |
| Claremont, | Sullivan, N. H. | Chas. O. Eastman |
| Concord, | Merrimack, " | Henry P. Rolf, |
| Great Falls, | Strafford, " | John L. Haines |
| Exeter, | Rockingham," | Wm. B. Morrill |
| N'rth Bridgewater, | Plymouth, Mass. | Henry French |
| Webster, | Worcester, " | Augustus E. Day |
| Cambridge, | Middlesex, " | Geo. M. Osgood |
| East Cambridge, | Middlesex, " | Nathan K. Noble |
| South Danvers, | Essex, " | Daniel Woodburg |
| Quincy, | Norfolk, " | George L. Gill |
| Lynn, | " " | George H. Chase |
| Bridgewater, | Plymouth, " | Lervis Holmes |
| Cambridgeport, | Middlesex, " | John McDuffie |
| Westborough, | Worcester, " | Josiah Childs |
| Brooklin, | Norfolk, " | Cyrus W. Ruggles |
| Chambersburg, | Franklin, Pa. | John W. Deal |
| Newburgh, | Orange, N. Y. | Ezra Farrington |
| Albion, | Orleans, " | C. A. Harrington |
| Plattsburg, | Clinton, " | Lavi Platt |
| Ilion, | Herkimer," | Alfred E. Brooks |
| Rockport, | Monroe, " | John H. Coold |
| Medina, | Orleans, " | John Ryan |
| Ashland, | Ashland, Ohio. | Asbbel G. Beer |
| Hillsboro, | Highland, " | Wm. R. Smith |
| Hamilton, | Butler, " | Wm. C. Rossman |
| Lebanon, | Warren, " | Mrs. B. E. Parshall |
| Massillon, | Stark, " | John Scheitzer |
| Oberlin, | Lorain, " | Frank Hannon |
| Steubenville, | Jefferson, " | Geo. B. Filson, |
| Alexandria. | Alexandria, Va. | Wm. D. Massey |
| Norfolk, | Norfolk, " | Warren W. Wing |
| Yonkers, | West Chester, N.Y. | Levi P. Rose |
| Lima, | Livingston, " | Ira Godfrey |
| Ottawa, | La Salle, Ill. | Joseph W. Dow |
| Jacksonville, | Morgan, " | John D. Strong |
| Chicago, | Cook, " | Thos. O. Osborne |
| Cairo, | Alexander, " | John M. Graham |
| Huntington, | Huntin, Ind. | Alex. W. Delong |
| Connersville, | Fayette, " | John Kensler |
| Sparta, | Monroe, Wis. | Thos. D. Steele |
| Oshkosh, | Winnebago, " | Charles Hall |
| Columbus, | Muscogee, Ga. | Thos. M. Hogan |
| Hastings, | Dokota, Minn. | Arch. M. Hayes |
| Muscatine, | Muscatine, Iowa. | John Mahin |
| Sioux City, | Woodburg, Iowa. | J. C. C. Haskins |
| Marion, | Linn, " | J. W. Yeamshaw |
| Eddyville, | Wapello, " | Aaron Melick |
| Fort Madison, | Lee, " | Benedict Hugel |
| Minneapolis, | Hennepin, Minn. | Daniel Bassett |
| Faribault, | Rice, " | James Gibson |
| Rochester, | Olmstead, " | Moses W. Fay |
| Andover, | Essex, Mass. | Samuel Raymond |
| Amesburg, | " " | David Batchelder |
| Milford, | Worcester, " | Adam Hurst |
| Waltham, | Middlesex, " | Newell Sherman |
| Chelsea, | Suffolk, " | Hadley P. Burrill |
| Natick, | Middlesex, " | J. B. Fairbanks |
| Clinton, | Worcester, " | Enoch K. Gibbs |
| Charlestown, | Middlesex, " | Wm. H. De Costa |
| Watertown, | " " | Arch. McMaster |
| Medford, | " " | George Harvey |
| Woburn, | " " | Nathan Wyman |
| Beverly, | Essex, " | Thos. A. Morgan |
| Marblehead, | " " | S. P. Hathaway, Jr. |
| Northampton, | Hampshire, " | Lorenzo W. Joy |
| East Hampton, | " " | J. H. Bradwell |
| Amherst, | " " | J. L. Skinner |
| Fitchburhg, | Worcester, " | Thornton K. Ware |
| Greenfield, | Franklin, Mass. | Lewis Merrian |
| Barre, | Worcester, " | A. T. Wilson |
| Newark, | Essex, N. J. | Ezra A. Casman |
| Bordentown, | Burlington, " | James Fusman |
| Plainfield, | Union, " | Elston M. Dunn |
| Elizabethport, | " " | Luther T. Hand |
| Freehold, | Monmouth, " | Joseph H. Rosell |
| Salem, | Salem, " | Wm. B. Robertson |
| Orange, | Essex, " | Abial M. Condit |
| New Brunswick, | Middlesex, " | John T. Jenkins |
| Wilmington, | New Castle, Del. | A. H. Grimshaw |
| Bath, | Sagadahoc, Me. | C. T. Greenleaf |
| Chicopee, | Hampden, Mass, | J. C. Havens |
| Hoboken, | Hudson, N. J. | Gordon Farmer |
| Baton Rouge, | E. Baton Rouge, La. | C. G. Breckinridge |
| Jamestown, | Chautauqua, N. Y. | Abner Hazeltine |
| Olean, | Cataraugus, " | Rufus L. Page |
| Sing Sing, | Westchester, " | Reuben Quimby |
| Port Jervis, | Orange, " | A. B. Goodall |
| Malone, | Franklin, " | Calvin Skinner |
| New Philadelphia, | Tuscarawas, Ohio. | John S. Hall |
| Springfield, | Clark, " | Richard Rodgers |
| Athens, | Athens, " | John F. Mahon |
| Marietta, | Washington, " | Wm. C. Buck |
| Monroe, | Monroe, Mich, | Geo. Spalding |
| Saint Joseph, | Berrien, " | Jas. M. Witherell |
| Ironton, | Lawrence, Ohio. | S. Brady Steece |
| Fredericksburg, | Spottsylvania, Va. | Chas. Williams |
| Portsmouth, | Norfolk, " | J. O. Lawrence |
| Mendota, | La Salle, Ill. | David A. Cook |
| Delavan, | Walworth, Wis. | Charles Smith |
| Kenosha, | Kenosha, " | Michael Frank |
| Baraboo, | Sank, " | Samuel Hartley |
| Waupun, | Fond du Lac, " | J. H. Brinkerhoff |
| Columbus, | Columbia, " | Frank Huggens |
| Portage City, | Columbia, " | S. E. Dana |
| Watertown, | Jefferson, " | Jacob Jussen |
| Beaver Dam, | Dodge, " | O. S. Phelp |
| Whitewater, | Walworth, " | Edmund B. Gray |
| Decatur, | Macon, Ill. | John Ryan |
| Evansville, | Vanderburg, Ind. | Jas. P. De Bouler |
| La Porte, | La Porte, " | Geo. B. Roberts |
| Sycamore, | De Kalb, Ill. | C. Elwood |
| Lacon, | Marshall, " | C. M. Bonham |
| Waukegan, | Lake, " | James Y. Cory |
| Jerseyville, | Jersey, " | Wm. E. Pitt |
| Wilmington, | Will, " | Le Roy Baker |
| La Salle, | La Salle, " | Edwin B. Mason |
| Mattoon, | Coles, " | C. W. Houghton |
| Princeton, | Bureau, " | D. McDonald |
| Henry, | Marshall, " | John A. Warren |
| Lincoln, | Logan, " | John S. Metcalf |
| Atlanta, | Fulton, Ga. | Thomas Simms |
| Augusta, | Richmond, " | Foster Blodget |
| Macon, | Bibb, " | J. H. R. Washington |
| Richmond, | Wayne, Ind. | A. Williams |
| Jacksonville, | Morgan, Ill. | Horace Chapin |
| Nebraska City, | Otoe, Neb. | J. H. Hochstetter |
| Omaha City, | Douglas, " | Geo. R. Smith |
| Carson City, | Ormsby, Nev. | Benj. F. Small |
| Austin, | Lander, " | Robert Allen |
| Portland, | Multnomah, Or'n. | E. G. Randall |
| Independence, | Buchanan, Iowa. | J. L. Loomis |
| McGregor, | Clayton, " | W. A. Benton, |
| Yreka, | Sisklyow, Cal. | Curtis H. Pyle |
| Sacramento City, | Sacramento, " | Geo. Rowland |
| San Jose, | Santa Clara, " | Simon M. Cutler |
| Petaluma, | Sonoma, " | James Hunter |
| Nevada City, | Nevada, " | Frank G. Guild |
| Downieville, | Sierra, " | A. J. McKinsey |
| Oskaloosa, | Mahaska, Iowa. | C. P. Searl |
| Davenport, | Scott, " | A. H. Sanders |
| Montgomery, | Montgomery, Ala. | Wm. J. Bibb |
| Galveston, | Galveston, Texas. | Victor H. Grahn |
| San Antonio, | Bexar, " | S. P. Cambia |
| Austin, | Travis, " | W. P. De Normandie |
| Mountain City, | Gilpin, Col. | S. A. Buell |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuscumbia, | Franklin, Ala. | Geo. W. Cremer |
| Columbia, | Richland, S. C. | Jas. C. Janney |
| Santa Fee, | Santa Fee, N. Mex. | Martin L. Byers |
| Gloucester, | Essex, Mass. | J. Franklin Dyer |
| Salem, | " " | Wm. Coggswell |
| Roxbury, | Norfolk, " | Isaac S. Burrill |
| Worcester, | Worcester, " | Josiah Pickett |
| Pittsburg, | Alleghany, Pa. | Wade Hampton |
| Alleghany, | " " | A. L. Robinson |
| Mount Vernon, | Knox, Ohio. | Wm. M. Mefford |
| Newark, | Licking, " | Thos. J. Anderson |
| Albany, | Albany, N. Y. | S. H. H. Parsons |
| Muncie, | Delaware, Ind. | Henry C. Marsh |
| St. Louis, | St. Louis, Mo. | Peter L. Foy |
| Fort Leavenworth, | Leavenw'rth, Kan. | Michael Dunn |
| Litchfield, | Litchfield, Conn. | Howard E. Gates |
| Towanda, | Bradford, Pa. | Elbanan Smith |
| Coldwater, | Branch, Mich. | Hamlet B. Adams |

## RE-OPENED.

ALABAMA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forts, Dallas, | Mount Hebron, Greene, |
| Wedowee, Randolph, | Carlowville, Dallas, |
| Springville, St. Clair, | Summit, Blount, |
| Sharpesville, Montgomery, | Mount Niles, St. Clair, |
| Mellon Valley, Randolph, | Bladen Springs, Choctaw. |

ARKANSAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Marion, Crittenden. | Bennett's Bayou, Fulton, |
| Byrd's Springs, Jefferson, | Blue Mountain, Izard, |
| Lake Village, Chicot, | Mount Ida, Montgomery. |
| Rockport, Hot Springs, | |

GEORGIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rock Spring, Walker, | Duane Street, Habersham, |
| Plains of Dura, Sumter, | Mobley Pond, Scriven, |
| Town Creek, Gilmer, | Dover, Terrell, |
| Luthersville, Merriwether, | Pleasant Hill, Talbot, |
| Newton Factory, Newton, | Point Peter, Oglethorpe. |
| Nacoochee, Habersham, | |

LOUISIANA.

Moreanville, Avoyelles.

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hillsdale, Guilford, | East Laport, Jackson, |
| Quallytown, Haywood, | Cacher's Valley, Jackson, |
| White Sulphur Spring, Catawba, | Ca-Lenox Castle, Rockingham, |
| | Shufordville, Buncombe, |
| Ivy, Madison, | Union Grove, Iredell, |
| Valley Town, Cherokee, | Moffett's Mills, Randolph, |
| Caintuck, New Hanover, | Murphy, Cherokee, |
| Aquone, Macon, | Brower's Mills, Randolph. |

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tunnel Hill, Pickens, | Cross Keys, Union, |
| Pleasant Hill, Lancaster, | New House, York, |
| Branchville, Orangeburgh, | Line Creek, Laurens. |
| Gowensville, Greenville, | Twenty-six, Anderson, |
| Mechanicsville, Sumter, | Adam's Run, Colleton, |
| Hodges, Abbeville, | Claremont, Pickens. |

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Viney Grove, Lincoln, | Statesville, Wilson, |
| Orme's Store, Bledsoe, | Mouth of Wolf, Overton, |
| Mechanicsville, Cannon, | Little Chucky, Green, |
| Friendsville, Blount, | Bull Run, Knox, |
| Ridge Post, Davidson, | Moore's Rest, Anderson, |
| Sulphur Springs, Rhea, | Twinville, Knox, |
| Conyersville, Henry, | Vandegriff's " |
| Cainsville, Wilson. | |

TEXAS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hilliard's, Shelby, | Rush Creek, Navarro, |
| White Cottage, Shelby, | Hardin, Hardin, |
| Montague, Montague, | Johnson's Station, Tarrant, |
| Barton, Anderson, | Personville, Limestone, |
| Grand Cane, Liberty, | Alguna, San Patricio, |
| Mount Sylvan, Smith, | Duffan, Erath, |
| Merrilltown, Travis, | Spring Hill, Navarro, |
| Travis, Austin, | Lavernia, Wilson, |
| Hopkinsville, Gonzales, | Kenner, Matagorda, |
| Woods, Panola, | Rural Shade, Navarro, |
| Jordan's Saline, Van Zant, | Greenwade's Mills, Hill, |
| Stover's Cross Roads, Kaufman, | Edom, Van Zant, |
| | Fort Davis, Bexar, |
| Linden, Davis, | Brownsborough, Henderson, |
| Weston, Collin, | |
| Taos, Navarro, | San Anders, Milan, |
| Willow Creek, Robertson, | Richland Crossing, Navarro, |
| Brockville, Ellis, | Head of Elm, Montague, |
| Black Jack Grove, Hopkins, | Timber Creek, Hunt, |
| Shook's Bluff, Cherokee, | Coffeeville, Upshur, |
| Hancock, Houston, | Newport, Walker, |
| Swartwout, Liberty. | |

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Morrisville, Fauquier, | Lodi, Washington, |
| Vicksville, Southampton, | Morrisonville, Loudon, |
| Zuni Station, Isle of Wight, | Sandy Bottom, Middlesex, |
| Walker's Church, Appomattox, | Appomat-Wilderness, Spottsylvania, |
| | Walkerton, King and Queen. |

WEST VIRGINIA.

Sink's Grove, Monroe.

## Miscellaneous Information.

### Dead Letters.

By the instructions under the postal laws, UNMAILABLE LETTERS are specified to be—

Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

Unpaid letters for foreign countries, on which prepayment is required by the regulations.

Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

Letters misdirected to places where there are no post offices.

Civilian's letters, (domestic) *wholly unpaid*, (including unpaid drop letters.)

Only such letters as are herein described are, when deposited in any post office, to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office; all others must be dispatched to their destination, charged with the amount of unpaid postage.

When unmailable letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office, the specific reason therefor must be endorsed upon the envelope of each.

These instructions will be strictly followed at all post offices.

For more full instructions relating to dead letters, advertising letters, &c., examine carefully Chap. 35, Regulations of 1866, and Sections 1 and 2, Act of June 12, 1866.

### Foreign Letters, &c.

RULE FOR RATING LETTERS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &C.

The attention of postmasters is particularly called to the mode of rating postage upon letters exchanged in the mails between this country and the United Kingdom, which differs only in the rate, and not, as heretofore, in the weight or standard. The *maximum standard weight* is now half an ounce, and the *rate* is twenty-four cents; postage to Great Britain and Ireland, therefore, is as follows, viz.:

*One* rate (24 cents) for a single letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight.

*Two* rates (48 cents) when over ½, but not exceeding 1 ounce.

*Three* rates (72 cents) when over 1, but not exceeding 1½ ounces, &c., &c.

Thus, a letter to Great Britain, weighing 4½ ounces, should be paid $2.16, being chargeable with nine rates. All *part paid* letters to foreign countries are treated as wholly unpaid, and the amount paid lost to the sender.

Letters to foreign countries, where prepayment of postage is compulsory, when insufficiently paid are sent to the Dead Letter Office, to be opened and returned to the writers, and are thereby delayed one or two mails, and, no doubt, in many cases, causing serious loss and annoyance to the writers.

REGISTERING FOREIGN LETTERS.—Letters can be registered in the United States for Great Britain and Ireland, for Germany, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen, Hamburg, or Prussian closed mails. Letters to Canada can be registered, but *not* to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward's Island. Postmasters will, therefore, decline to register letters addressed to other foreign countries.

The registry fee to be charged on registered letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, via Bremen or Hamburg, or by Prussian closed mail, and to Canada, is *five* cents—to Great Britain and Ireland, *twenty* cents. All registered letters must be prepaid in full to destination. See "Foreign Miscellany" on fourth page of this paper, for full information in regard to rating all foreign letters.

Our Postal Convention with the United Kingdom, provides that each country shall levy and collect *its postage only*, on newspapers, at the rate of two cents each, whether they are sent or received. Hence, newspapers received in this country from Great Britain *come prepaid the British postage only*, and postmasters must be particular, in all cases, to collect the United States charge of two cents on their delivery.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.—Irregularities having arisen in respect to Canadian correspondence, these directions must hereafter be observed:

Letters addressed to Canada must be mailed to a United States Exchange Office. Letters cannot be sent *direct to Post Offices in Canada*.

The postage on a single letter to and from Canada is 10 cents, *prepayment optional*; but the *whole* postage must be prepaid *or none*. Part prepayments are not recognized. Prepayments must be made *by United States postage stamps*—not in money.

A postmaster may frank a letter to Canada the same as to any point in the United States; but it is optional for the Canadian P. O. Department to deliver such letter free, or charge full postage on it, at its pleasure.

COLLECTIONS IN COIN.—In pursuance of the provisions of a resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1863, all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails despatched to this country from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Prussia, Hamburg, Bremen, or Belgium, are collected in gold or silver coin. Should, however, payment of such postage, and of the premium on a corresponding amount of coin, be tendered in United States notes, the same is to be accepted in lieu of coin. The amount to be collected in U. S. notes, (in case coin is not offered,) is marked on each letter on its arrival at U. S. Exchange Offices, and it charged in the post-bills. Hence, when coin is collected at the office of delivery, the difference should be entered in the account of Mails Received as an overcharge.

The above applies exclusively to the mails received *from* the countries mentioned

On *out-going* letters the former regulations remain unchanged, and, when prepaid, the regular rates (in currency) only are to be collected.

### Distributing Post Offices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston, Mass. | St. Louis, Mo. |
| Portland, Maine, | Louisville, Ky. |
| Hartford, Conn. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| New York, N. Y | Sacramento, Cal. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | Norfolk, Va. |
| Albany, N. Y. | Richmond, Va |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | Kanawha C. H., W. Va. |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | Raleigh, N. C. |
| Baltimore, Md. | Montgomery, Ala. |
| Washington, D. C. | New Orleans, La. |
| Wheeling, Va. | Charleston, S. C. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | Savannah, Ga. |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | Columbus Ga. |
| Detroit, Mich. | Nashville, Tenn. |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | Memphis, Tenn. |
| Cairo, Ill. | Little Rock, Ark. |
| Chicago. Ill. | Napoleon, Ark. |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | Galveston, Texas. |

Postmasters at the smaller offices will send all registered letters addressed to offices beyond their respective States to the first *Distributing* Post Office on the route—enclosing them, with the registered letter bill, in envelopes, addressed to the Postmaster of that office, sending the return bill there also, and treating them exactly as if intended for *delivery* there.

### POST OFFICE BLANKS.

The agencies for supplying postmasters with blanks are as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1—Supplies blanks for the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Wm. O. Redden," Blank Agent, Washington, District of Columbia.*"

DISTRICT NO. 2—Supplies blanks for the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, Nevada and Oregon, and Washington Territory. Postmasters in either of these States or Territories, wanting blanks of any kind, should address "*Beverly Clarke, Blank Agent, New York, N. Y.*"

DISTRICT NO. 3—Supplies blanks for the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Postmasters in either of these States, wanting blanks of any kind should address "*A. F. Lee, Blank Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.*"

When the postages collected at an office amount to $100 a year, the name of the postmaster and of his office will be printed on the post bills. When the postmaster's compensation exceeds $12 50 a quarter, the postmaster is entitled to wrapping paper and twine, at the above agencies.

Applications for blank registers of arrival and departure of the mails must be made direct to the "Inspection office." For special instructions, to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than $12 50 per quarter, can purchase a reasonable quantity of wrapping paper and twine, *provided* the net proceeds of the office exceed twenty dollars per year.

### STAMPS.

Post Offices, the gross receipts of which are over $1,000 per annum, will be furnished with circular marking and rating stamps of class No. 1; less than $1,000 and over $500, with stamps of class No. 2; less than $500 and over $100, with stamps of class No. 3. Applications for these stamps should be made to the Appointment office.

Postmasters at offices, the gross receipts of which are less than $75 per annum, if they use rating stamps must obtain the same at their own expense.

Letter balances, upon the like application, are furnished to offices which collect in postages $75 a year.

### United States Exchange Offices for Foreign Mails.

*New York* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian, Belgian, Bremen and Hamburg Mails.

*Boston* is an office of Exchange for British, French, Prussian and Belgian Mails.

*Philadelphia* is an office of Exchange for British and French Mails.

*San Francisco* is an office of Exchange for British Mails only.

*Portland, Detroit*, and *Chicago*, are offices of Exchange for British, Prussian and French Mails.

EXCHANGE OFFICES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAILS.

New York, Boston, Albany, Troy and Portland exchange with some of the largest offices on the other side by through bags. Portland and the Route Agents thence to the Canada line exchange with the Route Agents beyond. Buffalo exchanges with Toronto, Hamilton, Queenstown, London and other offices on Lake Erie; Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, N. Y. with St. John's; Burlington and Rutland with St. John's and Montreal; Island Pond with Montreal, Sherbrook and Route Agents. The following exchange with their nearest corresponding offices on the other side; Black Rock, Suspension Bridge, Dovers, Lewiston, Youngstown, Rochester, (with Coburg in summer), Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburgh and Fort Covington, N. Y.; Richford, Franklin, Derby Line, North Troy, Swanton and Canaan, Vt. Cleveland, Ohio, (with Port Stanley in summer,) Sault St. Mary, Port Huron, Detroit and Algonac, Mich.; Fort Fairfield, Robinson, Calais, Houlton and Eastport, Me.

MODE OF INDICATING THE PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

When the *United States* official postage entries on the *letters received* from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe, are in *red* ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in *black* ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected on delivery. The postage on such letters is either *wholly* paid or *wholly* unpaid. Postmasters can readily decide any question as to prepayment, by this simple criterion.

## Domestic Postages.

The law requires postage on all letters, (including those to foreign countries when prepaid,) excepting those written to the President or Vice-President, or members of Congress, or, (on official business) to the chiefs of the executive departments of the government, and the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege, to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes, prepayment in money being prohibited. Postmasters can send *official* letters to other Postmasters free.

All drop letters must be prepaid. The rate of postage on drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carrier is established, is two cents per half ounce or fraction of a half ounce; at offices where such free delivery is *not* established, the rate is 1 ct.

The single rate of postage on all domestic mail letters throughout the United States is three cents per half ounce, with an additional rate of three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce. The ten cent (Pacific) rate is abolished.

RATES OF LETTER POSTAGE BETWEEN OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO AND FROM CANADA AND OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES

To and from Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., irrespective of distance.

To and from other British N. Am. Provinces,
for distance not over 3,000 miles. ......... 10 cts.
For any distance over 3,000 miles........... 15 "

For every additional half ounce, or fraction of a half ounce, an additional rate is charged. Prepayment is optional on all letters for the British North American Provinces except Newfoundland, to which prepayment is compulsory.

Letter postage is to be charged on all handbills, circulars, or other printed matter which shall contain any manuscript writing whatever.

Daguerreotypes, when sent in the mail, are to be charged with letter postage by weight.

Photographs on cards, paper, and other flexible material, (not in cases,) can be sent at the same rate as miscellaneous printed matter—viz., two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

Photographic Albums are chargeable with book postage—four cents for each four ounces, or fraction thereof.

### Newspaper Postage.

| | |
|---|---|
| Postage on *Daily Papers* to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance, either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter, (three months).. | 35 cts. |
| Six times per week, " " . | 30 " |
| For Tri-Weekly, " " .. | 15 " |
| For Semi-Weekly, " " .. | 10 " |
| For Weekly, " " .. | 5 " |

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, *free*.

POSTAGE PER QUARTER (to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance) on NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS *issued less frequently than once a week*, sent to actual subscribers in any part of the U. S.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Semi-monthly, not over 4 oz.................. | 6 cts. |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz... | 12 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz... | 18 " |
| Monthly, not over 4 oz......................... | 3 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz......... | 6 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz....... | 9 " |
| Quarterly, not over 4 oz...................... | 1 " |
| " over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz....... | 2 " |
| " over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz...... | 3 " |

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than *three months*. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an *official* quarter, the postage received by the p. m. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for *one quarter* and a third, *one quarter* and two-thirds, &c. The law only requires that *at least* one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires, to be written or printed.

Religious, Educational and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight, and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

NEWSDEALERS may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers' rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Publications issued without disclosing the office of publication, or containing a fictitious statement thereof, must not be forwarded by postmasters unless prepaid at the mailing office at the rates of transient printed matter.

### Postage on Transient Printed Matter.

[*All* printed matter (except single copies of *newspapers, magazines and periodicals* to regular subscribers) sent *via* Overland Mail, is to be charged at *letter postage* rates.]

BOOKS, not over 4 oz. in weight, to one address, 4 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 8 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 12 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 16 cts.

CIRCULARS, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cts.; over three and not over six, 4 cts.; over six and not over nine, 6 cts.; over nine and not exceeding twelve, 8 cts.

ON MISCELLANEOUS MAILABLE MATTER, (embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, handbills and posters, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions,) the postage to be pre-paid by stamps, is, on one package to one address, not over 4 oz. in weight, 2 cts.; over 4 oz. and not over 8 oz., 4 cts.; over 8 oz. and not over 12 oz., 6 cts.; over 12 oz. and not over 16 oz., 8 cts.

By a recent order of the Postmaster General, the fifth subdivision of the 42d instruction of the new Post Office Law, has been amended by striking out the word twelve and inserting thirty-two before the word ounces, so that it shall read as follows—"The weight of packages of seeds, cuttings, roots and scions, to be franked, is limited to thirty-two ounces."

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper, otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate payment of postage upon each separate matter at the established rates.

Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed without being chargeable with postage.

Where packages of *newspapers* or *periodicals* are received at any *post office* directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance, shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Weekly newspapers and all other printed matter to the British North American Provinces, although sent from countries bordering on the line, are chargeable with the same rates as when sent to any point in the United States.

☞ All transient matter *must be* prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short-paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at the prepaid rate. reat neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. *No such paper should be delivered*, unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, postmasters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. *If they fail, they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.*

To *inclose* or conceal a letter or *other* thing (excepting bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication, upon *any* newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, is illegal, and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to *letter postage*.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, writing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other printed matter, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subjects the package to letter postage.

### RATES OF POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers two cents each without regard to weight; pamphlets and periodicals, two cents each if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if exceeding two ounces; *which is the United States postage only*; but pamphlets weighing over eight ounces, or periodicals weighing over sixteen ounces, are chargeable with letter postage. Books and all other descriptions of printed matter, are subject to letter rate of postage. Neither pamphlets nor periodicals are entitled to conveyance in the British mail, through England, to countries on the Continent of Europe.
2. TO OR FROM FRANCE, ALGERIA, OR IN FRENCH MAIL OR VIA ENGLAND.—Newspapers, periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, catalogues, papers of music, prospectuses, circulars, and all other kinds of printed matter addressed to France, Algeria, or cities of Turkey, Syria, and Egypt in which France has post offices, (viz: Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Galatz, Gallipoli, Ibraila, Ineboli, Jaffa, Kerassund, Latakia, Messina, in Asiatic Turkey, Mitylene, Rhodes, Salonica, Sameoun, Sinope, Smyrna, Sulino, Trebizond, Tripoli, in Syria, Tultcha, Varna, and Volo,) can be despatched to France direct, or by way of England, on prepayment of the United States postage, viz: newspapers, two cents each; periodical works, catalogues, or pamphlets, two cents per four ounces or fraction thereof; and all other kinds of printed matter the same as domestic rates; to be in all cases collected in the United States, whether sent or received. France in like manner collects its own postage on all kinds of printed matter, whether sent or received.
3. TO OR FROM THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN POSTAL UNION IN THE PRUSSIAN CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers sent in the Prussian closed mail are chargeable with a postage of six cents each, *prepayment compulsory*, being in full to destination to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union. Newspapers received come *fully prepaid* at same rate of postage, and are to be delivered without charge. No provision is made for the transmission of other articles of printed matter in the Prussian closed mail, at less than letter rate of postage.
4. TO OR FROM GERMANY, VIA BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—Newspapers sent from the United States by the Bremen or Hamburg line, three cents each, prepayment required. This pays to any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union.

Newspapers received by the Bremen or Hamburg line are in like manner prepaid in Germany. On pamphlets, magazines and other printed matter, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce must be prepaid at the mailing office when sent from, and collected at the office of delivery when received in the United States. This is the United States postage only.

5. TO BELGIUM, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM CLOSED MAIL.—Newspapers, gazettes and periodical works:

Five cents for each package, the weight of which shall not exceed three ounces, and an additional rate of five cents for each additional weight of three ounces or fraction of three ounces. *Prepayment required.*

Books, stitched or bound, pamphlets, papers of music, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisments and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed.

Five cents for each package of the weight of one ounce or fraction of an ounce, and so on, in the same proportion, for packages of greater weight. *Prepayment required.*

The above rates are in full of the postage to destination. In like manner similar printed matter *received from Belgium*, come fully paid, and is to be delivered without charge.

6. TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS, (NOT BRITISH,) EXCEPT CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA, (EXCEPT ASPINWALL AND PANAMA,) AND COUNTRIES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.—Newspapers sent, six cents each; prepayment required. On papers received the rate to be collected is two cents only, the British postage being prepaid.

### Time of Closing Mails at the New York Post Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mail.......................... | 5.00 A. M. |
| " ................................. | 1.30 P. M. |
| " (via Newp't & Fall River boat) | 4.00 P. M. |
| " (via New Haven Way)....... | 2.20 P. M. |
| " ................................. | 6.00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail.......................... | 5.00 A. M. |
| " (Way)....5 A. M., and....... | 3.15 P. M. |
| " ................................. | 4.15 P. M. |
| Freehold and Keyport......... | 1.30 P. M. |
| Long Island.......................... | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " ................................. | 2.30 P. M. |
| New York Central R. R.............. | 3.45 P. M. |
| North Mail.......................... | 5.00 A. M. |
| " " (Way.......................... | 2.00 P. M. |
| " " .................................. | 4.30 P. M. |
| South.................................. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " .................................. | 4.30 P. M. |
| " .................................. | 5.30 P. M. |
| " .................................. | 10.30 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS all mails close at 1½ P. M.

### Mails are Due at New York Post Office.

NORTH—Due 7.00, 7.45 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.; 1.00, 5.45, and 11.30 P. M.

SOUTH—Due 5.45 A. M.; 12.30, 6.00, 8.30, 10.30 P. M.

EAST—Due (Fall River) 7 A. M.; Railroad, (Way Mail,) 10.30 A. M., 1.30 P. M. (Boston Express,) 5.30 A. M.; 6.00, and 11.30 P. M.

WEST—Due 12.30 A. M., 1.00, 4.30, 10.30 P. M., and 9 A. M.

### Post Office Hours.

The post office opens at 7.30 A. M., and closes at 7.00 P. M. A night clerk is in attendance for the delivery of letters, until 11 P. M. Application should be made at the "night window," on Nassau street. Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 12½ to 1½ P. M.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready.

STONE'S POST OFFICE ACCOUNT BOOK,

FOR THE

Quarterly Record of Box Rents, Newspaper and Letter Postages.

Every Postmaster should have it.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish postmasters with the above book at the following prices, viz.:

No. 1, containing 106 pages, $5.00, sent by mail, post-paid.

No. 2, containing 202 pages, $6.00, sent by express.
" 3, " 276 " 7.50, " "
" 4, " 376 " 10.00, " "

Also, for the *smallest* offices, in flexible covers, $2.50, sent by mail, post-paid.

This book is highly recommended by all postmasters who have examined it; is simple, accurate, designed for *four* years; is made of fine paper, printed headings paged, alphabeted and substantially bound.

Postmasters ordering the book should order the right size for their office, stating size, and remitting price of same.

No. 1, designed for small offices, No. 2, offices supplying five to ten thousand inhabitants. Large sizes for larger offices.

Descriptive Circulars sent on receipt of three cent stamp.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned. M. H. STONE, Asst. P. M.
a66 5t Burlington, Vermont.

P. O. Marking and Rating STAMPS.

E. S. ZEVELY,

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND,

Continues to supply all kinds of STAMPS for use in Post Offices, (besides other matters), at reasonable rates. Office Stamps, several kinds, from $1.25 to $3; Rating Stamps, 30 cents; Pad and Box Ink, each 30 cents; Postmasters' Names, plain letters, 60 cents; Fac Simile, $5. Many years in this business, with Government patronage. Stamps delivered by mail. Send for a circular.

A Picture for Postmasters.

"THE POSTMISTRESS," a beautiful Engraving on Steel, copied from the celebrated Painting by RICHTER. A splendid and appropriate Ornament for the Post Office or Parlor. Sent free by mail for 50 cents, (original price $3,) or beautifully colored, 75 cents. "An excellent work of art, and moreover remarkably cheap."—*U. S. Mail.* Address box 2641, New York P. O.

P. O. DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

ALL the Post Offices in the United States, and the Canadas, Rates of Postage, Domestic and Foreign, Laws, Regulations, and Money Order Offices. Price $1 50. Address P. O. Directory, Box 5206, New York P. O.

# UNITED STATES MAIL.

## TABLE OF POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

☞The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases, prepayment is required.

| COUNTRIES. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding quar. ounce. | Postage on Letters. Not exc'ding half ounce. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Newspap's. | Postage on Printed Mat'r. Pamphlets per ounce. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Acapulco | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Aden, British Mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Adrianople, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Africa, (West Coast,) British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Alexandretta, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *30 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Algeria, French mail | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Altona, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Antivari, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Arabia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Argentine Republic, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in Fr. mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ascension, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Aspinwall | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Australia, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Panama | | 22 | 6 | |
| do by private ship from N. York or Boston | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| do French mail (*South* Austr'a, comp'ry.) | *30 | *60 | | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 50 | 102 | | |
| do by Bremen & Hamburg mail, via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do (except prov. in Italy) French ml. | *21 | *42 | | |
| Azores Island, British mail, via Portugal | 29 | 37 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Baden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Bahamas, by direct steamer from New York | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bankok, Siam, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 51 | 57 | 8 | |
| Batavia, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bavaria, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Belgium, French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do closed mail, via England | | *27 | 5 | 5 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Belgrade do do by American pkt. | | 21 | 7 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 7 | |
| do by French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Beyrout, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bogota, New Granada | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Bolivia | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Borneo, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Bourbon, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Brazils, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux | *33 | *66 | | |
| do Am. packet (29th each month) | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Bremen, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Brit. N. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunswick, distance not over 3000 miles | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do do exceeding 3000 miles | | *15 | 2 | ‡ |
| Brunswick, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 26 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Buenaventura | | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| Buenos Ayres, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by Fr. ml. from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Caiffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| Canada | | *10 | 2 | |
| Canary Islands, via England | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| Candia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Canea, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope, Brit. Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Cape de Verde Islands, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do do in French mail, via Bordeaux and Lisbon | 30 | 60 | | |
| Carthagena | | 18 | 6 | |
| C. Amer, Pac. Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Chili | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| China, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do by Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste | | 55 | | |
| do by Br'm or Hmb'g ml. via Marseilles & Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by ml. to San Fran., thence by private ship | | 3 | | |
| Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid 38c) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Corfu—see Ionian Islands. | | | | |
| Corsica, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *15 | *30 | | |
| Costa Rica | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Cuba | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Curacoa, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Cuxhaven, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Dardanelles, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Denmark, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *20 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Durazzo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| East Indies, open mail, via London, by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 6 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 6 | |
| do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 68 | 13 | |
| do (English possessions,) Prussian closed mail, via Trieste | | 36 | 10 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail, via Marseilles and Suez | 40 | 72 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hmb'g ml., via Trieste | | 64 | | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Ecuador | | 34 | 6 | 4 |
| Egypt, (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) British mail, via Marseilles | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do (except Alexandria, Cairo and Suez,) Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 6 | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| [To places excepted above, 21c. by U.S. packet or 5c. by Brit. pack. per ½ oz. prepay. compuls.] | | | | |
| Falkland Islands, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| France | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Frankfort, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Galatz, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Galatz, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Galata, open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by Brit. pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| Gallipoli, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Gambia, via England | | 33 | 4 | |
| Guadaloupe, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Guatemala | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (except Luxemburg) by Ham'g mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Gibraltar, French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt | | 21 | 4 | 1 |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | | *24 | 2 | (†) |
| Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *35 | 3 | 1 |
| do open mail, via London, by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from N. York | | *10 | 2 | 1 |
| do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Hanover, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Havana—see Cuba. | | | | |
| Hayti, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Heligoland, Island of, by British mail, in Am. pkt | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in British pkt | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do via England, by private ship | | 33 | 4 | |
| Holland, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do via England | | *27 | 2 | |
| Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| Honduras | | 34 | 6 | |
| Hong Kong, Brit. mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do by French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 36 | 10 | |
| Indian Archipelago, French mail | 30 | 60 | 6 | |
| do British mail, via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| Ineboli, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Ionian Islands, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | 35 | 49 | 4 | |
| Italy—see Sardinian States, Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Roman States and Two Sicilies | | | | |
| Janina, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Java, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Jaffa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do open British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| Japan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail, via Yokohama | 30 | 60 | | |
| do (*to Yokohama*) by French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Jerusalem, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Karikal, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Kerassund, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Labuan, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | | 53 | | |
| Larnica, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Lauenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| Latakia, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Liberia, British mail | | 33 | 4 | |
| Lombardy, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lubec, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Lucca, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| do do Bremen mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do Hamburg mail | | *22 | 3 | 1 |
| Madeira, Island of, via England | 29 | 37 | 4 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Mahe, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Majorca, British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Martinique, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Mauritius, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Mexico | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Brem'n or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Messina, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Minorca, by British mail | | 33 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| Mitylene, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Modena, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Moldavia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Moluccas, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 10 | |
| do French mail | | 60 | | |
| Montevideo, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| do via France, by French mail from Bordeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| Naples, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do by Bremen & Hamb'g mail | | 22 | | |
| Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. Y. | | 5 | 2 | ‡ |
| Natal, British Mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 8 | |
| do do Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| Netherlands, The, French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do via England | | *27 | 2 | |
| New Brunswick | | *10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Newfoundland | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama.) | | 18 | 6 | |
| New South Wales, Brit. mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| do by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | | |
| New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do via Panama | | 22 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Nicaragua, Pacific Slope, via Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Gulf Coast of | | 34 | 6 | |
| Nice, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Norway, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *38 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | 1 |
| Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. Amer. Provs. | | | | |
| Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *13 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Panama | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Paraguay, British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Parma, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| Penang, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| Penang, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Peru | | 22 | 6 | 4 |
| Philipine Islands, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Placentia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | | |
| do French mail | 27 | 54 | | |
| Poland, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | 1 |
| Pondicherry, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana | | 34 | | |
| Portugal, British mail, via England | 33 | 45 | 8 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| do by French mail | *27 | *54 | | ‡ |
| Prevesa, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Prince Edward's Island—see British N. A. prov. | | | | |
| Prussia, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | 1 |
| Rhodes, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Roman or Papal States, Prussian closed mail | | 44 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or H'burg mail | | *28 | | |
| Romagna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid 40c.) | | *42 | | |
| Russia, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 35c.) | | *37 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *29 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Rustchuck, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Salonica, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Samsoun, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 2 | |
| Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco | | 3 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sardinian States, Pr. cl'd mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | ‡ |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *23 | 4 | 1 |
| Savoy, District of | *15 | *30 | 2 | ‡ |
| Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do do Fr. mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Saxony, Kingdom of, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | | |
| Schleswig, by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *25 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 31c.) | | *33 | 6 | |
| Scio, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Scutari, (Asia,) Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| do do open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Seres, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Servia, by Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do (except Belgrade,) Fh. mail, via Austria | 21 | 42 | 2 | ‡ |
| Seychelles the, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Siam, British mail, via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do do via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| Sicilies, The Two, Prussian closed mail | | 47 | 6 | |
| do do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | |
| do do open m'l via Lon., by Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do do by Brit. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 22 | | |
| Singapore, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sinope, open mail, via Eng., by American pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 30 | | |
| Sophia, by French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Spain, British mail, by American packet | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British packet | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | 21 | 42 | | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | 30 | 42 | | |
| St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica | | 18 | 6 | |
| do via Havana | | 34 | 6 | |
| Sulina, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Sumatra, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | | 53 | 8 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Sweden, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 34c.) | | *38 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *33 | 3 | 1 |
| do French mail | *33 | *66 | | ‡ |
| St. Helena, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Smyrna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | 1 |
| Switzerland, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c.) | | *35 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen mail | | *19 | 4 | 1 |
| do by Hamburg mail | | *19 | 3 | 1 |
| Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tangiers, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Tasmania—see Van Dieman's Land. | | | | |
| Tcheeme, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c.) | | *40 | 0 | |
| do open mail, via London by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 4 | |
| Tenedos, do do by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 0 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Trebizond, open mail, via Lond., by Amer. pkt. | | 21 | | |
| do do do by British pkt. | | 5 | | |
| do Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tultcha, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| Tunis, French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do British mail, via Marseilles, by Fh. pkt. | 33 | 45 | 4 | |
| Turkey, in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned: | | | | |
| Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| By Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *32 | | |
| Open mail, via Lond., by American pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do by British pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned, by French mail, via Austria | *21 | *42 | | |
| Turk's Island | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| Tuscany, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c.) | | *42 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *28 | 3 | 1 |
| Uruguay, via France by Fh. mail from Bourdeaux | 30 | 60 | | |
| do British mail, via England | | 45 | 4 | |
| Velona, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Van Dieman's Land, Brit. mail, via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 6 | |
| do French mail | 30 | 60 | | |
| Varna, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c.) | | *40 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| do open mail, via Lond., by American pkt | | 21 | 4 | |
| do do do by British packet | | 5 | 4 | |
| Venetian States, P. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c.) | | *30 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *27 | *54 | 2 | ‡ |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton | | 45 | 4 | |
| Victoria, (Port Philip,) Brit. m., via Southampt'n | | 33 | 6 | |
| do do do via Marseilles | 39 | 45 | 8 | |
| do do French mail | *30 | *60 | | |
| Volo, Prussian closed mail | | 38 | 6 | |
| do French mail | *30 | *60 | 2 | ‡ |
| West Indies, Brit. | | 10 | 2 | ‡ |
| do not Brit., (except Cuba,) | | 34 | 6 | |
| Wallachia, Prussian closed mail | | 28 | 6 | |
| do by Bremen or Hamburg mail | | 30 | 3 | 1 |
| Wurtemburg, Prussian closed mail | | *30 | 6 | |
| do do when prepaid | | 28 | | |
| do by open mail, via Lon., in Am. pkt. | | 21 | 2 | |
| do do do in Br. pkt. | | 5 | 2 | |
| do French mail | *21 | *42 | 2 | ‡ |
| do Bremen or Hamburg mail | | *15 | 3 | 1 |
| Yanaon, French mail | *30 | *60 | | |

†Pamphlets and Periodicals two cents each, if not weighing over two ounces, and four cents an ounce or fraction of an ounce if they exceed two ounces, to be collected in all cases in the United States.
‡ Pamphlets, Magazines, and other printed matter, 2 cents per 4 ounces or fraction thereof.
☞ *The above Postage Tables have been examined and adopted by the Post Office Department, and are to supersede all others now in use.*

H. C. STOOTHOFF, Steam Book and Job Printer, 62 & 64 Duane St., N. Y.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

TO THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cape Breton, Pr'e Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia. To Newfoundland prepayment required. To Canada and New Brunswick, 10c. per ½ oz., any distance. | * 10 cents when not over 3,000 miles from the line of crossing. * 15 cents when distance exceeds 3,000 miles. Prepayment optional. |

Steamers of the Cunard line sail from Boston twice each month, touching at Halifax, and when letters are sent by that conveyance for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island, the U. S. postage is 5 cents the single rate, to be prepaid. The inland rate is collected on delivery. On newspapers by this route, the postage is two cents each.

Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American Provinces, or published in those Provinces and sent to regular subscribers in the United States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly rates of United States postage to and from the line; which postage must be collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of delivery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transient, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Valuable letters for Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, by Bremen or Hamburg line via New York, or by the Prussian closed mail via New York and Boston, as also letters addressed to Great Britain and Canada, will be *registered* on the application of the person posting the same, in the same manner and on the same terms as those deliverable in the United States, *provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination*, together with a *registration fee of twenty cents on each letter to Great Britain or Ireland*, and *five* cents on each letter to the other places mentioned above, is prepaid at the mailing office. Such letters should be mailed and forwarded to the respective United States exchange offices in the same manner as domestic registered letters are mailed to those offices.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS, ETC.

Letters addressed to Great Britain and Ireland are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, a single rate being charged for each half ounce, &c.

Letters in the mail to France are to be charged with single rate of postage, if not exceeding the weight of one quarter ounce; double rate if exceeding a quarter, but not exceeding half an ounce; and so on, an additional rate being charged for each quarter ounce or fractional part of a quarter ounce. Letters addressed to the German States, &c., when sent via Bremen or Hamburg, and the British North American Provinces, are rated in the same manner as domestic letters, one rate being charged for each half ounce or fractional part of half an ounce. Postmasters, should be careful, where the postage is prepaid, to collect the proper amount. They should be particular to notice the *route indicated* on the envelopes of letters, and to collect postage accordingly. Letters mailed at some offices, marked "*via England*," or "*via Prus'n closed mail*," for a German State, are frequently taken upon the prepayment of Bremen rates, and those marked "*via Bremen*," at Prussian closed rates, &c.

RULE OF RATING LETTERS GOING VIA FRANCE

In the case of letters to be forwarded in the British mail for transmission from England via "Marseilles," the French postage is rated at 6 cents the quarter ounce, except on letters for Java, China, Labuan, Borneo, Japan, the Moluccas and Philipine Islands, which are rated at eight cents per half ounce, and except, also, on letters for Syria and Tunis, by French packet, when the single French rate is 12 cents per quarter ounce.

The rates by "French mail" are in full to destination, except to the following places, viz.: Aden, Batavia, Ceylon, China, cities of Turkey, in Europe, except as herein mentioned, via Austria, countries to which correspondence can be sent via Suez, countries beyond seas, via France, other than those enumerated, East Indies, Gibralter, Hong Kong, Java, Mauritius, Montenegro, Penang, Portugal, Isle of Re-Union, Servia, (except Belgrade,) Shanghai, Singapore and Spain. The limit of prepayment to Spain, Portugal and Gibralter, is Behobia; to Servia, (except Belgrade,) Montenegro, and cities of Turkey in Europe, except as herein mentioned, "via Austria;" the frontier of Turkey and Austria; to Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, China, and other countries via Suez, the seaports of the Indies, or of the sea of China to which the English packets ply; and to places beyond seas, other than those designated, the limit is the port of arrival in the country of destination.

RATES ON PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

On pamphlets and magazines, to or from the West coast of South America, the United States postage is four cents; and to or from all other foreign countries, (except Great Britain, Belgium, and the German States, via Bremen or Hamburg mail,) two cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, to be collected in all cases in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends; otherwise they are chargeable with letter postage.

ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION, ETC.

To prevent mistakes at the exchange offices, it is desirable that the particular routes by which letters are to be forwarded from the United States to Europe, should be distinctly written on the covers. Letters intended for transmission in the open mail to England, should bear the direction "open mail via England;" if for transmission in the French mail, they should be directed, "via France in French mail;" if for transmission by closed mail to Prussia, they should be directed "via Prussian closed mail;" if for transmission in the closed mail to Belgium, they should be directed "via Belgian closed mail;" and if for transmission by the New York and Bremen line to Bremen, or by the New York and Hamburg line to Hamburg, they should be directed "via Bremen," or "via Hamburg."

It is important that letters addressed to Germany and other European countries, via France, where the single rate per quarter ounce is 21 cents, should be plainly marked to be sent via France; otherwise they may be missent in the open mail to Liverpool by United States packet, the 21 cent rate per half ounce being also chargeable on letters thus forwarded.

### DATE OF DEPARTURE

Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the Month of September, 1866.

| Name of the Line. | Government belonging to. | Date of Departure from New York. | Date of Departure from Boston. | DESTINATION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 1 | | South Pacific, &c. |
| Havre | U. S. | 1 | | Europe v. Fal. & Hvre |
| Dales | U. S. | 1 | | Ireland via. Q'nstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 1 | | Ger. States v. Hamb'g |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 5 | | Europe via Liverpool. |
| *Havana | U. S. | 5 | | Cuba via Havana |
| Mexican | U. S. | 5 | | Mexico |
| French | France | 8 | | French mail v. Brest and Havre. |
| Dales | U. S. | 8 | | Europe, except Frch mail, via Liverpool and Queenstown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 8 | | Hamburg City only |
| Bremen | U. S. | 8 | | Ger. Sts. via Bremen. |
| Nassau | Gt. Brit. | 8 | | Nassau, N. P. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 11 | 12 | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 11 | | S. Pacific C.A.Aus.&c. |
| Havana | U. S. | 12 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Antwerp | U. S. | 12 | | France and Belgium. |
| Mexican | U. S. | 10 | | Hav., V. Cruz. & Sisal |
| Santiago de Cuba | U. S. | 15 | | Neuvetie & Santa de Cuba |
| Bremen | U. S. | 15 | | Eup. v. S'ton & Brmn. |
| Dales | U. S. | 15 | | Ireland via Q'netown. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 15 | | Hamburg City only. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 19 | | Europe v. Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 19 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Nicaragua | U. S. | 20 | | Nicaragua, C. A. |
| Aspinwall | U. S. | 21 | | South Pac, Cal. C.A. |
| Brazil | U. S. | 22 | | St. Thomas, Ven., Brzl |
| Kingston | Jamaica | 22 | | Kingston, Ja. |
| Bremen | U. S. | 22 | | Europe, ex. Fr. mail. via S'ton and Br'n. |
| French | France | 22 | | Fr. ml via. B'et & Hvr |
| Dales | U. S. | 22 | | Ireland via Q'net'wn. |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 22 | | Hamburg City only. |
| Cunard | Gt. Brit. | 25 | 26 | Europe via Liverpool. |
| Havana | U. S. | 26 | | Cuba via Havana. |
| Havre | U. S. | 29 | | Europe via Falmouth and Havre. |
| Dales | U. S. | 29 | | Ireland, v. Queenst'n |
| Hamburg | U. S. | 29 | | Gr. States v. Hambrg |

A closed mail, consisting of Letters and Newspapers for States and Cities of the German-Austrian Postal-Union, and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Greece, Ionian Islands, &c., is sent from this office semi-weekly.

* Mail for the West Indies sent by this Steamer.